The CARPENTER

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Volume LIV. No. 1

JANUARY, 1934

WORRY!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

"I'VE done a heap of WORRYING",
Said Silas Siggsby Brown,
"And 'bout my work gone flurrying,
My brow creased in a frown!
I've laid awake nights muttering
O'er frets befallen me,
And dire predictions uttering
Of WORSE things yet to be,
Until my heart was fluttering;
My nerves a-twitch, b'gee!
My pigs, they were not fattening
The way they'd ought to fat;
My bank-roll, it was flattening—
And prices gone to SKAT!
My baby-chicks were sickening;
My cows looked sad and glum;
The trouble-clouds were thickening—
And WORSE was yet to come!

"And so I kept on WORRYING
'Bout things a-getting worse;
A-plunging headlong—hurrying
Myself into a hearse!
My days were spent in frittering
The hours away in GRIEF;
For me no birds were twittering—
There was no 'farm-relief';
No 'silver-lining' glittering—
No grain in any sheaf!
And then one day, while puttering
Around—I saw a hen
Hop off her nest a-fluttering,
And then hop ON again!
While other hens were scurrying
For WORMS, as up they'd bob,
That fool hen, she was burying
Herself—and raising hob;
A-fussing, fretting, flurrying—
To hatch a dern DOOR-KNOB! . . . . .
And right there I quit WORRYING—
And got back ON THE JOB!"

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TODAY

Each day is a fresh adventure,
Each day you begin anew,
Yesterday is gone forever,
But TODAY belongs to you.

Tomorrow holds no promise
That you its tasks may do;
Fill each moment with worth-while
labor,
For today belongs to you.

Yesterday is gone forever,
With whate'er it brought to you
Of either success or failure,
But today belongs to you.

So plan not for the morrow,
Its sun you may not see,
But do the task that's nearest,
Today belongs to thee.

—Ex.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE right of workers to strike is not questioned by the National Recovery Act. Even though we may exercise great control in the situation that now exists, the strike weapon is still available —the right to strike against imposition of injustice is inherent. Recognizing that serious difficulties may arise which will result in strike, the administration has set up a national labor board so that there may be a tribunal to which such difficulties may be referred for speedy adjustment.

Much depends upon the success of the re-employment program. Whatever retards the program endangers the interests of all. This is a time to hold our lines steady and united for a forward movement. Those who know conditions realize that wage-earners are often forced into situations where they cannot avoid strikes. When forced into such situations, wage-earners can appeal at once to the government, placing responsibility for continuation of the difficulties upon public officials.

The spirit of the recovery agencies as provided by law is that of collective bargaining; presentation of the facts and mutual agreement upon conclusions in the light of discussion and factual evidence. When a decision has been reached, it should be put into effect. If workers or employers wish to file protest, they should have that right but work should be resumed pending further action.

We are facing a crisis in our effort to save our national institutions and it is wise to avoid interferences with work if possible. On the other hand we have repeated evidence that many employers are trying to evade the provisions of the recovery act and that others are deliberately trying to prevent the intent of the codes to which they are committed. Under such conditions there must be recourse for those workers who voluntarily forego the right to strike in order to co-operate for a larger purpose.

If the proposal for industrial partnership is to succeed, employers must do their part. Industrial executives with autocratic power had full responsibility and what was the result of their leadership?

The terms of the recovery act are unmistakable. Workers have the right to organize in unions and bargain collectively. When employers recognize this right and provide true collective bargaining procedure for every stage of relationship, workers will not need to strike. The only safe way to abolish strikes is to eliminate their causes.

However, unless employers do their part, no amount of self-control or tolerance on the part of wage-earners will be effective. Employers, who, as a matter of policy, refuse to meet a union official, are in effect denying employes the right of collective bargaining. When an employer deliberately refuses to discuss issues with the representatives of employes, employes have no alternative but force. It is not enough to create collective bargaining and arbitration agencies—employers and employes must use these agencies to effectuate their purposes.

Working people cannot surrender the right to strike. The strike, in the last analysis, is the only power which they can effectively use in protecting themselves against the perpetuation of wrong and in defense of the exercise of social and economic rights. Working people have suffered because they have been forced to go through strikes and lockouts after they have exhausted all peaceful avenues for the settlement of controversies. Under no circumstances can the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated membership surrender the right to strike for the purpose of securing higher wages, improved conditions of work, and the right to organize and bargain collectively. The right to strike is an inalienable right of free people to protect themselves against exploitation and suppression.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No navigator ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm.—John Neal.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF LABOR DEMANDS SHORTER WORK WEEK

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

THE increased production of American workers by the use of machinery and other technological improvements makes necessary drastic decrease in the length of the work day and work week in order to provide jobs for the millions whom employers ordinarily toss into the unemployed army when the prospect of increased profits leads them to substitute iron men and women for human beings in the production and distribution of wealth, said the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the Federation's 1933 convention.

The maximum work week, the Council said, should not exceed 30 hours.

While admitting that some of the present army of over 11,000,000 jobless are in their unfortunate condition because of the business depression, the Council claimed that a "large proportion" of them are unemployed as the "result of technological improvements in industry, both before the depression and in the years since 1929.

"A report of the National Bureau of Economic Research shows a 12 per cent increase in production per worker per hour from 1929 to 1932 in manufacturing industries. For the period since 1932, judging from the statistical data available, production per man hour has increased even more rapidly with the rising industrial activity this spring than it did in the full three years of depression."

These figures, the Council said, are confirmed by the statistics on production and employment compiled by the United States Department of Labor and the Federal Reserve Board, which "show from 1929 to 1932 a 5 per cent greater decline in man-hours worked than in production, while from the 1932 level to July, 1933, the increase in the production index was greater by 24 per cent than the increase in man-hours. The figures are as follows: From 1929 to 1932 (three years) production dropped 47 per cent, man-hours 52 per cent; from 1932 to July, 1933 (less than one year), production rose 49 per cent, man-hours only 25 per cent. Thus in both these periods the indexes show a shrinking amount of work time in comparison to production."

It has been the permanent policy of the owners of industry under the present system to grab for profits all the "savings" resulting from the practice of substituting machinery for working men and women in the production and distribution of wealth, throwing the displaced workers into the army of the unemployed and leaving them dependent on public and private charity for a living for themselves and their families.

The Executive Council emphatically demands the discard of this jungle policy for the ethically just and decidedly humane one of reducing the length of the work day and work week in proportion to the increase of the workers' output with the use of machinery.

"These figures, together with the figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research," the Council said, "indicate that we must expect steadily increasing production in future and must adjust work-hours accordingly unless we are to have a continuing and increasing problem of unemployment through the years.

"At present, with industry still far below normal levels, a very considerable shortening of the work week is necessary if those out of work are to find jobs. Figures from the Labor Department, showing employment and man-hours worked in industry, indicate that, with industry at the July level, a work week reduced to 28.4 hrs. would be necessary to give jobs to all those employed in 1929.

"Therefore, we are convinced that the work week should be well below 40 hours at present and a considerable period of time in the future.

"Our immediate problem is the army of over 11,000,000 still unemployed, an army which will grow with the winter months. How are we to feed them? Where can we find the funds to clothe and house them? How can their idle time be turned to produce wealth which will keep body and soul together until they may again find their rightful places in productive work?

"For the coming winter there is no question that work-hours should not be over 30 a week."

STRAN-STEEL—CARPENTERS' WORK

(By Dexter W. Johnson)

THIS past summer one of the big features at the Century of Progress at Chicago was the Stran-Steel House. Its popularity was shown by the long lines of people always in wait outside the door. From opening until closing time people from all over the country flocked through the house in large numbers.

Many of the best modern features marked this remarkable house. The ladies liked the design and the interior furnishings. The men, and especially those in the building game, keenly appreciated the construction. Steel construction has been used in building for a long time. But the Stran-Steel framing with which this house was built impressed builders with its practicability and ease of assembly.

Stran-Steel is a light steel lumber which is designed to replace wood in the framework of houses, light commercial structures, garages, partitions and all other places where a strong, fire-safe material is required. The Stran-Steel studs and joists are formed by riveting together two channel irons placed back to back.

Other steel materials have been made in this way, but the feature of Stran-Steel is its nailing groove. The backs of the channels are corrugated, and when they are fitted together, the corrugations of one channel fit nicely into the corrugations in the other. Nails driven between the two channels naturally follow the curves of the steel and lock themselves in place. It has been estimated conservatively that a nail driven into Stran-Steel holds more than two and one-half times stronger than in ordinary yellow pine.

The Stran-Steel House at A Century of Progress was built to demonstrate Stran-Steel. At first glance many liked the design of the house. Others liked the unique porcelain exterior finish. But, all the visitors came to appreciate the merits of the Stran-Steel construction before they left the house.

When one entered the house, a short talk was given by a company engineer, outlining the main idea of Stran-Steel. Samples of the steel stud were shown in which nails were fixed just as they had been driven in. Emphasis was made of the fact that all wall materials are nailed to the steel frame in exactly the same way that they might have been nailed to wood studding.

After the visitor had seen the interior of the house he went out into the garage. Ordinarily, no one cares much about this part of the house. But here was the important part of the whole show. The interior walls of the garage were left exposed, and the visitor had a chance to examine just how Stran-Steel goes together. An opportunity was given for carpenters to test out their skill at nailing to steel. Hundreds of them did just that.

There were two demonstrations of the holding powers of nails driven into Stran-Steel. In one corner of the garage a large limestone boulder, removed from the breakwater along the lakefront, was hung from a board which was held to the ceiling joists by four eight-penny box nails. The second proof of the holding power of nails in this type of steel frame was shown by letting people drive nails into the steel studs, and then having them pull them out.

Stran-Steel made a great hit at the Fair, and as this issue of The Carpenter's Journal goes to press there are five houses actually being built in which Stran-Steel was used in place of the old type of wood framing. Also, it is being used in gas stations, office partitions and even fences.

Carpenters are employed to erect Stran-Steel. They lay it out in the same way that they have used with wood. The pieces are bolted together in the same places that wood framing would be placed. Due to its strength, Stran-Steel studs and joists are placed ordinarily twenty-four inches apart instead of the customary sixteen.

Once the frame is erected, the sheeting is nailed to the steel frame just as if the frame were wood. Anything can be fastened to Stran-Steel that can be nailed on, clipped on, stuck on, or any other fastening method that you might think of.

By an examination of the illustrations, our reader can easily see that erection of Stran-Steel is carpenter's work. It is carpentry in steel instead of wood. Aside from the change in material, everything is exactly the same. Even the working plans are the same. A blueprint for a house with Stran-Steel framing looks just like a plan for a wood-framed house.

Let us follow the building of a house with a Stran-Steel frame. The concrete foundation is poured in the usual way. Care is taken in preparing the foundation, but no more care than is necessary and right in ordinary construction.

After the framing has been laid out, the carpenters can get right to work on erecting the studs and joists. First floor joists are laid on the foundation. Each partition wall is assembled on saw horses and then pushed up into place. Window and door headers are placed in the frame as they are in wood. A plate is placed across the tops of the studs.

Second floor joists are put in place and bolted to the plate. Then another plate is bolted on, and second floor studs are erected. Rafters are framed as if the workman were handling wood instead of a material many times stronger. Dormers, hips and valleys, are handled like typical wood construction.

Still thinking of Stran-Steel as replacing wood framing, we can understand the ease with which sheeting is nailed on. Any type of insulation board may be applied, and if the specifications call for it, the space between the studs can be packed with insulating material.

In the case of a brick veneer wall, the wall ties are fastened to the stud and then built into the brick veneer. Either masonry spikes or corrugated wall ties are used. Stucco is applied over lath nailed onto the Stran-Steel studs. Even wood siding may be used, nailing it onto the steel frame.

There are many different types of steel framing. We are all familiar with the sky scraper. For years builders have been playing with the idea of applying skyscraper principles to home construction. Today there are standing houses built as a result of such experimenting. They are the best constructed houses in their neighborhoods—but they cost so much to build that no one will buy them. Hence, many of them are standing vacant today.

Steel has a certain amount of expansion. This is due to heat and cold. However, the expansion along the length of a ten-foot steel stud such as is used in house construction is less than the thickness of a very thin dime! Here is your insurance against "settling"—not a movement of the foundation, but as we carpenters know, the warping and shrinking of the wood as it dries out.

Because of the greater strength of steel, it is possible to pour concrete subfloors throughout the house, and the finish floor is fastened to this, either by mastic or by sleepers. Here is a floor construction that is rigid and squeakless. The noise from one floor does not pass through this type of construction very easily. Also, the presence of the concrete slab between floors aids greatly to the fire-safety of the entire building.

While we are speaking of fire-safety in connection with construction possible because of steel construction, we must not forget that one of the great fire hazards is removed when a house is framed with steel instead of wood. Flames do not spread in a steel framed wall.

It would be possible to continue for sometime, outlining the merits of steel construction. We could touch on the fact that vermin and termites cannot infest a steel-framed house. We could show how the steel frame of a house really serves as a protection against lightning. But, what are some of the disadvantages?

The one which comes to mind right away is that the erection of steel in the ordinary run of building is not carpenters' work. If they take away our biggest field, that of house framing, what are we to do? With this thought in mind, a carpenter contractor living in south-eastern Michigan developed Stran-Steel. He worked it out so that it is put together just like wood construction. His aim was to make Stran-Steel replace wood in house framing. He has accomplished this. You can even drive nails into it.

Some years ago there was a material on the market that had this nailing feature. Many of the readers of this article have worked with it. It was made of channels riveted back to back. These backs were flat, and one nail driven in would hold fine. However, if you drove in a bigger nail next to the one already there, the first nail fell out. Here was a problem.

The corrugated nailing groove in every Stran-Steel member solved this difficulty. Nails are held in by the actual bending and clinching of the nail within the stud or joist.

This nailing groove has solved one of the big troubles which went along with every steel constructed job. You can nail on all your sheeting. It is not necessary to monkey around with fancy clips, or to bend a nail around the steel member.

As everybody in the building business knows, the cheapest, the quickest and best way to fasten on wall coverings is with nails. You Nail to Stran-Steel. Carpenters erect Stran-Steel just as they put up a wood house frame. In ordinary cases the erection time is approximately the same. It has been shown by actual tests that the total cost of a Stran-Steel framed house is only about ten per cent more than the same house built with wood.

Stran-Steel was invented by a carpenter-contractor who, a short time after the invention, started to work with a lumber and building material dealer. These two men, experts in construction work, brought Stran-Steel to its present development. Stran-Steel houses have been and are being built. All of the Stran-Steel framed houses ever constructed have been lived in ever since the job was finished. Carpenters erected these houses.

The aim of the carpenter-contractor-inventor of Stran-Steel has been to provide a steel material which has all the advantages of steel together with the workability and adaptability of wood. Actual construction with Stran-Steel proves that this aim has been accomplished.

A VICTORY FOR THE UNION CONTRACTOR WHO EMPLOYS UNION MEN ON GOVERNMENT WORK

RECENTLY there came to hand from the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., an opinion of the Honorable Homer Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, addressed to Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, Washington, D. C., with reference to that class of labor. We herewith take pleasure in publishing that opinion in detail because we feel it should be in the hands of all our local representatives if the question arises in their district.

* * *

COPY

Department of Justice,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to respond to your request of September 27, 1933, for my opinion, "whether a **union** contractor who employs only union men if available and qualified and who give preference to ex-service men with dependents who are members of the union, is obliged to offer employment to non-union ex-service men with dependents before employing union men who are not ex-service men." This question has arisen in connection with the construction of a sewage disposal plant in Milwaukee, financed by the Public Works Administration.

The statute particularly involved is Section 206 of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the relevant part of which is as follows:

> All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure . . . (4) that the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (A) To citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed, and (B) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, Territory, or district in which the work is to be

> performed: Provided, that these preferences shall apply only when such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates. . . .

Bulletin No. 2, Public Works Administration, Article C (a) page 3, quotes the above provision and proceeds:

> "(b) Employment services.—To the fullest extent possible, labor required for the project and appropriate to be secured through employment services, shall be chosen from the lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service: Provided, however, That organized labor, skilled and unskilled, shall not be required to register at such local employment agencies but shall be secured in the customary ways through recognized union locals. In the event, however, that qualified workers are not furnished by the union locals within 48 hours (Sundays and holidays excluded) after request is filed by the employer, such labor may be chosen from lists of qualified workers submitted by local agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. In the selection of workers from lists prepared by such employment agencies and local union, the labor preferences provided in section (a) of this article shall be observed."

The question relates to the duty of a **union** contractor. I understand the union contractor in question has made agreements with the classes of workmen performing the kind of work which he contracts to perform. These agreements provide that he shall employ members of the unions to perform such work.

The Act does not give an absolute preference to ex-service men with dependents, but that "preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents," with the proviso that the preference shall apply only when such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates.

The question to be decided is what is meant by these expressions. Is the word "qualified" to be construed as meaning only technical qualifications, or does it include these and any other qualifications that may be necessary or customary under the particular circumstances of the employment, for the furtherance of the enterprise.

I am informed that many collective agreements between contractors and labor organizations were in effect prior to and at the time of the enactment of the Recovery Act under which the contractor was obligated to employ only members of the said organizations in connection with his work; that in the great cities of the country, practically all construction of buildings is now and has been for a long time performed by contractors under said obligations, and that a number of contractors who are engaged in construction of sewers, tunnels, bridges and other public works have entered into such collective agreements.

In the case of the union contractor in question who has agreements to employ only union men, an ex-service man with dependents who is not a member of the union, might be the cause of delays and labor disputes if the contractor undertook to employ him. His presence might retard the work rather than further it. No matter what his technical qualifications might be, he is not "qualified" in the sense that his presence would be of advantage to the prosecution of the work and thus to the furnishing of employment for other men.

It is the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act to provide employment and further industry, so that as one enterprise advances, it may call to life other dependent and contributing enterprises, and nation-wide industry proceed with ever increasing momentum. One labor dispute may have consequences much more far-reaching than delaying the particular job. This is abundantly shown in the Declaration of Policy set forth in Section 1 of the Act. It refers to the "national emergency" existing and proceeds—

> It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of . . . commerce . . . to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanction and supervision . . . to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present capacity of industry . . . .

Congress did not intend that the non-union ex-service men with dependents should have an absolute preference in the case where there is a union contractor who employs union men and deals with them through the principle of collective bargaining. Such a man is not "qualified" in a broad sense for that particular word.

Congress, as appears by legislative history, was aware of the existence of collective bargaining agreements. Section V of the Act in question provides that every code of fair competition shall contain the following provision:

> "That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" . . . .

Other enactments of Congress have distinctly recognized the system of labor unions and collective bargaining. The Act of June 29, 1886, distinctly gives trade unions the right of incorporate. The so-called Railway Labor Act of 1926 recognizes railroad labor organizations and collective bargaining. The Act approved March 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 70, provides that it is a matter of public policy of the United States that the worker have full freedom of organization and collective bargaining.

Thus it appears that Congress was well aware of the existence of collective agreements and of customs and usages in effect in the construction industry which have had the effect of restricting selection of employes.

The purpose of the Act was among other things, to provide employment quickly. At the time of the enactment of the Recovery Act Congress had before it reports of the Department of Labor and of other agencies, showing the degree of unemployment in the construction industry which was shown to be approximately 86%. It was also well known that a large proportion of this unemployment was of men belonging to labor organizations having collective agreements with employers restricting selection of their members. Inasmuch as Congress was aware of these agreements and usages and bearing in mind the purpose of the Act to provide employment in the field of public works, the construction of phrases of doubtful import should be in accord with the existing situation.

It is obvious in the light of the situation that the word "preference" should not be construed as an absolute preference. Indeed the preference to ex-service men with dependents is to extend only to those qualified. A person qualified to engage on public works is one whose services will expedite the performance of the work. If his conduct is obstructive or had an abstructive effect, or even if his participation has such effect, he is really not qualified although he may have strictly technical qualifications. Thus a non-union ex-service man with dependents would not be qualified for employment by a union contractor having a collective agreement which exculdes non-union men from employment.

It follows that Section 206 (4) of the Recovery Act which provides for preference to ex-service men with dependents where they are qualified should be construed in such manner as to promote the provision of employment and also to obtain such employes on public works as will not obstruct the completion of the work. A construction which will promote the interruption to work by strikes should be avoided in order also to save time and expense.

For these reasons the Public Works Administration has adopted the construction as appears from the recital above that organized labor is not required to register at the United States employment agencies but is to be obtained from union locals.

The provision referred to was adopted and made a part of the Public Works Administration's instructions in this field after conference and agreement with the Department of Labor and was urged by that Department on the ground that serious labor disturbances on projects of the Public Works Administration will occur if it is decided that union workers cannot be taken on a job under collective agreement until all available veterans have been employed. This appears by a letter to me from the Secretary of Labor.

I am of the opinion that it was the intention of Congress that the word "qualified" should not be limited to technical qualifications but to effectuate what would be a reasonable preference, that is to say, to prefer union ex-service men to non-union and to prefer ex-service men in fields not covered by collective agreement and otherwise to leave such collective agreements unaffected.

For these reasons it is my opinion that your question should be answered in the negative. A union contractor must, of course, give the preference among union men to those union men who are ex-service men with dependents. He is not required, however, to employ an ex-service man with dependents who is not a member of the union, in preference to union men who are not ex-service men with dependents. This interpretation, in my opinion, is in harmony with the intention of the law.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Homer Cummings
Attorney General.

Honorable Harold L. Ickes
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works,
Washington, D. C.

PUT IDLE LAND TO WORK

(By Charles Lathrop Pack, President, American Tree Association)

THERE is a great distance between the whirring sawmills amid the crashing trees in the lumber camps of the Northwest and the quiet offices of the Census Bureau in Washington, where figures are compiled, but the two are closely related in indicating the future ratio of people to trees in the United States and the imperative need for replenishing the nation's wood supply. Let us look for a moment to the year 2000. Time goes rapidly and there are children in our schools today who will write that date. Census Bureau statisticians tells us the population of this country is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year.

It is high time then we all awake up on this important economic subject. Such an increase in population means a continually increasing call for wood. It means a population of about 150,000,000 in 1953 and approximately 200,000,000 in the year 2003.

There will certainly be no more land than there is right now. The thing to do is to continue the reforestation work now started and put the millions of acres of idle land we have to work growing trees. Any such increase in population will bring a demand upon our wood resources that could not be supplied if all our forests were under the best management.

Productive forests are rapidly decreasing. In 1950 we may have an area of idle land larger than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and all the New England states.

In the United States the center of the lumber industry is in the Rocky Mountain region far removed from the great manufacturing centers, the points of great consumption of forest products. States like New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and New England, once the center of the industry, now import lumber over long hauls to keep their factories going.

What will it mean when these factories try to meet the demands of a population of 200,000,000? In our economic scheme the cost of wood enters into everything in one way or another. There are millions of feet of pulpwood going into newspapers.

About two-thirds of the population of America uses wood exclusively for fuel. A greater amount of it is used for fuel than for any other single purpose. Americans consume one-third of the fuel wood used in the world.

The reforestation camps recently inaugurated are the beginning of a movement that will no doubt become permanent, as the demand for wood from an increasing population continues to grow.

We must grow trees for a growing people.

State of California Now Leads in the Use of Wood

California used more softwoods (pine, fir, redwood, cedar, etc.) than any other state in the union, the estimate by the bureau of census, based on the 1930 lumber cut, being 2,372,828,000 feet. New York is second with nearly two billion feet, followed by Washington, Illinois and Pennsylvania with more than a billion feet each.

Demand the Union Label

ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES ROWAN, FRATERNAL DELEGATE OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

I FEEL much honored in being appointed by the British Trades Union Congress to convey to this great convention the fraternal greetings of the British Trade Union movement, by tradition the greatest in the world, and although like other countries severely crippled by the adversity of recent years, not yet so lame that it cannot make its power felt and with sufficient reserve of power as will insure its further progress as and when trade revives. True, Britain has, like your own country, been through a much too lengthy testing time and the trade unions have had to shoulder financial burdens that should never have been placed upon them. Such burdens should be the responsibility of the state. So far as Britain is concerned the government, by its misguided policy of false economy, has been the dominating influence in accentuating the "slump". The miscalled national government has done all they possibly could to worsen matters by practicing no more spending, longer hours of labor, and a lower standard of living—about the maddest policy any one outside a lunatic asylum ever tried to impose upon a sane people. Unfortunately it was successful in bringing about the biggest slump Britain has experienced since the hungry forties of the last century. Every other country appears also at some time or other during the last few years to have been propagating the same false economic policy that you can only improve your own position by worsening the position of others, and they never seem to have seriously considered the more sensible proposition that they might do much better for themselves by assisting each other towards recovery. In my opinion, this mad policy was imposed on weak governments by the bankers and international financiers. The world slump is directly due to the international economic war that for some time past, and still, is being waged by these sharks to the detriment of the industrialists and the workers of the world who are being bled white in the process. What is the remedy? It is difficult to say with any degree of certainty, but the same general economic crisis which has provided you with tremendous opportunities for developing the influence of American Trade Unionism has confronted us with enormous perils.

Events in Germany, and later in Austria, with similar menacing developments in other European countries, have brought us as trade unionists face to face with the fact that a definite and determined attempt to destroy the organization of democracy and the institutions of free citizenship has been set on foot.

I do not exaggerate when I say that my fellow trade unionists at home and in Europe at large feel that our organized movement is involved in a struggle which will decide for generations to come whether they shall remain free or become enslaved under an economic and political tyranny more oppressive than history has yet known.

The destruction of German Trade Unionism marks the beginning of this struggle. I don't suppose American Trade Unionists have underestimated the significance of that event. Here was the most powerful and highly organized Trade Union movement in the world, with a membership of nearly 8,000,000, strongly centralized and efficiently administered, disciplined and loyal. It has been wiped out. German Trade Unionism disappeared between two sunsets, as if it had been a feeble struggling thing. Practically within 24 hours the working class organization was smashed, its leaders imprisoned or driven into exile, its funds seized, its journals suppressed, its offices occupied, and its entire machinery taken over by Hitler's emissaries.

It happened so suddenly that most trade unionists found it impossible to believe that such a thing could take place. As a member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress I was made aware along with my colleagues that the German Trade Unions were confronting a very real peril; but even our General Council was taken by surprise in the swift march of events after Hitler seized power in the spring of the present year.

We all know now that Hitlerism is a political dictatorship, ruling by methods of terrorism and persecution in the interests of the employing and landowning class, the militarists and monarchists, whose power was broken but not destroyed by the defeat of Germany in the great war. This is the first fact I want to emphasize. There may be American Trade Unionists, who have been deceived by the propaganda of the Nazis. Admittedly there are those who have been confused and puzzled by the fact that the Hitler movement calls itself "National-Socialist." It claims to be a popular movement, supported by the overwhelming mass of public opinion. It alleges that its only opponents are communists, internationalists, pacifists, socialists and Jews. You have to know something of the origins of this Hitler movement in order to understand it for what it really is—a sinister, well-planned conspiracy on the part of the former ruling classes of Germany to regain the power they lost when they lost the war.

Hitler, in my opinion, an opinion which is shared by a great many of my colleagues, is only the instrument, the figure-head, the willing agent of these reactionary interests. He is the man who organized, in association with Field Marshall Ludendorff, financed by big industrialists, the abortive insurrectionary movement in Bavaria in the closing months of 1923. In the trial that followed in the spring of the following year it was proved that Hitler's organization had been liberally supplied with money by representatives of the South German employers' association.

You will find these statements recorded in the famous "Brown Book" compiled by an international committee of which the famous scientist, Einstein, is the president—the book which caused the Nazis to place a price on Einstein's head and drove him to seek sanctuary in my own country. In that book it is further stated that an agent of Hitler's in Switzerland from French capitalist groups and it is alleged, too, that your own Henry Ford contributed to Hitler's financial resources.

This latter allegation, I am aware, has been denied. It is not, however, denied that evidence of the financial support given to Hitler by the big industrialists was produced at the Hitler-Ludendorff trial in 1924 which resulted in Hitler's conviction and sentence to five years' imprisonment. Nor is it possible to ignore the close connection of the big industrialists, the landowners, the militarists and monarchist elements with the Hitler movement. These groups and classes, avowed and bitter enemies of the German democratic and parliamentary regime, established under the constitution of Weimar, framed in 1919, joined Hitler in the assault upon the parliamentary system. They made their own attempt early last year (in May, 1932) to establish a dictatorship without Hitler, when von Papen and General Sleicher assumed the powers of Government and tried to rule by decree. That was a Government of big industrialists, landowners and generals. It failed to retain power because it had no popular following.

It was when these people realized that they must have the reinforcement of a powerful mass organization that they joined forces with Hitler who had control of a great armed force, a disciplined private army that called itself a political party. In fact, the Hitler regime of dictatorship and terrorism began in January, 1933, as an open coalition with these capitalists, landowning and military classes and groups.

I hope no delegate at this convention, or any American trade unionists, imagines that because Hitler now holds supreme power and his capitalist colleagues have retired into the background they have ceased to control the situation in Germany. Make no mistake about it—the Hitler Government is the instrument of the reaction these people have engineered. It is to serve their interests that the German Trade Union movement has been destroyed.

And not only German Trade Unionism—the whole political system founded upon the principles and the practice of democracy has been shattered in Germany. It is no longer a country ruled by a freely elected Parliament, controlling a Government, representative of a majority of the people, and governing with the consent of the governed. It is a country under the heel of an iron dictatorship which rules by methods of terrorism and lawless violence for which no parallel can be found until you get back to the Dark Ages.

I don't know how much you American people have learned from your newspapers of the awful, the degrading, the abominable atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis. Tortures of the vilest description are known to have taken place. The cases are on record. Murders, floggings, mutilation of the bodies of hapless victims of Nazi terrorism, arson, and worse crimes too filthy to describe, are fully authenticated.

In our own country we published, under the auspices of our National Joint Council, a pamphlet giving the details of numerous cases. Other publications have since appeared, including the "Brown Book" to which I have referred, which repeat and amplify the evidence of the appalling outbreak of terrorism and persecution, incendiarism and crime. No fewer than 250 murder cases are listed by the Einstein international committee, who state that they have definite information of over 500 murders carried out by the Nazis since March last.

The recorded cases of torture are in some instances more revolting than anything you can read about in medieval history. Worse things have happened to Jews, men, women and even children, in Germany during the last few months than they suffered in the Tsarist pogroms or in the persecutions of the Middle Ages. I have myself seen photographs of women who have been shamefully beaten with steel whips and rubber truncheons. The horror of the thing passes belief.

And it goes on as part of a deliberate policy. You must not imagine that these atrocities are merely isolated incidents, a mere matter of individual excesses perpetrated by a few criminally minded creatures; they are systematic, deliberate, organized crimes instigated and connived at by Hitler and his immediate colleagues who have the power of Government in their hands; some of them are known criminals, murderers, incendiaries, drug addicts, sex perverts, and sadists.

I speak of these things with a full sense of my responsibility as a member of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, and as an accredited representative of the British Trade Union movement. I am not exaggerating the facts in any single particular, and I do not dwell upon these horrors for any other purpose than to let the American trade unionist know what has taken place.

The truth is coming out. As I left the shores of my own land an international committee of eminent lawyers were meeting in London to prepare for an independent examination of the facts concerning the burning of the Reichstag, which gave the signal for Hitler's seizure of power. Your newspapers have been carrying accounts I suppose whilst I was on my way to this country of the trial of those accused of this incendiarism. You have seen it stated that the real incendiaries were not the men accused, but Hitler's own associates, and that Hitler himself had guilty knowledge of the plan to burn down the Reichstag. The truth should be published far and wide. The conscience of civilized mankind has been outraged by these events. All the truth is not even yet fully known. They are mysterious aspects of rise and progress of Facism in Germany particularly and in Europe generally, about which we are not fully informed.

We shall learn more presently, I hope, of the connection of international capital with these events. We shall understand better than we do now, when all the facts are known, what it is that Communism and Facism have in common. Questions are being asked that frankly I cannot answer about the connection of the Russian Communists with these events in Germany. The Communist Parties in the various European countries avow themselves in active opposition to Facism, but I have seen no evidence that the Russian Communist Government or the Third (Communist) International has done anything to try to stop the abominable atrocities of Hitlerism or has made any representations to the Hitler Government such as other Governments have made, including even the Mussolini Government, along with the French and British Governments.

For political reasons, arising out of the position of Austria under the peace treaties, the three governments I have named have protested against some aspects of Hitler's policy. But so far as I know, so far as the public generally knows, the awful outrages which have taken place in Germany have evoked no governmental protest. There has been no suggestion, as far as I am aware, of any country breaking off diplomatic relations with the criminal gang that holds power in Germany today.

I confess that this makes me suspicious and uneasy. Having in view the policy these governments have pursued in relation to Soviet Russia, one would have expected some protest against the excesses of the Hitler dictatorship in Germany, some threat that unless these atrocities ceased Germany would be expelled from the comity of nations as Russia was expelled. No such steps have been taken; even Soviet Russia itself, for reasons that I personally cannot fathom, remains in diplomatic and trading relations with Germany notwithstanding these terrible—these revolting brutalities and outrages.

(Continued in next issue)

THE BOOTLEGGERS OF FREE LABOR

(By H. H. Siegele)

"WHEN the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established," the philosopher began, "to give the big financier that over—$2,000,000,000 lift, there was much talk of how the money was going to filter through into the pockets of the working man. Despite all that talk, I have yet to find the first working man who has had even the faintest hope of such a realization. But when the appropriation for unemployment relief was at hand, what did we find? Well, figuratively speaking, by a highly refined, as-it-were painless, pickpocket method, the unemployment relief money was lifted from the working man's pockets, and was slipped, with a great deal of satisfaction, into the pockets of the heavy taxpayer; who, by the way was the same financial wizard that got the over-$2,000,000,000 lift in the first place. And how was this done? It was done by bootlegging free labor projects into the relief column, which saved the taxpayer just that much money, but didn't give the working man any more work. Moreover, the working man was required to furnish good reliable distress qualifications in order to be eligible to work on these jobs; jobs which according to the common laws of custom and tradition should have been open to free labor. Never before in the history of America were working men prohibited from working on free labor projects, because they weren't poor enough; never before were they locked out, because they paid taxes. The whole system of relieving unemployment was a degraded type of class communism—an injustice and a disgrace, that no self-respecting working man could tolerate with approval."

The philosopher was aware of the fact, that in many instances good people with the very best intentions were handling the federal unemployment relief money; and equally conscientious people were in charge of registering the unemployed, and making the allotments; but nevertheless, the system was communistic, which gave the working man the luxury of remaining hopelessly poor, while the heavy taxpayer was burdened with the benefits.

"Under communism, everybody is poor and everybody has to work, but under class communism, such as was employed during the recent hard times, only those who are in distress are allowed to work, and those who still have a little property, have to wait till they are penniless before they are eligible. This unwritten rule applied only to the working class—it did not apply—oh, no, it wouldn't apply to bankers,—they were sacrificing themselves handling the money, and therefore it couldn't apply to them. Nor did it apply to railroad presidents or big oil men—these were privileged characters in this new order of things—they were the masters who reaped the benefits; for by bootlegging free labor projects into the relief column, the working men who were locked out carried the burden; their jobs were used to relieve distress. There were many who did not understand this, but the working men who had saved up a little for a rainy day, soon discovered it; they were barred from working and had to live on their savings, while the men who were crushed by our social order into distress, were the only men who were allowed to work. Under free labor, these distress laborers and their families would have become public charges, and the heavy taxpayer would have paid his share of the expense, but under the bootlegging system this expense was shifted onto the shoulders of the thrifty working men, and the heavy taxpayer went scott free."

The philosopher knew well whereof he spoke, for did he not own his home, and was he not barred from working on that account? Did he not know of other men who owned unedible property, who were locked out—and if they starved they starved? Did he not also know that the unemployed were advised to utilize their back yards for gardens, and if possible find some other plots of ground and plant potatoes, turnips and other garden stuff for winter use; and was he not shocked, when those who followed this advice, found that their very efforts to help themselves in this way, kept them from getting a job? Did the philosopher not hear a member of a relief committee explain that persons who had potatoes, turnips and other garden stuff in the cellar, could not expect to get the consideration that those got who did not have them? It was plain to him, that the shiftless man, and the man who was lazy got first consideration—in other words, the prize. All of these things the philosopher knew, and he knew them right well.

"What did the upper strata of our social order say to us in those days?" the philosopher asked with a frown, "Those bankers and those public spirited philanthropists and those public officials who bootlegged free labor projects into the relief column? Well, this is what they virtually told the working men.

'Be good citizens, and all that that implies, pay your taxes, pay your bills, be public spirited, do your part in Sunday School and support the church; in short be good Christians, but we'll be damned if we'll let you work unless you are broke!' "

We have no apology to offer for the philosopher's use of a perfectly legitimate English word, which in its overworked usage is profanity. It is with words as it is with tools, sometimes you must select a very sharp and highly dangerous tool in order to get the proper results; but to use such tools indiscriminately whether you work or whether you play, or whether you eat or whether you drink; or to use them all the time and everywhere you go, would be as foolish as the over-worked use of profanity in our day.

"Bootlegging free labor projects into the relief column," the philosopher concluded, "was responsible for the prohibition of the opportunity to work, which was forced upon the thrifty working man. Such a state of affairs is indeed deplorable in a country where there is enough and to spare of everything that is good to make life livable, and keep alive a wholoesome happiness among the people. The working people must register their demands for a more equitable distribution of the good things of life, and until that equitable distribution is made perfect, let us boldly demand unemployment insurance, old age pension and disability benefits for all who have to work for a livelihood."

Don't Give A Rap About Your Enemies But Be Tolerant

You can't make a real success without making some enemies.

You can't hold a strong position without strong opposition.

You won't seem right to any if you don't seem wrong to many.

A useful life can't be entirely peaceful and care-free.

You must do your duty as you see it.

Every earnest man in every generation has paid the price of individuality.

You can't dodge.

The greater you are, the greater the penalty of your progress. The farther you go, the wider you range, the more you increase the point of contact with which you must reckon, and, therefore, you multiply your battles against misconception and slander and malice.

You can't avoid or evade your allotted destiny—you can only hold down your share of trouble by holding back.

In every sphere men gibe and sneer.

So long as you aspire, others will conspire—so long as you try, others will vie.

You'll have hostility to face in every place and at every pace.

Go straight on to your goal.

So long as your conscience isn't ashamed to acknowledge you as a friend, don't give a rap for any enemies.
—Exchange.

U. S. BACKS BIG HOUSING PROJECTS

MILLIONS of dollars for the construction of housing projects in cities and towns throughout the United States will be loaned by the Federal Administration of Public Works in the near future, and early starting of work on many such projects is indicated.

Immediate stimulus to the building industry will be the result, putting thousands of building men to work and creating a demand for building materials and equipment. Announcement of the first loan allotments to housing projects was made August 24 by Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, subject to a satisfactory contract with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

Action on the projects was taken with a view to speeding up the program of making public works funds available in as short time as possible to move men from relief rolls to pay rolls.

Thirty-five housing projects are now being considered by the housing division of the Public Works Administration under Robert D. Kohn, Director. Tentative action on the first projects does not in any way indicate that they are better than many others still under examination, according to Mr. Kohn, but they have been inspected to a point that permitted tentative approval. Within a short time it is expected that many more projects of equal or greater importance will be ready for a similar recommendation.

Tentative approval of a loan of $40,000 to the Hutchinson, (Kansas), Suburban Housing Association was one of the first announced. The project will provide 20 individual four-room and five-room houses, each situated on two acres of land.

The action is interesting as being the first housing loan to a compartively small city and providing for a project under the Kansas State Housing Laws, which will have some of the characteristics of subsistence homesteads. The project will give employment to 35 men for six months and twice as much indirect employment.

Tentative approval of an $845,000 loan for a model housing project in Philadelphia was given. The project is to be built by a limited dividend corporation formed by officers and members of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery workers which already has control of the land required and is prepared to make a large investment in addition to the government loan.

The site covers an area of 4½ acres in the Kensington district of Philadelphia. The housing will consist of three-story semi-fireproof buildings, containing 292 apartments, totaling 1,074 rooms.

Union officials reported they had plenty of applications for space and they were assured of filling the buildings without any difficulty.

A loan of $3,210,000 was given tentative approval for a project to be built by a limited dividend company, under the New York State Housing Law on a site in Woodside, Queens Borough, within 20 minutes of central Manhattan Island.

The proposed housing consists of 10 six-story semi-fireproof elevator apartments, providing, in all, 1,632 residential units totaling 5,644 rooms. The land coverage is only 27 per cent of the ground area.

The project will give direct employment to 800 men on the job for 18 months and twice as much indirect work.

Tentative approval of a $2,025,000 loan to the Spence Estate Housing Corporation for a model housing project in Brooklyn was the first real slum clearance project to be acted upon by the Public Works Administration. The site covers a certain block in Brooklyn adjacent to important transit line and shopping center. Options have been obtained on the land but titles and details have not yet been confirmed. The site is now occupied by 28 four-and seven-story cold water flats and many shacks.

The proposed housing will consist of a six-story elevator building with 508 apartments, totaling 2,150 rooms, of semi-fireproof construction.

The Spence Estate Housing Corporation, which is under the New York State Model Housing Law, is making a large direct investment in the project in addition to the government loan.

A $3,500,000 loan to Neptune Gardens, Inc., for a model housing project in Boston was tentatively approved. This will enable construction of over 3,000 rooms.

The project is to be built on 44 acres of land in East Boston adjoining Marine Memorial Park within a few minutes of the Park Street station. The site is close to a public park and is designed to provide playgrounds for children, a small local library and even a group of small farm garden plots for the use of tenants.

There will be approximately 700 residential units, totaling 3,170 rooms in brick two-story row houses, two-family houses, and three-story apartment buildings covering approximately 17 per cent of the land.

Work can be started on this project in about thirty days, giving approximately 1,000 men direct employment on the job for a year while twice as many men will receive indirect employment because of the construction.

Nation Aided By Shipbuilding

Accounts of the Navy's shipbuilding plans to aid in national recovery give but little inkling of the far flung effect that such a project has on the nation as a whole. A little investigation reveals that a ship is not a local but a national project, the building of which is felt by the entire country.

Carpenters, machinists, riveters, welders, miners, steel workers, factory workers, lumberjacks and even farmers produce the tiny pieces of a great jigsaw puzzle that eventually fit together to make a new battleship. Here's why it is such a tremendous job. In the case of naval vessels the wheels start turning with the action of Congress that authorizes the construction and appropriates the money necessary. Then the General Board of the Navy decides upon just what type it is to be and what characteristics shall go into the building. Then it is up to the expert draftsmen of the Navy Department to turn out small detailed sketches of the ship.

These sketches are returned to the General Board and after any necessary changes to insure a well balanced and up-to-date ship, plans and specifications are drawn up. This part of the work alone is no mean task as often more than 700 or 800 pages are required for a single cruiser and enough copies must be made to insure one for each prospective bidder.

If private shipyards are to do the work, the Board of Supplies and Accounts advertises in the papers for competitive bids. All firms interested reply and then plans and specifications are mailed to each firm. These firms study the plans, compute the cost and submit a sealed bid which remains unopened until a set date when they are opened and sent to the Bureau of Engineering, Construction and Repair. Conferences are held and all differences between the contractors and the board are smoothed out and the bids sent to the Judge Advocate General who awards the contracts.

It is estimated by the Navy Department that 85 per cent of the cost of a ship goes into labor, from the men who produce the material to the men who put it together. Thus, of the $238,000,000 made available for naval shipbuilding more than $200,000,000 will be spent for labor. It is estimated that over the three year period more than 50,000 men will be employed directly. According to the Census Bureau, the average man has three dependents and this would bring the total of persons directly aided to more than 200,000 not to mention those who have been aided indirectly.

Liberal Is Named To Federal Bench

William H. Holly, Chicago attorney, was appointed as federal judge in the northern district of Illinois.

He is 64, a former law partner of Clarence Darrow, and has been in the forefront of battles on behalf of the public interests.

Holly had the indorsement of Progressive Republicans, but his selection is said to be a bitter disappointment to the local bosses of both old parties. The Chicago "Tribune" is especially unhappy.

Old-timers say Holly is the first liberal to be put on the Federal bench in the northern district of Ilinois for more than a generation.

Every competent craftsman is entitled to a fair return for services rendered; let him try to get it without an organization to back his demands!

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1934

Final Victory Certain

ATTACKS on the Child Labor Amendment by newspaper publishers and their attempt to line up the public against ratification indicate that labor and other forces favoring the amendment are in for a hard fight.

Next year and 1935 will be crucial years in the fight for the amendment. In 1934 eight States which have not acted favorably will meet in regular legislative sessions and others will very likely call special sessions. In 1934 most State legislatures will be in session.

Pointing out the necessity for every friend of the amendment to bestir himself or herself and work as never before for final victory, the American Child, organ of the National Child Labor Committee, says:

> "If the goal of 36 ratifications is reached in 1935 it will make possible Federal legislation in time to replace the child labor restrictions in industrial codes which will expire that year, according to the terms of the Recovery Act. If it be not ratified—then we must expect a return to old conditions of child exploitation. For previous experience indicates that when a period of unemployment begins to abate, the number of children entering industry tends to increase."

There is no doubt that the child Labor Amendment will be ratified and made part of the Federal Constitution, however hard a fight is made to defeat it. That is settled. Labor has made up its mind child labor must be permanently abolished and will see that this is done by ratification of the amendment.

Return of Prosperity Depends Largely on Revival of Building Industry

WORK for millions of people would be made possible through a revival of building construction. It has been estimated that some six million workers are affected by prosperity or lack of prosperity in the building industry. Eighty-five cents out of every building dollar is eventually paid to labor.

Building construction employs thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers. Hundreds of mills and factories employing more thousands of workers must be operated to meet the demand for material required in the erection of buildings. Transportation by rail, air, ship and automobile must be employed to move raw and fabricated materials. To convert raw material into use for buildings requires tools, machinery and power.

Every building erected means work for architects, engineers, draftsmen and workers in the fields of finance and real estate. When the amount of direct and indirect employment affected by building is fully realized, the importance of the building industry as an agency for providing jobs for workers is apparent.

Putting men to work is a national and fundamental problem. To quickly accomplish this desirable end it is essential that we concentrate on stimulating those industries which affect the greatest number of workers.

Building is responsible for the employment of more persons than any other single industry, the textile industry excepted. Building construction consumes a greater variety of materials produced throughout the United States than any other single industry. The building industry is a barometer that shows the upward and downward movement of all business. Private building construction is the major product of the industry, and therefore is of vast importance in our national economic welfare.

In addition to its Public Works Program the federal government should stimulate Private building construction. The government should take such steps as may be necessary to remove the obstacles to building, unite forces, and stimulate construction.

To do so will permit employers of labor throughout the United States to put millions of workers back to work.

◆

Cost-of-Living Wages

A deserved denunciation of the reactionary policy of limiting wages to the amount which merchants charge the workers for the necessities of life was made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the convention of the Federation in Washington.

In assailing the so-called "economy" law enacted by the special session of Congress last March the Council said:

"The law provides for determining wages on the basis of cost of living. This plan of determining wages is probably the most indefensible action ever taken by Congress. It was imported from Denmark where the wages of government employes are based on the cost of four prime necessities—clothes, light, fuel and rent. Food there is not considered in the cost of living. Besides, persons are paid there according to whether they are married or single, separated from husbands or wives, and according to the number of children.

"This was explained in a report made to the 72d Congress. The plan was proposed in that Congress by Senator Gore but it was given little recognition because of its un-American character."

To the Council's statement it should be added that the cost-of-living wages theory bars the workers from all participation in economic and social progress, which makes up what we call civilization.

In the application of this theory employers, public and private, paternalistically and autocratically determine on a fixed date the amount of money required to buy the products and services which they believe wage-earners should be paid for doing the necessary work in producing, transporting and selling the commodities, which constitute the wealth of society under the present economic order, and performing various other essential functions.

If manufacturers, merchants and professional men boost the price of these necessaries and services, then the cost-of-living wages employers declare that wages should be boosted to meet that added cost. On the other hand, if dealers reduce prices, then the workers' pay should be cut accordingly.

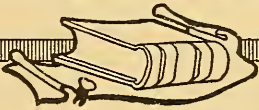
It is apparent that under the application of this theory working men and women can never raise the standards of living for themselves and their families. They are tied hand and foot to static standards and compelled to see all of the blessings of more efficient production go to those who own and control modern industry.

The Executive Council is right. Chaining hundreds of thousands of government employes to a fixed and unalterable living standard for themselves and their dependents is undoubtedly "the most indefensible action ever taken by Congress."

◆

We denounce the non-unionists because they will not join their respective organizations and feel we are justified in doing so; but are we consistent ourselves, at all times refusing to purchase non-union commodities or patronize non-union places?

Official Information



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for January, February and March, containing the quarterly password has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Brewing Company of Parkersburg Employs Non-Union Carpenters

The American Brewing Company of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is doing extensive remodeling work on one of its buildings, and the efforts of Local Union 899 to have this firm employ union carpenters, have been unsuccessful. At the present time the company is not manufacturing its products but intends to do so when the remodeling work is completed, and Local Union 899 of Parkersburg desires the membership of our organization to be informed of the attitude of the Brewing Company towards members of our organization in that city on their construction work.

Picketing Legalized

An interesting article has been sent us by Local 256 of Savannah, Georgia, from the Electrical Workers Journal with regards to a controversy they had with the Moving Picture Operators at Savannah. On starting the picketing of what they deemed unfair houses each picket was arrested, charged with disordely conduct, and fined $5.00. Bond was given in all the cases and the union insisted that they would not accept a suspension of sentence and remittance of fines but they intended to carry the cases to the Supreme Court.

On trial before the Recorder the fines and sentences were vacated and set aside, which disposed of the necessity of a certiorari to the Superior Court. The men were represented by Honorable Minor Dempsey, who has done Herculean work for the labor movement in Georgia.

◆

Speed The Day

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department)

Trades Unionists who are Union Label Boosters are those who are endowed with intelligence. Intelligence that foresees that Labor's greatest weapon is the Union Label.

Those opposed to us realize the power of the Union Label to a greater extent than most of the members of Organized Labor realize this power.

To test this just say "Union Label" to the proprietor of any non-union shop and watch his face. He may try to cover his fear and hatred with clever talk but—WATCH HIS FACE.

Watch the face of the unfriendly merchant, who despises Organized Labor, the next time you ask for union-labeled merchandise. WATCH HIS FACE WHEN YOU INQUIRE IF HIS EMPLOYES BELONG TO A LABOR UNION.

His glib tongue will give you arguments galore but his face will reveal to you what his tongue is trying so hard to conceal.

After this test any trade unionist with an ounce of spunk or intelligence will join the Union Label Boosters.

Union Label Boosters are forever on the job for your label and for mine. It is their self-imposed mission to increase the union shops and to decrease the non-union shops.

When this mission, and its bearing on the welfare of the wage earners of the family, is explained to the women who do the most of the purchasing for the family, they will not buy anything without the Union Label. No shop will be patronized that does not display a Union Card, and the Working Button will be demanded.

These loyal women will teach the little children to walk in their footsteps, and all will be Union Label Boosters from the youngest to the oldest in the family.

SPEED THE DAY!

◆

Charters Issued in December, 1933

Columbus, Ohio
Port Huron, Mich.
El Centro, Calif.
Dallas, Tex.
St. Helena, Calif.
San Saba, Tex.
Keystone, W. Va.
Belle Glade, Fla.
Wheelwright, & Vic., Ky.
Seminole, Okla.
North Platte, Nebr.
Wilmington, N. C.
Rome, Ga.
Quakertown, Pa.
Algoma, Wisc.
Grand Island, Nebr.
Bogalusa, La.

◆

Arne T. Rebey Dies in Denver, Colorado

Arne T. Rebey, a member of our organization for almost thirty-four years and for the past nine years a member of Local Union No. 55 of Denver, Colo., passed away October 17, 1933, in the Denver General Hospital where he was a patient for one month.

Brother Rebey was born in Norway on January 21, 1865, and came to this country when he was seventeen years of age. For a number of years he followed the water, five years of which were spent in the Merchant Marine. He was admitted to membership in Local Union 767 of Ottumwa, Iowa, March 12, 1900, and was active in the interest of that Local Union and other Local Unions in the states of Iowa, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania where he held membership at various times.

For many years he was associated with the Volunteers of America and was also active in the affairs of that organization.

A large number of the members of Local Union 55 attended the funeral and accompanied the remains to Crown Hill Cemetery where interment took place and the Ritual service of our organization was held.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 18 Favors Creation of Fund to Keep Members in Good Standing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The meeting of Local No. 18, Hamilton, Ontario, held on Tuesday, December 5, 1933, lasted thirty-five minutes, which is our record for brevity.

I was instructed to write to you, drawing attention to the fact that our Business Agent, Brother Walter Archer, had been successful in getting the A. and P. stores in Hamilton, to hire union carpenters to install their fixtures.

Back of that accomplishment lies hours of effort. Local No. 18 has suffered severely in the present depression and its meetings are sometimes fiery, but underlying it all is a spirit of loyalty, although the members look at things from different angles.

The Carpenters rented the basement of the Labor Temple for the use of their members to meet, play pool, cards or read. A radio was donated to them.

This movement has grown so that now the Recreation Club is handled by a committee from all the building trades.

From a small committee elected by the Local to deal with relief questions, a powerful organization has risen. It is The Allied Trades Distress and Welfare Committee.

The Building Trades Council has invited the officers of all the affiliated locals to attend the next meeting of the Council. This is a movement to secure closer co-operation between the different units.

A building program has been launched and the Municipal, Provincial, and Federal authorities requested to give financial aid.

As soon as work begins to open up, we should, in every Local, start a "Depression Fund," to take care of our members' dues when hard times come again. We are beginning to climb out of this one.

The General Fund will not stand the drain of paying members' dues. If a special fund is established it should be used for no other purpose than taking care of members' dues.

Not only would the individual be benefited, but the Local would be helped and also the General Office. Although we are all broke—the few that are not, are badly bent—we know that an organization cannot run on air—someone in the back seat says, "on hot air, yes," but he is out of order.

To all our readers I wish a prosperous New Year that will remove them from an "Hay and Oats" basis, and give to them and their families a fairer share of the good things of life than has been their fortune for the last few years.

Albert E. Edgington, R. S.,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

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Local Union 246, Displays Honor Roll in Open Meeting

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For a number of years past the custom has been for Local No. 246 to display our Honor Roll in open meeting and read off the names of those inscribed thereon.

This year was no exception. Our meeting of November 20, 1933, being the first to follow Armistice Day, this year, President Jas. Cunningham called upon Fin. Sec. Gus Darmstadt, as the Father of this ceremony, to call the Roll.

The sole purpose is to show the remaining active members who served the Colors during the World War that Local No. 246 is proud of their records and membership which not only helped to bring glory to our country but a credit and an inspiration to our United Brotherhood.

And "WE DO NOT FORGET."

Of the thirty-five original names enrolled, all of whom returned after the Armistice, five have died since from effects of gas poisoning received during active service.

A rising vote of remembrance and silent prayer were offered for our departed Heroes, namely:

John Agresta
William Bell
Henry Lang
William Matthews
Albert Schick

At the end of the proceedings a motion was unanimously passed to present from our contingent fund three months' dues to each of the remaining members on the Honor Roll.

A. Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 246. New York, N. Y.

Asks Assistance in Recovering Stolen Due Book

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to report the loss of the due book of Brother Sander Benson, a member of Local Union 141, Chicago, Illinois, (ledger page 626) which was stolen along with his coat while working at Metropolis, Illinois, on December 8, 1933. Any member in posession of information that would lead up to its recovery will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

Geo. C. Yarnell, Fin. Sec.,
8106 Cornell Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 156

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union 156 of Denver, Colo., feel that a word of greeting to our sister auxiliaries may not be amiss at this time, and may encourage them to carry on.

Since our last letter, the depression has forced us to curtail many of our usual activities, especially those concerned with raising money. We have instead tried to do those things which we felt would best help to sustain the morale of those within our circle. A series of dances were given during the winter to promote sociability, and of course the holiday season was observed with the usual Christmas treat for the children.

Our president and a committee of volunteer helpers cooked and served hot dinners at Carpenters Hall on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, during the past winter for unemployed carpenters, especially those who had no other homes than rooming houses; on alternate days the men served themselves. Many of the men, who were able to pay, took their noonday meals with us and their contributions, together with donations of vegetables and fruits, kept the expense of this service at a minimum. A special fund was set aside to meet the needs of married men and their families.

Our sixth anniversary dinner for members and their husbands was so successful that the same plan was followed for the seventh anniversary. With practically every member and her husband present and the daughters of members serving the delicious food prepared by a committee of members, the affair resembled a large family re-union and will long be remembered by all those present.

The outstanding event of the year for the auxiliaries of Denver was the second biennial convention of the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries held in our city, June 30 to July 1, 1933.

Its sessions were an inspiration to all who had the privilege of attending and its purpose—to help, aid and preserve the organized labor movement; to mobilize the vast purchasing power of union auxiliary women behind the union label and to impress upon them the importance of intelligent co-operation in their efforts to further the cause of union labor—is a challenge to every union man to encourage and support the auxiliary movement.

At the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1931 the Committee on Organization recommended that "when these auxiliaries get together and form a national women's auxiliary then they shall be represented by a fraternal delegate." This was in answer to a request from the St. Louis Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries for fraternal recognition, and to meet this requirement this national federation was formed. The goal now is to interest enough auxiliaries in the movement to make it truly national in scope so that official recognition by the A. F. of L. will be accorded as speedily as possible.

This group of progressive auxiliary women are looking forward to the time when every labor union will have an auxiliary and these auxiliaries will be united under the banner of their national federation, forming as it were a vast auxiliary to the American Federation of Labor.

In these times of economic stress organized labor is fighting for its very life and we, the women of the auxiliary movement, must avail ourselves of every opportunity to promote its welfare. May we therefore urge all who read this to put forth every effort to strengthen their own auxiliary and to persuade other unions to organize auxiliaries.

We shall be glad to assist in this work and shall be glad to answer any questions about our activities.

Mrs. A. W. North, Rec Sec.,
L. A. No. 156. Denver, Colo.

Organizing Work of the A. F. of L.

The militant and contructive work performed by the American Federation of Labor in enrolling thousands of workers in the ranks of trade unionism was told with clearness and precision by the Executive Council of the Federation in their report to the annual convention.

"Conscious of the fact that lack of organization among wage-earners had been a major factor in the unbalance in distribution of national income which was one of the causes of our economic breakdown, labor regarded the passage of the National Recovery Act as imposing an obligation upon wage-earners to organize in trade unions," the Council said.

"Wage-earners have been quick to seize the opportunity for organization which the legislation affords them. After four years of uncertainties of unemployment and loss of savings, wage-earners turn eagerly to an agency that provides opportunity for effectively bettering their conditions and giving them a greater degree of security. Accordingly, both spontaneous and directed organizing campaigns have been vigorously under way. More charters per day since July 1 have been granted to federal labor unions than at any previous time for which we have records.

"We have concentrated our efforts more especially upon organizing the workers in the basic industries; that is, steel, automobiles, textiles, oil and rubber. To the fullest extent of the Federation's financial ability organizing campaigns in these centers have been aggressively carried on.

"Progress has been made, not as great as our hopes would realize, but amply sufficient to encourage us to still greater efforts.

"National and international unions have been conducting organizing campaigns which have notably increased membership and brought a new spirit of hope to wage-earners. After four years of depression they are eager for a voice in determining work conditions and are eagerly responding to the opportunity. These energetic, well-organized campaigns are steadily increasing union members.

"We urge upon all organizations of labor and their individual members to support and co-operate in every effort which may be made in their localities to organize the unorganized and to build up and strengthen the existing organizations.

"We recommend that the organizing campaign which is now being carried on be continued in a broad, vigorous and progressive way so that all workers may be accorded the widest opportunity to organize and become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

America Has

Six per cent of the world's population;
Seven per cent of the world's land.
Twenty-five per cent of the world's production.
Twenty per cent of the world's gold.
Thirty-three per cent of the world's silver.
Forty per cent of the world's iron and steel,
Forty per cent of the world's railroads.
Sixty per cent of the world's cotton production;
Sixty-six per of the world's oil production.
Seventy per cent of the world's copper production.
Seventy-five per cent of the world's corn production.
Eighty-five per cent of the world's automobiles.
Eighty-five per cent of the world's lumber production.

Demand the Union Label

Spend and Save Now

A recent Dun & Bradstreet report accentuated a fact of the utmost importance:

For a number of months business recovery has continued without recession, and present signs do not indicate any recession will occur in the near future.

In other words, we are not having a "rise in the depression" now. We are actually throwing off depression. The wise property owner will do well to think that over. It means that the country is through with bargain prices for commodities and service, that the terrific oversupply of goods and labor isn't going to last much longer. It means higher prices. It means that if we put off fixing our houses and business property or rebuilding the tottering garage for another few months we are going to pay a lot more for what we get.

Yes, it's time to build, to improve, to repair. It will put money in your pocket, save valuable property from going to pieces—and demonstrate your faith in the maxim that investment and employment are cheaper and better than charity.

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Senator Wagner Calls on Employers to Confer with Their Workers

Reiterating his previous declaration that "we do not object to workers using the strike if there is no other way left open to them," Senator Robert F. Wagner, issued another appeal for industrial peace.

He urged employers and workers, however, to "try to negotiate their differences before striking or locking out."

Experience has proved that differences between employers and employes can be ironed out around the conference table. The chances for it are better if open warfare has not embittered everybody. Even after a strike the conference table is the place to settle.

"Take the Berkeley Woolen Mills' decision—a clear-cut ruling, under the textile code and the Recovery Law, that the employes had the right to representatives, even if the men they chose were not employes of the company. Conferring on the basis of that decision, I am informed, both parties (the mill management and representatives of the United Textile Workers) came to an agreement within half an hour."

Wagner's statement that "things can be ironed out around the table" backs up a contention which organized labor has made for years. The bulk of the nation's strikes have been caused by employers adopting a there-is-nothing-to-discuss attitude.

Records of the American Federation of Labor show that most of the strikes which are sweeping the country today have been caused by the bosses refusing to deal with bona fide union representatives chosen as spokesman by their employes.

◆

Martin's Brainstorm on Child Labor

Lawyers everywhere, from Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court down to the humblest tyro lately graduated from law school, are bowed in shame or angered beyond expression by the tirade in support of child labor launched in his opening address to the American Bar Association convention by its president, Clarence E. Martin. At the Federal Child Labor Amendment, according to press reports, he shrieked:

'It is a communistic effort to nationalize children, making them primarily responsible to the Government instead of to their parents. It strikes at the home. It appears to be a definite, positive plan to destroy the Republic and substitute a social democracy."

The Child Labor Amendment, which is supported wholeheartedly by hundreds of great publications, by practically all women's organizations and by welfare organizations everywhere, by the entire organized labor movement, by President Roosevelt and a long list of his predecessors, simply confers upon Congress the right to regulate, limit and prohibit the employment of persons under 18 years of age for the purpose of preventing un-American emloyers from turning the tender bodies and minds of our future citizens into interest coupons and dividend checks.

And this really noble policy, according to the President of the American Bar Association, is "a communistic effort to nationalize children," "strikes at the home," and aims to destroy the Republic."

All thinking people will ask whether a mind can make so foul a declaration as this and be sane.

Attack On Building Trades

An attack on the building unions, their wages and conditions has been going on since 1930. It is wide-spread, determined, well-financed, and well-manned. Emanating from hostile bankers, it has moved deliberately from point to point until it has developed and centered on NRA. The attack, through codes, upon the wage structure of building crafts, which has been going forward during the depression, speaks through an economic "principle," and "research" terminology.

Building employer associates declare that the principle of business pick-up does not apply to capital goods industries. Capital goods industries—those which need capital to initiate production—must offer speculative opportunity in order to attract capital—they say. These facile reasoners then glibly declare that wages must be cut heavily, for wages are the only place where cuts can be made.

What cuts—oh, about 60 per cent.

Will building materials first be cut 60 per cent? No, they will probably go up.

Will profits be cut 60 per cent? No, profits must be larger to attract capital.

Will interest rates be cut 60 per cent? No, interest rates apparently never fall.

The upshot is that labor, the workers, men and their families are to be forced to carry the speculative banker and a top-heavy and impossible set-up, in order that bankers may take their accustomed profit. This point of view is being determinedly urged upon Hugh Johnson and deputy administrtators by powerfully financed propaganda groups.

The answer: Labor will not take these cuts. If building construction can not get started without further penalizing labor, let it go the way of other industries, the way of oil, railroads and coal, into the hands of the President.

It is plain that the President has seen this impasse. The President has seen the paradox. The demand for capital goods is boundless. The supply of long-term credit is nil. The President hasn't said "cut wages." He has ordered the banking facilities of the government to supply the credit lacking from private banking. This is the way out for construction—not through wage cuts.

Hires Union Men Because They're Best

If you want to know how union workers compare with those who are unorganized, inquire of George E. Wyme, a contractor, who has erected many schoolhouses and other large buildings in Washington.

Testifying in a wage case, Wyme was asked by an attorney whether he employed union men, and replied:

"Certainly I do. The prevailing rates are union scales. You certainly wouldn't hire a non-union man if you had to pay a union price. Union men are far superior in their workmanship."

Filene Points Way to Prosperity

There is but one road to prosperity—and that leads to a steady increase in the buying power of the masses by paying ever higher wages for shorter hours, while striving to eliminate waste and reduce costs.

That is the program of "enlightened selfishness" which is offered American business by an outstanding capitalist and merchant prince, Edward A. Filene, head of a big Boston department store which bears his name. It is not a new idea with Filene, for he has been preaching it for years to ears that were closed against its logic.

The depression resulted because the managers of industry short-sightedly took a larger share of created wealth than was warranted, thereby depriving workers of purchasing power which alone can keep the machinery moving, Filene declared in a recent article.

He pointed out that five-sixths of all the goods and services produced in the United States are sold those having wages and salaries under $2,000, while the rich buy and use only one-sixth.

"In their own interest," Filene asserted, "the directors must manage industry and business to provide the largest possible income for the five-sixths who are the great mass market. Gains in effieciency should be passed on to workers in increased wages and shorter hours. It is absurd to talk of over-production while in America a third of the people cannot obtain the goods necessary to a minimum standard of living."

Start the New Year right, get new members.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXIV

Knowing how to sharpen tools properly, is half the carpenter trade; the other half is being able to skillfully handle them. The work is merely done to make a living—and that brings me to what I wanted to say.

There is a distinction between sharpening tools and grinding tools. Even filing tools is not always sharpening. It depends on what kind of edge you are after, as to when to use the word "sharpening," and when to use "grinding." If grinding is all that is necessary to give you the edge you want, then grinding is sharpening. But if you grind a tool and then put it on the oil stone to give it a keen edge, then grinding is simply grinding, and the oil-stone work is sharpening. If filing a tool gives you the edge you want, then filing is sharpening, but if you have to finish it with the oil stone, then filing is filing, and the oil-stone work is sharpening. This reasoning can be applied to all tools that from time to time need sharpening, and having said this, I will proceed to take up the subject of this lesson, rough openings in floors.

There is no better recommendation a carpenter can expect to have, than that of making smooth and well-fitting joints. This is true, not only in finishing, but it is also true in all rough work, and very important. A well-fitting joint doesn't only look better, but it is a better joint, and stronger, than the ill-fitting and ugly one, such as one so frequently sees. That is the reason I mentioned tool sharpening. It is utterly impossible to make good joints with poorly sharpened tools. But I do not want to be misunderstood in this. Good judgment and common sense are assets that no carpenter can easily afford to dispense with. There are times and conditions under which it would be stupid to work over a joint, in order to make it well-fitting; just as there are times and conditions that enter into the tool sharpening. To know when to do these things and when to forego doing them, is a fine shade of distinction that every mechanic must make many times during his whole career, and happy the man who has cultivated the sense of good judgment and of common sense to the point where these mental attributes become permanent habits with him.

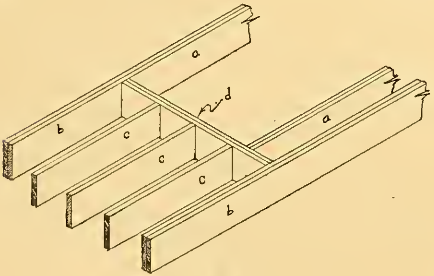

Fig. 361

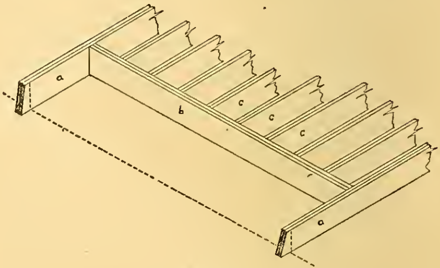

Fig. 362

Taking up the illustrations: Fig. 361 shows, in part, an opening for a stairway, or as it is called, a wellhole or well. Here we have, a a, trimmers; b b, carrying joists; c c c, tail joists, and d, header. It will be noticed that the carrying joist to the left, answers also for the left trimmer of the well. This construction is not an unusual one, however, there are many stairways on which it can not be used, and a trimmer, such as is shown to the lower right, is required on either side of the well. The joints as we are showing them, are held together with nails, and for most residence work that is sufficient; but in cases where the header, or even the trimmers and the tail joists, are subjected to a great deal of strain, joist hangers or stirrups should be used for reinforcing. Joist hangers can be obtained on the market, or they can be ordered made of wrought iron at any blacksmith shop.

Fig. 362 shows a wellhole in which the carrying joists, a a, rest on a brick wall. The dotted line represents the inside face of the wall. The header, b, in this case is on the side and runs parallel with the run of the stair, whereas in the previous figure the header was on the end of the well. Three of the tail joists in this figure are marked with c, while the absence of the mark on the others, means ditto. What we said about stirrups in the explanation of the previous figure, will apply throughout this lesson.

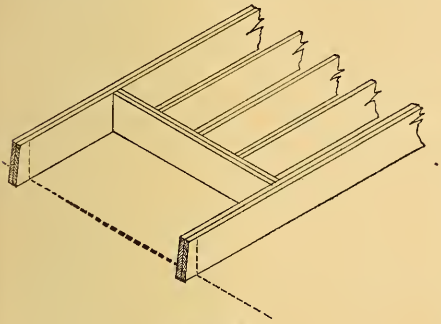
Fig. 363

Fig. 363 shows a plain perspective view of the construction of a fireplace opening in a floor. The dotted lines represent the face of the wall, and the reader is presumed to be intelligent enough to locate the carrying joists, the header and the tail joists, from what was said concerning the two previous illustrations.

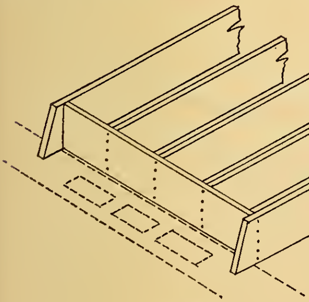
Fig. 364

How to carry joists where there are flues built into the joist-supporting wall, somewhat on the order shown by dotted lines, is illustrated by Fig. 364. Sometimes a chimney brest is built where such flues occur, in which case the construction is the same, excepting that the carrying joists extend on enough to give them a full bearing on the wall.

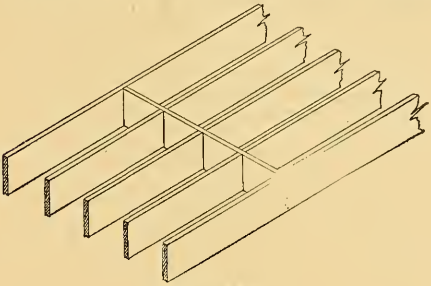
Fig. 365

Fig. 365 represents a method of construction that should be used cautiously. It shows how, in case of a shortage of full-length floor joists, pieces can be utilized by framing a header in between two carrying joists, as shown. Onto this header the tail joists, for that is what they are, are nailed. I repeat, this construction should not be used, where the floor is subjected to much strain, unless there are joist-supporting partitions underneath located in such a manner as to make the floor above perfectly safe.

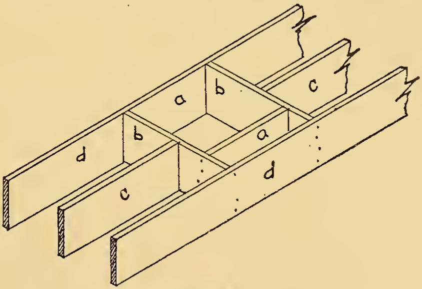

Fig. 366

Fig. 366 shows the construction of an opening for a chimney. The trimmers are shown at a a, the headers at b b, the tail joists at c c, and the carrying joists at d d. The upper left trimmer is also the carrying joist. This construction is all right when the chimney comes right for it, but in many cases this is not the case, and then two trimmers, one on either side, like the one to the right must be put in.

As I mentioned in a previous explanation, for ordinary residence work, nailing the joints is sufficient to hold them together, and that is even more true of constructing openings for chimneys. The old system of mortise-and-tenoning headers into the carrying joists, and then mortise-and tenoning the tail joists and trimmers into the headers, is a poor construction; although it might have had its merits in the olden days. Mortising a carrying joist, as I have seen many in old buildings, weakens them so much that they would hardly carry the load that ordinary nailing would hold. The intention was good, but the good intentions did not make up for the loss of strength. If a joint needs reinforcing, use stirrups—saw-tooth notching is not so bad, but whenever you cut into the carrying joists, you weaken them.

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THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY

ROOF PITCHES CONCLUDED

The subject of roof pitches would not have been considered completely covered if the third method of determining the pitch of a roof should have been omitted. This method is known as "the angle of inclination in degrees". It means that the pitch is expressed by the number of degrees of an angle that the rafter makes with the plate. Fig. 1. Thus, we may have a 20 degree roof, a 30 degree or a 45 degree. While this method is not at present commonly used it is very convenient in computations especially when the angle is one of the commonly used values, such as 30, 45 or 60 degrees. This is the only method used by architects and engineers, and there is no doubt that it will be to a great extent used in the future.

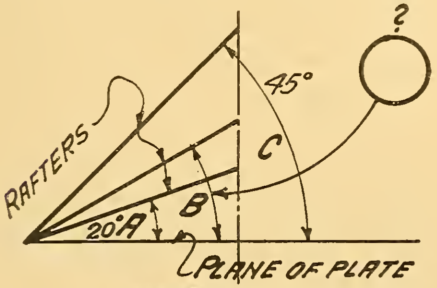
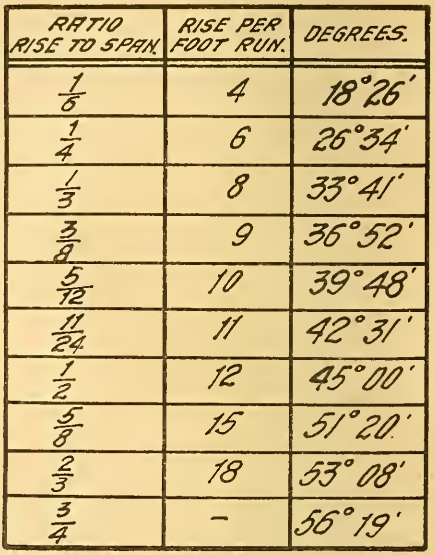


FIG.-1.

To sum up, we have the following three methods used in determining the pitch of a roof.

1. The pitch may be described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to the total width of the building. Thus, we may have a ½ pitch roof, ¼ pitch or a ⅝ pitch. At this point it is well to mention the common error made by many, that of expressing the pitch as a ratio of the rise to the half span of the building. It should be firmly implanted in your mind that it is the ratio of the rise of the roof to the span which is the width of the building.



RATIO RISE TO SPAN.	RISE PER FOOT RUN.	DEGREES.
1/6	4	18°26'
1/4	6	26°34'
1/3	8	33°41'
3/8	9	36°52'
5/12	10	39°48'
11/24	11	42°31'
1/2	12	45°00'
5/8	15	51°20'
2/3	18	53°08'
3/4	–	56°19'

FIG.-2.

2. The pitch may be expressed as the relation of the rise to the run. This is more conveniently stated as the rise per foot run, which means so many inches of vertical rise to each foot of horizontal run. Thus, we may say a roof has a slope of 6 inches in 12 or 8 inches in 12 inches and so on.

3. The pitch of a roof may be regarded as an angle of inclination which the rafters make with the horizontal plane of the plates. For instance, a roof may be of 35, 40 or 65 degrees. In order to easily compare the above three methods the Table in Fig. 2 has been prepared. The careful study of these figures will materially assist you in committing the matter to your mind.

Another, very useful diagram is shown in Fig. 3. It represents the principal roof pitches in the terminology used in the first method. They are called one-half pitch, one-third pitch etc., because the height from the level of the wall plates to the ridge of the roof is one-half, one-third or one-quarter of the total width of the building.

This rather perplexing subject of roof pitches has been completely covered. No effort has been spared as to the illumination of this matter from every possible angle which may be viewed in the practical work of the builder. The subject matter has been profoundly illustrated with drawings and diagrams to further facilitate the mastery of the topic by the average reader.

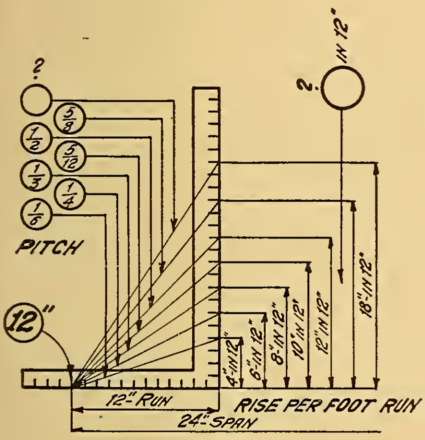


FIG. 3
PRINCIPAL ROOF PITCHES

It is suggested now that before you make any further attempt to proceed with any other studies on roof framing—get the subject of roof pitches established clearly in your mind, because it is one of the most important fundamentals. Get the right understanding; this is the principal keynote of wisdom. Do not neglect essentials: if you do your efforts may be in vain. After you are convinced that you have mastered the subject—you may proceed with the solution of the problems given below. Drawing rough sketches on paper in connection with these problems will prove of great value.

PROBLEMS IN ROOF FRAMING.

1. A roof has a span of 24 feet and a rise of 12 feet. What is the pitch?

2. A roof is 16 feet wide. If the rise per foot run is 10 inches, what is the total rise of the roof?

3. Refer to Fig. 1. The roof angle "B" equals to ⅔ of angle "C". Angle "C" is 45 degrees. What is the angle of inclination of "B"?

4. What is the pitch of a roof, having an 18 inch rise per foot run?

Place your answer in the blank circles in diagram, Fig. 3.

5. What is the rise per foot run in a roof having a ⅝ pitch?

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS.

1. The pitch of a roof is "the rise divided by the span." If the rise is 12 feet and the span is 24 feet, then the pitch is 12 divided by 24, equals ½.

2. A roof 16 feet wide has a run of 8 feet. If the rise per foot run is 10 inches the total rise is 8 x 10 equals 80 inches or 6 ft. 8 in.

3. Since angle "C" is a 45 degree angle, one-third of 45 equals 15 degrees. And ⅔ equal 15x2 which is 30. Therefore the angle of inclination of "B" is 30 degrees.

4. The roof has a ¾ pitch.

5. If a roof has a ⅝ pitch it rises 15 inches to every foot. Place your answer in circle in diagram.

Marking A Compound Joint

(By H. H. Siegele)

We have seen many methods of marking the cut on a head casing for a compound joint; that is a joint which is mitered enough to take care of a rounded corner, and the rest cut on a horizontal line. The method, though, we are showing by the illustrations, is one we have used successfully. No doubt, it is not the best method, but it is the one we like to use.

After the side casings have been cut and nailed into place, as shown in part by Fig. 1, place the head casing onto them, and set the scribers to the perpendicular depth of the miter-part of the joint, in the manner shown by the scribers represented at A. Then hold the scribers in the manner shown at B, and, starting at point a, mark the horizontal cut from a, through b and on to the end of the casing. This done, the miter cut, marked c, is marked, and the casing is ready to be cut. Both right and left cuts of the head casing should be marked at the same time. The rounded corner, shown shaded, gives enough room to rest one leg of the scribers on the end of the side casing, while the marking is done. A joint marked in this way, if the head casing is straight, and the cutting is done accurately will invariably fit as snuggly as the one shown by Fig. 2.

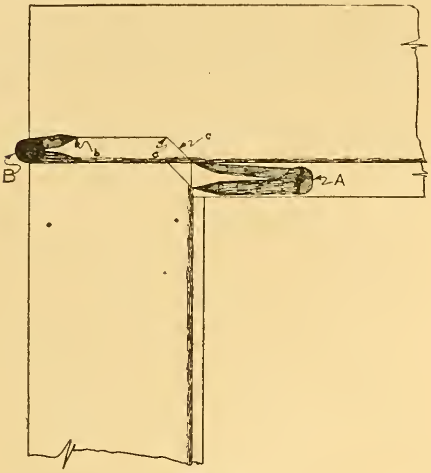


Fig. 1

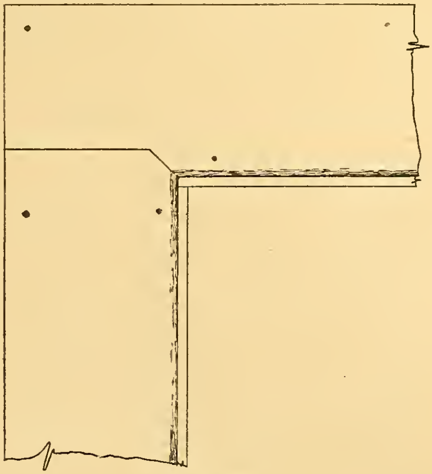


Fig. 2

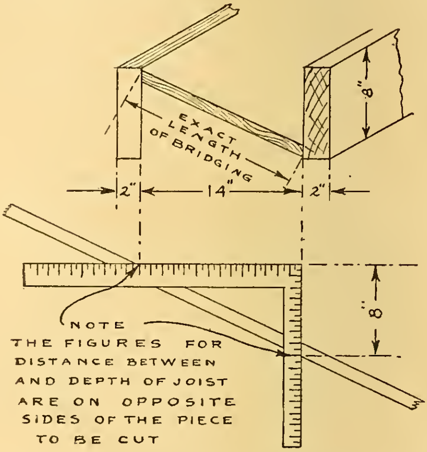
The compound joint is used a great deal in these days, because much of the casing has rounded corners. Another thing a full miter joint is, as a rule, unsatisfactory, since shrinking and swelling always affects it more than a compound joint.

◆

Lengths and Bevels for Bridging

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In looking over the November "Carpenter" I noticed H. H. Siegele' Lesson LXII relating to getting the length and bevels of Bridging—Figure 351. While his method will give the length and bevel, allowance must be made for the thickness of the materials used.



NOTE THE FIGURES FOR DISTANCE BETWEEN AND DEPTH OF JOIST ARE ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE PIECE TO BE CUT

I am submitting a sketch showing the way that I get the length and bevel of Bridging with the Steel Square and according to this method it makes no difference what is the thickness of the material used, it will give the exact length.

John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 608. New York, N. Y.

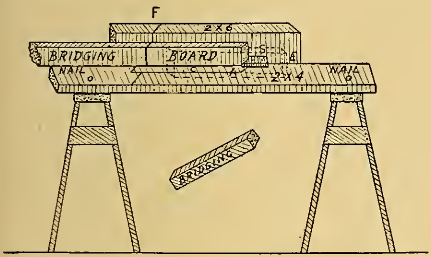
◆

Miter Box for Bridge Cutting

Editor, "The Carpenter":

This illustration shows how I make a miter box for cutting bridging. A 2x4 is used for the bottom and a 2x6 for the back. The bottom should be about four feet long to allow room for the bridging to drop between saw-horses. Make notch C in 2x4 about two inches deep and two inches longer than the length of the bridging to be cut. Nail the 2x6 on the back edge of the 2x4 with the notch next to the 2x6. Nail block S to 2x4 as shown, extending it past notch A one-half inch. Now get your bridging length and also miter cut and make your miter cut in 2x6 at F. Nail a short piece of 1x2 edgewise onto 2x4 and flush with notch C as shown by dotted lines E. This forms a guide for your bridging to drop through slot C.

I have found this box works to good advantage on either the small or big jobs as it takes just a short time to build and it saves removing the bridging each time a cut is made. Two saw-horses as shown in illustration are used to rest the miter box on. This box is intended for cutting either one or two bridgings at once. If two bridgings are to be cut at once, hold two bridging boards flat against 2x6 instead of one when making your cuts. The cuts in your notch should be at about the same angle as your miter cuts on box.

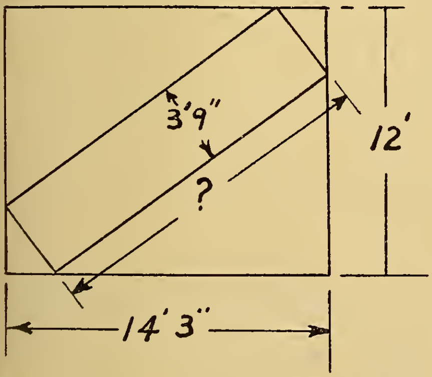


Lon W. Skinner,
L. U. No. 678. Dubuque, Ia.

Assistance Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a problem that I can not solve. A little help from some of the mathematically inclined fans will be appreciated.



I have a room twelve feet wide, by fourteen feet and three inches long, (square at the corners) also a carpet three feet nine inches wide to be cut off square at the ends. The carpet is to be laid diagonally in the room so that the corners of the carpet will just touch the sides of the room. How long is the carpet?

A little drawing may be helpful; it is self-explanatory. Now what I want to see is a solution or formula for working this problem and not just an answer.

I enjoy all the problems in "The Carpenter" and think they are very instructive provided the solutions are shown in detail.

Here's for more problems.

G. L. Conrad,
L. U. No. 417. St. Louis, Mo.

End of Typhoid Is Health Goal

Members of the American Public Health Association, at their recent convention held in Indianapolis, were told that complete eradication of typhoid fever is an actual possibility and is the goal toward which future health efforts should be directed.

Pointing out that the mortality rate of the disease decreased more than 80 per cent from 1913 to 1932, Dr. George H. Ramsey, Albany, N. Y., said typhoid fever prevention should no longer be discussed in terms of control.

Dr. Ramsey, director of the division of communicable diseases of the New York state health department, spoke before a joint meeting of the health officers, laboratory and epidemiology sections.

A study of the geographical distribution of the disease, he said, reveals that the greatest problem is in the rural areas of the south where the least decrease has occurred and where the mortality rate is now seven times higher than in northern states.

Further studies, he said, show that typhoid has become "a disease of small towns rather than of large or medium-sized cities."

Although vaccination is of proved efficacy he expressed doubt as to the wisdom of using it on a community basis for any purpose except emergency control.

Do not acquire the reputation of being an obstructionist. Do something for the good of the organization.

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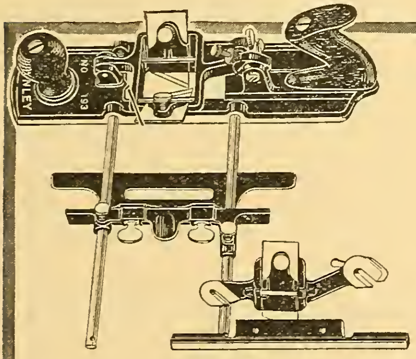

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Write for descriptive Folder P47

STANLEY TOOLS
New Britain, Connecticut

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Convict Labor Goods Crimped in Seventeen States

The unremitting efforts of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in favor of State use of convict labor goods and forbidding interstate trade in them have resulted in the enactment of the A. F. of L. convict labor bill by 17 States, according to the Council's report to the 1933 convention of the Federation in Washington. Twelve of the 17 States enacted the law in 1933.

The States now having laws in conformity with the Hawes-Cooper Act are:

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"The fact that no convict-made goods can be shipped into 17 States after January 19, 1934, for sale on the open market, will serve as a warning to States that have not enacted this law that they must adopt the State-use system," the Council said.

"The main attack on the Hawes-Cooper Act was begun by the attorney-general of Alabama, who asked for an injunction restraining 16 States from enforcing their convict labor laws. The States asked to be enjoined will fight the suit. The attorneys-general of those States met in Chicago and appointed a committee to draw up briefs in support of the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act.

"Many protests have been made by the citizens of Alabama, and the Executive Council believes that the attorney-general of that State will not succeed in his efforts to uphold convict labor competition with free labor.

"Contracts for shirts in Kentucky and Wyoming prisons were cancelled because the Hawes-Cooper Act would become effective after January 19, 1934."

◆

American Plan Sent Country on the Rocks

(Rev. R. A. McGowan)

Company unions had a great vogue right after the War and during the depression that began with 1920. They were set up by the employers and controlled by them. The propaganda was sent out that the company union was the real old genuine American Plan and that the labor union was an invasion of the free-born rights of an American citizen.

It was this "American Plan" that sent the country on the rocks. The free-born right of an American citizen not to have his wages, hours and working conditions influenced by a labor union that covered his whole trade and industry meant the free-born right of the American employers to control wages, hours and working conditions.

The employers controlled to their own short-time advantage. They often paid less than a bare existence wage and never enough to let employes buy their share of the goods that were being produced in ever-growing quantities. Unable to sell their goods and haphazardly developing their plants and their production without regard to their own competitors and hoping always to sell more and more goods, the very employers brought upon themselves the Great Depression.

And the bitter joke of it was that the employers were only partly wrong when they said that their idea was the true American idea. For there is no doubt that one strong strain in American life has always been in favor of everyone standing on his own feet without regard for any man. But at last we have discovered the old human law that the man who makes up his mind to stand always on his own feet alone is soon either standing on other people's feet or is not standing at all.

The point of it is that the American Plan was a method and the method conflicted with the American ideal. The ideal was to have general prosperity and a high standard of living for all. The method of Individualism was mistakenly thought to be the only way to attain the ideal. Now we know that Individualism is one sure way not to attain the ideal. The American Plan undermined the ideal.

Defeat for the company union and defeat for that even worse thing—utter isolation of the individual workers—is one of the great victories that these months are gaining. To make the victory sure, employes should themselves join the labor unions in great armies. Then they will be in a position not only to fix, as free men and brothers, the right wage rates and the right hours, but to rise to full brotherhood and full dignity in their industry as organized sharers in the management, profits and ownership of the things with which and on which they work.

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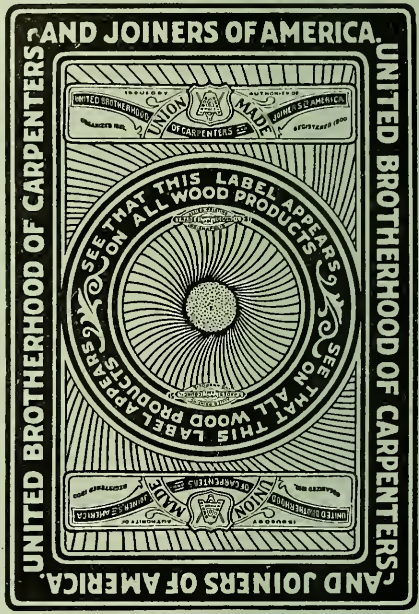
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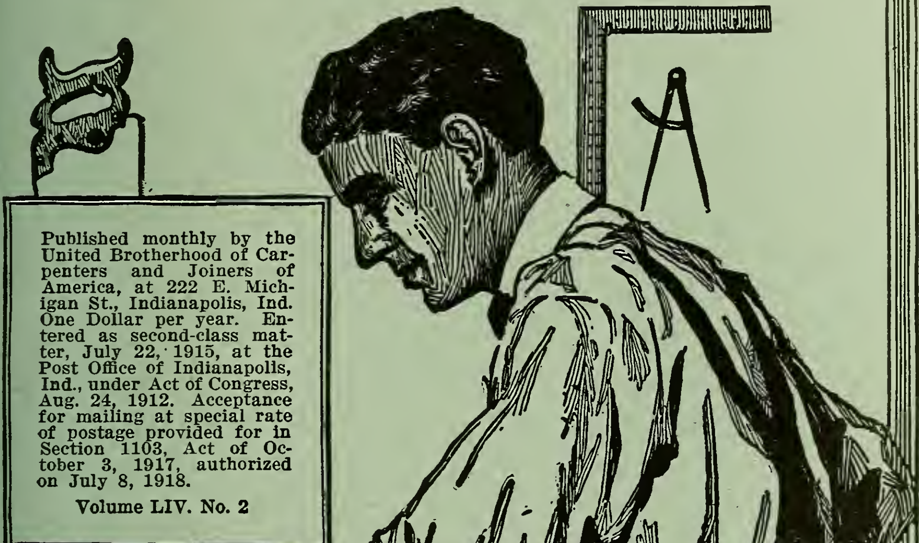

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Volume LIV. No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1934

LINCOLN, THE UNCONQUERABLE!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

For years he knew naught but defeat
At ev'rything he tried;
What e'er he strove to do, he'd meet
Rebuffs from ev'ry side;
Grim failure loomed on ev'ry hand
To shatter dreams he dreamed;
No matter WHAT, or HOW, he planned,
'Twas futile, so it seemed.

Born in an humble woodman's cot;
Sore handicapped from birth,
He fought for ev'rything he got—
Against the odds of earth!
"Depression" was his daily fare,
Through years of ceaseless strife,
Bowed down by ev'ry worldly care,
Throughout his martyred life.

Through endless trials, his great heart bled;
His was the thorny-crown,
But on he fought, when hope seemed dead—
No odds could keep him down!
He drank deep of the hemlock-cup,
And downed the dregs of gall,
And now the world to HIM looks up—
Who TRIUMPHED over all!

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1934
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Ten Cents a Copy

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SUCCESS

It's doing your job the best you can
And being just to your fellow man;
It's making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming a little and doing much;
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in word and deed,
It's being thorough, yet making speed,
It's daring blithely the field of chance
While making labor a brave romance;
It's going onward despite defeat
And fighting stanchly, but keeping sweet;
It's being clean and it's playing fair,
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair;
It's looking up at the stars above
And drinking deeply of life and love;
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheeful grin;
It's sharing sorrow and work and mirth
And making better this good old earth;
It's service, striving thru strain and stress,
It's doing your noblest—that's success.

—Ex.

SHORTER HOURS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE United States Government has decreed that the Federal employes must contribute another cut to balancing the budget. Federal employes, like all other loyal groups, are willing to make proportionate sacrifices to national best interests. But it should be remembered that because of the supposed greater security of government employment, salaries of Federal employes are lower than those for similar work in private employment. These employes have already had one pay cut that seriously curtailed income. This second cut means serious problems for these workers and their dependents. This group of efficient workers, upon whom we depend to carry on government services, is faced with the unpleasant necessity of organizing their lives on lower standards of living. Recovery for them will be slower than for other groups.

There is a way to express our appreciation of both the services and the sacrifices of the government workers, and to compensate in a measure for their losses—establish the five day week for all government employes. The Federal government should in all its work relationships lead in establishing the best practices.

The five-day week would automatically raise the rate of pay for all. It would give them time for recreation and those avocations which mean self-progress for the individual worker.

When the Federal government establishes the five-day week as accompanying compensation for cutting income, it will set a precedent for private industry and work of all kinds to follow. Wage-earners are identified with industries in producing the goods or services which provide income, but they have little or inadequate voice in deciding policies or distribution of income. They should be the last asked to take cuts. When mismanagement or other misfortunes make wage cuts unavoidable, the basic work week should be cut in proportion. The gain in hours reduction would in a measure compensate for loss of income. By maintaining the hours standard and seeking increases in incomes, when better conditions develop, a temporary loss can be turned into permanent advantage.

Let no one lose sight of the fact that a shorter work week and higher incomes are indexes to national progress as well as to progress for the individuals concerned.

CONSTRUCTION GIVES TENTH OF ALL EMPLOYMENT

EVERY tenth person gainfully employed in the United States in 1929 depended for his livelihood on construction; of the total of $11,000,000,000 of construction in that year, the greater part went eventually to wages. Further, just as much employment was furnished indirectly in dependent industries as was created by actual construction work.

This information was presented by Robert D. Kohn, past president of the American Institute of Architects, and General Chairman of the Construction League of the United States.

"That the railroads, mines and other contributing industries lean heavily on construction is clear from the facts that one out of every five carloads of freight moved in 1929 carried construction materials in raw or finished form," Mr. Kohn said. "Five per cent of all coal mined was burned to make these materials, and eight per cent of the wholesalers of the country were busy with their distribution. This multiple division of the construction dollar proves it to be a tremendous factor in the complicated and interlocking economic life of today.

"The fact that the jobs of a tenth of America's workers depend on construction brings home the importance of the public works program. Construction paid $7,000,000,000 to 4,500,000 persons in 1929 out of the total of 48,800,-

000 gainfully employed. Over half of these workers were engaged in direct construction.

It would be an immense step forward if we muster a major part of this great force during the recovery period and apply it intelligently to useful and farsighted public projects, not for selfish and gainful purposes, but rather directed to the common good and for the betterment of America's living conditions."

The Construction League has made the first really exhaustive survey of construction, obtaining the figures in Washington in the various government departments.

Though the bulk of construction work is done in large cities and industrial areas, the indirect employment afforded in the manufacture of materials, in transportation and in distribution, is as great as the employment on the construction site. The production of raw and finished materials is carried on in every section of the country, in towns far from structure or project. For example, a study of the materials sources for Boulder Dam reveals lumber from the northwest, steel work from Ohio, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and Alabama, turbines from Wisconsin and Virginia, electrical equipment from New York, valves from Tennessee, and the cableway from New Jersey.

In 1929 the raw materials production for construction engaged over 60,000 persons, mostly in the mines and quarries. The value of their products was a half-billion dollars. These unfinished stone, ore and mineral products went to the manufacturing industries, which converted them, together with forest products, to finished materials, valued at three and three-quarter billions of dollars. In this manufacturing process 1,100,000 people were engaged, or one out of every ten occupied in all manufacturing industries; the materials were being made in one-fourth of the mills and factories of the country.

Pennsylvania, by virtue of her steel and cement, took the lead in the production of these materials, with a total employment of 133,000, a margin of 50,000 over her nearest competitor. New York, number one when all industry is considered, dropped to third place as a construction supplier; Ohio was the second state.

As a complement to the manufacturing division of the survey, a study of coal consumption by the materials producing industries was made, revealing that 5 per cent of all coal mined in 1929 was used for these materials and that 25,000 people were employed in its production.

Transportation of construction materials is the next logical step in the construction process, and employed 180,000 men on the railroads, moving 6,800,000 carloads of raw and finished construction freight, or roughly, one out of every five carloads for 1929. This transportation was responsible for 14 per cent of all freight revenue.

Engaged in wholesale distribution of the construction materials were 125,000 persons, reporting net sales to the Census Bureau of $3,129,000,000, part of which was redistributed by 310,000 workers in retail establishments. This distribution group furnishes 10 per cent of all construction employment and is one of the most widely dispersed divisions. The design of buildings, structures and projects of all kinds occupied 145,000 architects, draftsmen, engineers, and designers in 1929, representing 3 per cent of the construction employes.

Of the $11,000,000,000 of construction, contractors built a little more than half, the remainder being done by railroads, public utilities companies, municipal governments and the like. Direct employment was 2,500,000 men. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois led in number of employes on contract construction work.

◆

It is hard—
To forget
To forgive
To apologize
To take advice
To admit error
To be unselfish
To save money
To be charitable
To be considerate
To avoid mistakes
To keep out of the rut
To make the best of little things
To shoulder blame
To keep your temper at all times
To begin all over again
To maintain a high standard
To keep on, keeping on
To think first and act afterwards—
But it pays.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE OLDER WORKER

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

THE policy of establishing an age limit for hiring workers is a grave menace to the older worker. Developments of the last few years have brought no relief. In fact, this policy is, if anything, becoming more widespread. It had at the start a definite connection with the spread of employe benefit plans financed by the employer, such as group insurance or old-age pensions; but age limits have now extended far beyond the field of such benefit plans. The practice is so general that workers over 45 in many localities find it practically impossible to get a job, and workers of 40 and even 35 are also finding age limits applied against them.

The far-reaching effect of this injustice to the worker is not fully realized. Men who have spent their lives in honest, conscientious work for an employer, who have developed skill and experience with the years, may be laid off and literally thrown on the scrap heap at 40 or 45. By the time a man has reached this age, his children are at the age when education and preparation for the future will determine the course of their lives. If he loses his job and income, the children are forced to leave school and go to work. Many a young man of ability has thus been forced to abandon the trade or career for which he was training and has never again been able to rise out of drudgery.

The age limit also means a loss to industry, in that it eliminates workers who have reached an age of responsibility and who have twenty or thirty years' training in industrial work. Experience and responsibility are essential in any work where the quality of the product is concerned.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to discriminating against workers in industry on a basis of age as well as in other unfair discriminations. We also oppose the Government's setting any maximum age for applicants for employment. The employment or retention of workers should be based upon competence to perform work, and not on arbitrary age limit.

ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES ROWAN, FRATERNAL DELEGATE OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from January issue)

CAN it be possible that Hitlerism is condoned by international capital, and by capitalist government; even by the Communist Government of Russia, because Hitler is destroying democracy and liberty? He has already destroyed Trade Unionism and wiped out the workers' political organization in Germany.

My question must for the moment go unanswered. That there are sinister forces at work in all countries in undermining the institutions of free citizenship and weakening the workers' organizations seems to me a proven fact.

In my deliberate judgment, the small group of international financiers who control the great aggregations of capital, with the governments they create and maintain in power, are fighting desperately and unscrupulously against the advance of democracy. Within the last generation we have seen working class organization gain great influence and power, industrially and politically. In one country after another, the organized working class movement was able to challenge the domination of capital. Trade Unionism had developed the method of collective bargaining and had compelled employers to meet them on something like equal terms. Industrial autocracy was coming to an end. The organized wage earners were beginning to assert their claim for a voice in the control and direction of industry.

Further, in countries where organized Labor had formed political parties, it was beginning to reach out to grasp the reins of Government.

It would be stupid to think that these developments of Labor's power, industrial and political, have been regarded complacently by organized capital. One cannot imagine that capital has seen these things taking place without wondering what was going to happen.

That being so, it seems to me to be probable, prima facie, that big industrialists, financiers and international capital generally will not have frowned upon the leaders of the Fascist movement, or have tried to dissuade Hitler from destroying the foundations of democracy, Trade Unionism and free citizenship in Germany. It seems to me more probable, on the face of it, that they will have helped him to do these things and will stand ready to help anybody who will play the part of Hitler in other countries where Trade Unionism is strong and militant. That is why, I have spoken at some length of the state of affairs in Germany and Europe at large rather than of the British Trade Union movement generally. I now desire to refer to what, in my opinion, is one of the most important organizations in Europe—The International Labor Office, brought into existence by and through the Versailles Treaty. However many complaints there may be in respect to certain clauses of this treaty there is nothing to be said against the principle contained in Part 8, of the Treaty of Versailles of June, 1919.

The opening of the International Labor Office at Geneva is but a continuation of the history of this centuries-old center of religious, political and civil freedom. In this city a most wonderful monument stands, over eighty yards in length and some fourteen yards high, on which is engraved in marble the declarations, over three hundred years old, of the various European countries relating to their liberty. Amongst others are two in the English language; First, the Bill of Rights, wrung from the royalists in Britain by the forces of Cromwell; and, Second, the Mayflower Compact of the Pilgrim Fathers, in themselves two of the most historical documents in the world's history. In this hallowed spot the International Labor Office is centered and since its inception has done wonderful work. It ought to be remembered that at the end of the war most of Europe was in a most deplorable condition socially. True, one or two of the countries, such as Britain, thought the era of artificial prosperity that immediately followed the war would continue, but very soon they were disillusioned and nearly down to the low level of other European countries. Neutral countries, such as Scandinavia and Holland, certainly had a good harvest during the war out of both sides. None the less they were later brought into the maelstrom of the industrial depression. The Treaty of Versailles so far as organization of labor on an international basis was concerned was an honest and sincere endeavor to allay the terrible degradation of labor that might, and did, take place. Millions of workers have been on the poverty, even the starvation line, without any signs of political easement. What little easement has taken place in Europe was owing to the machinery of the International Labor Office through the pressure of trade union representatives at the International Labor Conferences. The good work accomplished would have been considerably increased had it not been hampered at every turn by reactionary governments and hostile employers' organizations. In spite, however, of this formidable opposition the International Labor Office is making steady and certain progress. Conventions have been presented dealing with such important questions as unemployment; employment of women; minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment; restrictions of employment of young persons on night work; extension of the workmen's compensation to agricultural workers; weekly rest day in industrial undertakings—conventions affecting those who go down to the sea in ships, such as indemnities in the case of foundering or loss of the ship—minimum age of employment at sea—facilities for finding work for seamen and many others. In respect to the social services many conventions have been brought into existence dealing among other subjects with sickness, invalidity, widows' and orphans' and old age pensions. These are only a few examples of the work accomplished.

It might be said.—Yes, but how does that affect us? We already had most of these laws operating to a greater or less extent? True, but the International Labor Office is in existence for the express purpose, of co-ordinating the social and industrial legislation of the world, and endeavors to bring backward countries into line.

Samuel Gompers said in the American Federation of Labor Convention, 1919:

> "But I see in this draft convention for labor, not that it will bring very much of light into the lives of American workers, but I do believe that its adoption and operation will have the effect of bringing light into the lives of the workers in the more backward countries. What concerned me most was that there should not be in the draft convention anything by which the standards of American labor could be reduced, and that the Seamen's Act should be protected by that protocol to Article 19 of the draft convention.
>
> "I hold that the resolution must be interpreted upon the basis of the preambles to the resolution, and the preamble to the declaration in regard to the labor provisions declares that 'it is of the utmost importance that the conditions of labor the world over must be improved, and that therefore labor cannot be regarded "merely" as a commodity or an article of commerce.' It has got to be read in the light of the declarations contained in the preamble."

Could we, for example, bring Japan into line on hours, conditions of work, social service, and protection of child labor, along with other conditions brought into being by the International Labor Conventions we would not at present be faced with the unfair and indefensible competition we in Britain, like yourself, are suffering from. There is an economic side to this question that alone, in my opinion, will bring America into line to assist in her own best interests in removing the many international anomalies at present existing. Your own government has already to some extent realized this by sending a deputation this year to Geneva with a watching brief. I had the pleasure of meeting there this year one of your representatives our good friend Mr. Frayne, and on one or two occasions, compared notes with him. I am bold enough to believe that as a result of his visit he will have convinced himself of the necessity of the continuance and strengthening of this body. I, myself, as a result of attending the last three conferences have become a very strong advocate of the continuance and extension of this institution, believing it is one of the most necessary in the world, and if it is my good fortune to attend further conferences at Geneva I shall be a most happy man to meet your delegation there as fully accredited representatives of the great United States of America.

About our movement at home I am not going to speak at any length but I feel I must briefly refer to the increasing menace to the working class of uncontrolled rationalization, or as you more aptly put it—technocracy. In my own section of industry—electrical engineering—we have as remarkable examples as yourself of changing conditions which have bitten us as much as they have bitten you. For instance, while bald statistics may show for Britain the production of electrical machinery to be not more last year than in previous years no allowance is made for the fact that during the last decade the cost of production and the weight per electrical unit of the product has considerably decreased. Therefore we have the spectacle of more productive machinery being actually manufactured and put on the market while the statisticians say there is less. Statisticians, of course, say that statistics never lie.

I will here quote only one example of the displacement of labor caused by new methods. In the manufacturing of electrical machinery Stator Carcass were made of cast steel, necessitating the employment of engineers, pattern makers, and moulders. A decision was arrived at to fabricate these stators by welding steel plates together to form the carcass. The result was, no pattern makers or moulders were required, and a class of labor introduced to do the welding at semi-skilled rates of wages. This halved the cost and halved the weight and halved the labor or the out-put, giving another opportunity to the statistician of showing he knows nothing of the practical application of his theories. What has happened with electrical engineering has happened in nearly every other industry. The irony of it all is that when this machinery is finished it is used for the purpose of putting further people out of employment and so the vicious circle is ever growing larger. Another factor that widens the differences between producer and consumer is that every machine made increases production and reduces consumption; machines don't eat.

This all tends to emphasize the necessity of the program put forth in your President, Mr. Green's splendid address on Monday, that the only immediate solution in the present state of society is a substantial reduction in hours and a large increase in the spending capacity of the workers in order to do something to more nearly balance the present uneconomic position. I might add we in Britain are struggling with an economic crisis that has lasted longer than yours, with an unemployment problem which has been with us now for a dozen years, and with a reactionary Government that is not even capable of learning the lessons your Government has been teaching.

Let me say to you that British trade unionists have been profoundly impressed by the most characteristic features of your Government's recovery program. We regard those features as an attempt to put into practice the principles of trade union policy. I am charged to convey to you our warm appreciation of the fight your Federation has made for full recognition of Trade Unionism in the working out of the recovery program. We hope and believe that the ultimate result will be such an improvement in trade, revival of industry and permanent elevation of the people's standard of life as will vindicate your Federation in its insistence upon the policy of reducing hours of employment and raising wages as the first steps toward recovery.

I believe that you have initiated here in the United States a departure in the economic life of nations and that other countries will be compelled to follow your lead, in matters of fundamental policy. And out of our common tribulations and our common interest in the maintenance of the principles of freedom and democracy, I hope that a closer organic relationship will grow between you and ourselves. There is no denying the fact that European Trade Unionism has suffered a grievous blow; our international organization has been weakened; we have to strengthen, rebuild, consolidate and expand our organization. You can help us. No other country can help us so much. We need your help. Never have we needed it so much as now.

Take my fraternal message from British Trade Unionism as an appeal for international trade union co-operation against common dangers, and for unity and active work together in support of the ideals we hold in common with you in the brotherhood of labor and the cause of human freedom.

Home Building Loans Would Employ Millions, Says American Builder

Recommends Federal Loans for Building, Repairing and Modernizing

That sentiment toward federal loans to property owners to permit the building of new homes and the repairs and modernization of old ones is crystalizing is the opinion of a writer whose editorial appears in the recent issue of the American Builder Magazine.

Declaring itself flatly in favor of the measure as a means for increasing employment, the publication says through its editorial writer: "Surveys show that there is today a demand for new modern homes, totaling a million and a half units, which is waiting only for reasonable first mortgage money to be translated into immediate construction.

"In the four years since normal home financing was available this great potential demand has piled up; and is now available to President Roosevelt's administration as a sound outlet for funds to give re-employment and to stimulate business. This is in line with the principle stated in these columns in October, that a million small or average construction jobs (widely scattered) would do more for employment and prosperity for the whole people than the most stupendous of public works programs.

"Such loans," continues the editorial, "would release employment in every county of the United States and among the workers hardest hit by the depression, namely, the building trades. Four million men directly employed in building, and ten million others back in the factories and plants serving this industry indirectly, would feel the immediate stimulation of this needed home building."

The editors of the American Builder declare that these loans would represent real value if they amounted to 75 per cent of the value of the buildings.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYES APPEAL TO PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SWANSON RESCINDS HIS ORDER FOR PAY CUT

THE vigorous protest of the A. F. of L. to President Roosevelt against the sixteen and two-thirds per cent pay cut recently imposed by Secretary Swanson of the Navy on the civilian employes of the navy yards throughout the United States in connection with the forty-hour work week, resulted in the President issuing an executive order releasing $5,000,000 additional funds for navy expenditures by the Bureau of Budget, and Secretary Swanson rescinding his order.

Under the new order the employes of the Washington navy yard will work five and one-half days, namely forty-four hours with forty-eight hours' pay, getting off Saturday afternoon. The next week they will work four and one-half days, namely thirty-six hours with forty hours' pay and so on alternately. This will average forty hours of work and forty-four hours of pay.

The same rule for per diem employes on full time applies to all other navy yards. Under this plan they will work five and one-half days, namely forty-four hours work with forty-eight hours' pay one week, and four and one-half days, namely thirty-six hours work with forty hours' pay the alternate week. Employes ordered to work on Monday of the short week shall be required to take equivalent time off without pay before the following Saturday.

Previous to the reduction in pay cut, the navy yard workers were employed forty-four hours a week. They asked for a forty-hour week without reduction in pay. Secretary Swanson gave them the forty-hours, but cut their wages proportionately, which amounted to a sixteen and two-thirds per cent reduction in addition to the fifteen per cent imposed by the Economy Act, making a total wage slash of nearly one-third of the wages, or a reduction in the weekly earnings twice as much as the reduction in the weekly hours of labor. In making the cut, Secretary Swanson said it was necessitated by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget holding up as an economy measure $55,000,000 of the Navy's regular appropriation for the current fiscal year.

This is but one of the almost numberless cases of the extraordinary value of trade unionism, and shows that organization is indispensable for taking care of the interest of wage-earners. Undoubtedly if it had not been for the two able representatives going before the President of the United States and presenting their case, the navy yard employes would have had to accept the impositions forced upon them, as an individual is practically helpless to bargain successfully in connection with wages. Few individual wage-earners have either the time or the facilities for studying the industry as a whole or presenting their case, as in this case, the President asked numerous questions and the representatives had to be prepared to give him the information and data; that is why the workers need an agency that will attend to such matters for them. They need representatives who have had experience in handling industrial negotiations and know how to present data effectively.

That is why we have an imperative need to extend trade union membership, not only to benefit the unorganized, but to enable the limit to develop to its full capacity. The union, to realize its full capacity for service, should represent all the workers in its jurisdiction and should possess the facts on the work relations of those in that occupation. Then the union is in a position to speak with authority and certainty and its service becomes indispensable to a progressive industry. High percentage of organization gives economic power. Experience and the facts of work on the job give the union authority and opportunity. The union possesses information necessary to protect workers against unfair proposals, to raise standards progressively and to stabilize working conditions.

These are functions that only a trade union can perform, and it is necessary for industrial peace and progress that the trade-union movement increase its effectiveness.

TRAINING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

(By Nelson L. Burbank, Instructor in Carpentry, Building Industries Vocational High Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio)

THERE are 30 major trades in the building construction industries. Training activities, in organized school classes, are offered to journeymen, apprentices in hundreds of cities throughout the nation.

The following list gives the major trades, number of cities offering training in each trade and number of states in which these cities are located.

Major trades	Cities	States
Asbestos workers	37	12
Bricklaying	76	23
Carpentry	238	48
Cement finishing	4	3
Electrical work	363	47
Electrical fixture hanging	363	47
Elevator construction	18	11
Furnace setting	37	12
Glazing	37	12
Hoisting engineering	37	12
Iron working (ornamental)	2	1
Iron working (structural)	2	2
Lathing	37	12
Marble setting	4	2
Painting	62	25
Plastering	19	9
Plumbing	162	31
Rodmen	2	2
Sheetmetal work	142	31
Steam fitting	27	17
Stone cutting	4	4
Stone masonry	4	4
Stone setting	4	4
Terrazzo work	2	1
Tile setting	2	1

A study of this list reveals the extensive program of instruction. A close analysis of certain trades will bring out many points of similarity one with another. Since the instruction program is extensive, certain trades alike in performances and the demand for trained specialists less than ever before, could not the training for many trades be combined?

The following list classifies the 30 major trades in 12 groups, for instruction purposes. Laboring, hod carrying not included.

A. Asbestos trades: Abestos work.
B. Carpentry trades: Carpentry.
C. Glazing trades: Glazing.
D. Heating trades: Furnace setting.
E. Hoisting engineering: Hoisting trades.
F. Lathing trades: Lathing.
G. Mechanical trades: Electrical work, Electrical fixture hanging, Plumbing, Steam fitting, Elevator construction.
H. Metal trades: Rodmen, Structural iron work, Ornamental iron work.
I. Painting trades: Painting.
J. Roofing trades: Roofing (Composition), Roofing (Slate), Roofing (Tile).
K. Sheet metal trades: Sheet metal work.
L. Trowel trades: Bricklaying, Cement finishing, Marble setting, Plastering, Stone masonry, Tile setting, Terrazzo work, Stone cutting, Stone setting.

Re-grouping and combining of allied skills and technical information would be possible by careful study on the part of the present teaching corps.

The entire construction field would benefit by greater co-ordination and cooperation.

"BETTER LIGHT—BETTER SIGHT"

(By George E. Whitwell)

DURING the last two or three years it has become customary on the part of the general public to save money by "cutting down" the supply of light. Sometimes this has been done by substituting bulbs of lower wattage, sometimes by cutting out alternate lights of a circuit; whatever the method, it is dangerous to lower personal efficiency through inadequate lighting.

Every good craftsman knows the importance of good light; in fact, for careful joinery, good finishing, ordinary safety in working with machinery and tools, good light is an absolute essential. It is therefore surprising that thrift in lighting has gripped many good building professionals; has endangered their eyesight—even their lives through accident hazards.

In homes, shops, factories and all other buildings the incandescent lamp furnishes adequate light at very low cost. When the entire nation is fighting to regain its prosperous business conditions, it is particularly important for each individual, in whatever line, to function with as few handicaps as possible. Poor lighting conditions are admittedly a great handicap.

In the past twenty-five years we have learned many things about the proper application of light, which have not been broadcast as fully as possible. For instance, lighting engineers have designed new installations, remarkable for both beauty and efficiency; but the general public, even many builders and architects, have not taken advantage of these newer ideas. However, the building contractor is usually one consulted on lighting plans. He should be familiar with what is correct, what is efficient, what is decorative illumination. He should be a leader in the parade of lighting progress.

In the new buildings, and in structures being modernized, it will be well to make sure that adequate lighting is provided. Usually this does not constitute any important structural change or expense; but the building professional who looks after the eyesight of his clients and appreciates the direct relationship of correct illumination to more business in stores, greater efficiency of the factory workers, or greater comfort in the home, will certainly enjoy a constantly increasing prestige.

The Electrical Industry believes that now is the opportune time to urge the attention of the building industry, and all other electrical consumers, to the value of correct illumination and its direct relationship to better sight. The Edison Electric Institute is sponsoring a nation-wide program with these objectives.

The major executives of practically every utility company in the country have been advised and their response has been tremendous. Manufacturers of lighting equipment are co-operating, through their local agencies, with the local utility companies. In this way a comprehensive program is under way, based entirely on local condition. The slogan which has been adopted to promote this activity is: "BETTER LIGHT—BETTER SIGHT." The opportunity for constructive public service is unlimited—from the most humble residence to the greatest skyscrapers; and the intelligent application of light will do much to relieve the strain on eyes that are already overworked.

"HE LABORS LEAST AND PRODUCES MOST WHO BEST CO-OPERATES"

("Bill" Boggs, Carpenter, Dreams A Strange Dream)

(By James Edward Hungerford)

William Templeton Boggs, carpenter and builder, was a howling advocate of "co-operation." He thought about it, talked about it, dreamed about it; orated, exhorted, expounded upon the subject whenever and wherever his fellow carpenters would give him ear. His enthusiasm was such you would have thought he INVENTED the word. He tossed it about like a basketball, slammed it like a baseball, and kicked it around like a football.

But never was HE the audience.

No, sir! If anyone had anything to say on the subject, the speaker was Boggs. What he knew about co-operation would have filled a library. What he didn't know wouldn't have filled an eye-tooth. When holding forth on his favorite topic before his fellow carpenters, he was Washington at Concord, Patrick Henry at Philadelphia, and Lincoln at Gettysburg. He was as strenuous as "Teddy" Roosevelt, as aggressive as Senator Huey Long, as masterful as Mussolini, and as dominating as Simon Legree.

When he pounded a speakers'-table at meeting of carpenters, the water-glasses shattered, water sloshed out of the pitcher, and the audience shook. When he pointed a finger at his listeners, it had the effect of a six-shooter in a stage-coach hold-up, or a machine-gun in a gangster war. When he shouted the word "co-operation," furniture creaked, window-panes rattled, and plaster fell. He was thunder-an'-lightning, a typhoon, cyclone, earthquake, and simoon rolled into one.

In brief, this was his platform:

"Whatever my political affiliations are, the same must be yours, or nobody worth-while will be elected to anything. Whatever religious dogma or creed I adhere to must be yours, or nobody will inherit the Kingdom—but ME. Whatever my business-ethics are must be yours, or business will go to the bow-wows. I am the truth and the way in carpenter-and-builder industry—follow ME.!"

This was his platform, and he stood upon it solidly and stolidly, stampeding all opposition, including any other carpenters who might have suggestions or amendments to offer.

Yet somehow he always forgot his Brotherhood dues when due, and had to be dunned; never attended "get-togethers" of his brothers, unless HE was the chief-speaker; ignored all meetings, unless he was invited to expound "co-operation"; neglected to pay his bills promptly, and in a personal-deal it was ALL Boggs—to heck with his fellow-carpenters!

One afternoon, when soothing summer breezes wafted into his shop through open windows, he fell asleep, and dreamed a strange dream.

He dremt he had been transported to the Pearly Gates!

Without hesitation, Boggs approached the Celestial Gateman, and whacked him familiarly on the back.

"Open the gate, Pete!" he ordered bruskly. "Where is Gabriel and the rest of the band? I supposed they'd be waiting to greet me when I arrived! Not even a trumpet-solo to welcome me! You folks don't seem to co-operate very efficiently up here! Whenever a great man on earth returns to his home-town, a band is at the depot to meet him, and—"

"I'm sorry," interjected Saint Peter gently. "What part of the Universe do ye hail from, my son?"

Boggs stared in amazement.

"Why, from the earth of course!" he retorted. "The United States of America!"

Saint Peter seemed puzzled, then suddenly brightened. "Ah, yes, I remember now. That's the little world where George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and—"

"I came from!" interrupted Boggs. "Surely the Recording Angel has told you about William Templeton Boggs of Hohokus, Ohio? Why, I'm the man who—"

Saint Peter lifted a hand, silencing him. Swiftly he ran his benevolent gaze over the Heavenly Scroll, then sadly shook his head.

"Thy name is not here, my son," he announced gravely.

"Impossible!" shouted Boggs. "Why, I'm the man who talked at dozens of carpenters-and-builders' get-togethers on the subject of CO-OPERATION! My name was as well-known on earth, as any man who ever talked three hours at a meeting without pause, or a drink of water! The name Boggs should appear near the head of the list, under the B's! If my name is not on that Scroll, the Recording Angel is playing a joke on me! Throw open the gates!"

He seized the jasper-studded gold-bars, and shook them violently.

"Stop!" commanded Saint Peter. "No one enters here whose name is not on this Scroll. This is my authority for admitting those who sincerely co-operated on earth, and are worthy to tread upon the Streets of Gold. I fear, my son, that enroute from the earth-regions you inadvertently took the wrong road, and—"

"Just a minute!" blurted Boggs. "This—this is Heaven, isn't it?"

"It is," confirmed Saint Peter gravely.

"Then—then if my name is not on that Scroll," stammered Boggs," "WHERE do I go from here?"

"Use your own judgment," said Saint Peter solemnly. "As far as I am aware there is only one other place."

"You—you mean—" exclaimed Boggs in horror. "You—you mean—"

"GO TO THE DEVIL!" shouted a voice . . . and Boggs woke up with a gasp, to find himself in his carpenter-shop!

The voice that had awakened him had come from the street—a truck-driver in altercation with a taxi-driver.

Boggs stared about dazedly, and his helper entering the shop a minute later found him in a state of collapse.

Now Boggs is CO-OPERATING in earnest, while here on earth.

No more tiresome talk, and windy speeches. He is meeting his obligations promptly, including his Brotherhood dues, and at meetings and get-togethers of his fellow-carpenters he gives attentive ear to what the other fellow may have to say on the subject of co-operation.

Co-operation, in fact, has ceased to be just a WORD with him. He has entered into the SPIRIT of it, and his name is being graven on the immortal "Scroll of SERVICE."

THE SLOGAN PSYCHOLOGY

(By H. H. Siegele)

A SLOGAN is merely a catch-phrase that will appeal to a popular sentiment through the emotions. It seldom points to the goal, and rarely expresses the purpose for which it is used. In other words, a slogan represents something that ought to be true under ideal conditions, but in the realm of realities, is not. The purpose of a slogan is the psychological effects it produces on individuals and masses, in order to bring about definite results, without a clear understanding of the facts involved. All of which is more or less true with all slogans, but particularly with war slogans.

"When we were engaged in the world war," the philosopher said, sternly, "orators everywhere, and individuals, punctuated their eloquence and their conversation with appealing slogans, such as 'a war to end war,' and, 'a war to make the world safe for democracy.' But what happened, after our young men had gone through that maelstrom of Hell, and the war lords sat at the peace table at Versailles? Was that treaty made and signed with that ideal purpose of making the world safe for democracy uppermost in the minds of those who signed the paper? Not so far as anyone can discover. But bargaining and dickering and trading for world power and for world trade, were so interwoven into that instrument that it constituted a nest of entangled germs for a new war or wars. That is why millions and billions of dollars have since been spent on armaments, while not one cent was spent to bring about a democracy that would stabilize employment or that would abolish unemployment."

The philosopher, of course knew, that while the working people, through their sons and sacrifices, have to win or lose wars, wars are not made, in these days of holding companies and corporations, to benefit the working people—at least not so that it will be noticeable. The working people can suffer through unemployment by the millions, and their children starve by the inch, and what do we do about it? Nothing permanent. But if one of those powerful companies or corporations makes investments in some foreign country, and something happens to those investments, we, at the risk of plunging into war are willing to spend large sums of money to protect the interests of American concerns—we will do that, and if expedient, hide the truth under a well-sounding slogan.

"If we are so tremendously concerned," the philosopher went on, "about American interests, and even Americans themselves in foreign countries, why can't we be, at least, somewhat concerned about the American citizens who stay on the homeland. If we can spend billions of dollars to protect the interests of corporations at home and abroad, why should not the incomes and fortunes that come from such interests, be taxed, in order to establish and maintain a security fund to benefit the unemployed in the form of insurance and pensions. Too much can not be said for the protection that our country throws around its citizens, who for any reason might be on foreign soil, but it is not fair to treat the citizens on our own soil, who are suffering because of unemployment, with shameful neglect. The wartime slogan, 'Keep the home fires burning,' should be paraphrased so as to read, 'Keep the home fires burning and the people fed,' and in this form applied literally to our unemployment situations. That would mean that every man or woman would be protected by our government against want, either through stabilized employment or unemployment insurance. Such a protection would be in keeping with the constitutional guarantee of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' This is no more than fair, for if private property is protected by law, and individuals or firms, by reason of such laws, accumulate so much property that thousands and millions of honest citizens are deprived of a livelihood, then such large accumulations of property or of wealth should be compelled by law to provide the means of insuring those who are so deprived against suffering and want. The whole question is one of property against humanity—should the one be protected and the other not; or, should they both be protected equally?"

The philosopher was well aware that theoretically the protection of the law applies to rich and poor alike; but he also knew that in practice it is altogether a different matter. The protection that is given to the rich, is measured by the amount of property they own; and from the very rich on down, the protection is graduated according to the riches, until the man with no property is reached, and he, as a rule, is virtually without protection. Putting it in another way, lifeless, feelingless and soulless property is protected by law to the utmost, while humanity, especially if it is hungry humanity here on the homeland, is left without protection—that is, unless you want to call Charity, protection. The home fires should be kept burning, and the people should be fed, in this land of plenty, before charity destroys their self-respect.

"In 1932," the philosopher continued, "it took less red tape and less time for a Chicago banker to get 80 million dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, than was required of a workingman who applied, not for a job, but to be investigated for part-time work on a project that was financed by the same corporation. The first qualification necessary for eligibility to work on such a job, was: The man had to be a pauper—of course, it increased his chances to work many folds, if he was not only a pauper, but a pauper with a pauper wife and pauper children. In his case the amount that he was allowed to earn per week was limited, and the wages were fixed. In other words, the government stepped in and limited each man to barely enough to support himself and his dependents. But what a contrast, when you compare this with the rich banker? He, according to what one of his friends told me, simply put in a telephone call, saying that he expected to be in need of financial aid, within a few days, but that he was not asking for help, and what happened? The friend of the banker told me, that the authorities wired back to the rich banker, 'For God's sake, let us send you 80 million dollars,' to which offer, the informant said, the banker reluctantly consented. That was all there was necessary for a rich man to get help in case of anticipated financial distress; while the workingman, who needed help for his family, had to be in actual distress and had to prove that he was penniless, before he was eligible for, not money, but work; the which, if he got it, was limited to bare necessities."

The reference the philosopher made to the Chicago banker is true, and the part that the workingman played in the story is only too often true; however, occasionally a man with a pull did not have to be penniless in order to get a job as a distress laborer.

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Few workers stop to consider what the union does for them. They only remember the few cents dues paid. They forget the benefits financial and social; and that they may be the next recipient. With thorough understanding there would be less carping and fewer arrearages.

LINCOLN ON LABOR

From his Message to Congress, 1861

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregate in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my foreboding may be groundless.

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. I BID THE LABORING PEOPLE BEWARE OF SURRENDERING THE POWER WHICH THEY POSSESS, and which if surrendered will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost.

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we expect the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without first having cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object by any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces. THIS COUNTRY WITH ITS INSTITUTIONS BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE WHO INHABIT IT."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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Indianapolis, Ind.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1934

Clean Hands

PRINCIPLES of equity proceedings require that persons asking relief shall come with clean hands. As long as injunctions have been issued against wage-earners the question of whether the employer's hand were clean was never fully considered until Judge Harry M. Fisher in the Circuit Court of Cook County handed down a decision denying the La Mode Garment Company an injunction against the Local Union of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

The company charged that the garment workers were picketing their shop and threatening their employes and thus preventing them from working. The company made the usual charges of violence and intimidation and asked that the workers be restrained.

The union did not deny picketing the shop. They explained the strike was against sweatshop conditions where women workers were required to punch cards at 5 o'clock but remain working until 10 or 11, receiving from $3 to $5 for a week of 55 or 60 hours. The workers denied violence on their part but charged the employers had hired detectives and thugs. The workers further stated that when a large number had joined the union the employer promised not to interfere with the union or discharge those who joined and that despite this promise, the most active members of the union had been discharged.

The court held that the issuance of the injunction rested upon whether the complainant came into court with clean hands. The judge held that while inequitable conduct of an employer did not justify violence, that the correction for such violence was the province of criminal law. The opinion advanced the following reasons as indicating that the employers' hands were not clean.

1. The prevailing conditions in complainant's industry violate the spirit of the National Recovery Act.

2. They violate the letter and spirit of the minimum fair-wage law of the State of Illinois.

3. The issuance of the injunction prayed for would directly aid the continuance of an indefensible condition in the industry in question.

This is one of the few decisions that undertake to consider the economic and labor facts involved and their implications. It is only by seeking justice for a particular situation that we shall be able to make such adjustments as will lead to real equity, and a sense of fair treatment. The question of clean hands is the key to justice in the use of the injunction in labor disputes. This is an economic and human question—not legal.

Less Fires Proportionately in Lumber-Built Than in Masonry Structures

AS USUAL, says a statement by American Forest Products Industries, Fire Prevention Week has been taken advantage of by competing materials to depreciate the value of 80 per cent of the detached residences of America—those built of wood. Propaganda has been issued in large volume and extensively published, which preaches that all residences should be built of incombustible material. In blanket answer to this propaganda American Forest Products Industries publishes the surprising statement, based on data collected by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, that there are more fires in a given number of brick or stone buildings than in the same number of lumber built buildings. The point is also made that only 1.3 per cent of fires extend beyond the building in which they start. It is pointed out, too, that so long as houses are necessarily filled with incombustible equipment there will be no such thing as a fireproof home.

Safety in all types of buildings depends upon the care taken to prevent the inception of fires and in devices that will automatically extinguish fires at an early stage.

Washing or sponging of clothing, drapes, gloves, etc., in gasoline or other inflammable cleaning fluids, has caused many fires, deaths and severe burns. The vapors given off by the fluids are readily ignited by a static spark or open flame. Starting fires with kerosene or other oils has caused many deaths and severe burns.

Stoves, furnaces and ranges and their smoke pipes, permitted to become overheated, or having clothing or other combustibles placed too near them, have caused many disastrous fires. Smoke pipes and chimneys containing deposits of soot or creosote, burn out at frequent intervals and set fire to any combustibles near them. Smoke pipes having loose joints or rust holes that permit emission of sparks are a hazard.

Gas plates and other gas burners too near window curtains, papered walls or woodwork, is a common fire cause. Searching for articles in closets, basements, trunks, etc., with lighted matches or candles, cause many fires.

To advocate the abandonment of the popular American type of house—the one best suited to our climate—is at once to impose a heavy burden of capital investment upon the house owners of America and to strike at the roots of one of the major sources of well-being and prosperity of the American people—and all because of unsupported propaganda which obviously serves lumber's competitors.

Why not study the causes of fire, as shown, and eliminate any that may exist or are permitted in your home or place of business.

November, 1933, Home Building Shows Increase

A most encouraging upturn in residential construction is seen in the contract figure for the first half of November ($12,553,600 for the 37 states east of the Rockies). This gives an estimated total for November of $25,107,200, an increase over October of $3,581,500, or 17 per cent, and over last November of $5,861,900 or 30 per cent. Evidently the pressure of accumulating housing needs is finally breaking through the obstacles which lack of mortgage money has set up between those who want to build and the realization of their plans.

The estimated November total shows a fall bulge comparable to that of last May when 1933 residential building volume first crossed the line of 1932. With the exception of October, which fell slightly below last year, every month since April has exceeded the corresponding month of 1932. There has been a definite upturn.

Commenting on this record, Standard Statistics Co. in its Summary and Forecast of Nov. 29 states, "In line with general business trends, private building, as reflected in residential contracts, will probably show a material year-to-year betterment in the spring of 1934, despite financing difficulties and rising construction costs."

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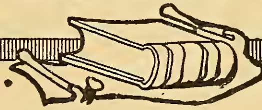
The women are the greatest potential force existing in the labor movement for advancement of the Union. With their tremendous combined expenditures they could convert this nation to unionism in short time if they demand union goods for Union Money.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. L. Mobilizes Labor for Boycott Of German-Made Goods and Service

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a vigorous statement, called upon organized labor and its friends to mobilize for a militant prosecution of the boycott of German goods and service, decreed by the 1933 convention of the Federation, "until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy of persecution of the Jewish people."

The mobilization call was sent to all affiliated National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, and Local Trade Unions, with the recommendation that committees be appointed to systematize the nation-wide drive against the Nazi atrocities, which have received the merited condemnation of every civilized country.

"In declaring for a boycott of German-made goods and German service," Mr. Green said, "the American Federation of Labor recognizes the right of the German people to govern themselves and to formulate and adopt their own political policies and to do so without interference from any other nation.

"Labor is therefore not fighting against any political order set up in Germany or against the German people. We are asking only that the annihilation of German trade unions shall cease and that the persecution of German working people, and of Jewish people merely because they are Jews, shall be terminated."

Asserting that "it is readily conceded that only a most unusual, extraordinary condition could call for such drastic action" as the boycott, Mr. Green gave a trenchant account of Hitler's shameless destruction of the German labor movement and his barbarous persecution, including imprisonment in Nazi jails and torture, of German labor officials and their families.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., beginning on Monday, October 2, 1933, and lasted two weeks.

Addresses of welcome were made by the President of the Central Labor Union, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, President Washington Chamber of Commerce and Senator King of Utah, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate.

The make-up of the Convention herewith follows:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
97	National and International	250	21,001
4	Departments	4	4
34	State Bodies	34	34
253	Central Labor Unions	253	253
49	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	49	65
3	Fraternal Organizations	4	3
440		594	21,360

MEMBERSHIP

According to the report of Secretary Morrison the American Federation of Labor consists of: 108 National and International Unions, 4 Departments, 49 State Bodies, 804 City Central Bodies, 673 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 710 Local Department Councils, 29,988 Local Unions with an average membership of 2,126,796.

He says:

"Since July 3rd this year, we have been in the throes of the most intensive wave of organization which is sweeping over every city and town in North America. This is the third time that the workers have evidenced an unusual determination to organize and affiliate with the national and international unions, and into local unions of the American Federation of Labor. The first in 1901-1904 when 800,000 were added to the membership of affiliated unions—the second in 1916-1920 which added 2,000,000 members. The present great movement is more intense and conditions and circumstances so favorable it will surpass the other two in numbers, intensity and duration."

FINANCE

Balance on hand August 31, 1932	$368,444 97
Receipts for the year	457,923 90
Total	$826,368 87
Expenses for the year	424,236 07
Balance on hand August 31, 1933	$402,132 80

Divided as follows:

In General Fund	$ 68,621 44
In Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions	333,511 36
Balance on hand, August 31, 1933	$402,132 80

A. F. of L. BUILDING

Balance on hand August 31, 1932	$ 55,593 89
Recepits for the year	32,507 99
Total	88,101 88
Expenses for the year	37,649 34
Balance on hand August 31, 1933	$ 50,452 54

GOMPERS MEMORIAL FUND

Total Receipts	$132,827 68
Total Expenses	63,008 62
Balance on hand August 31, 1933	$ 69,819 06

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT

The Executive Council in its report says:

It is especially fitting that our convention for this year should be held in Washington, for it has become the economic as well as the political capital of the nation, and labor representatives from all parts of the country can have personal knowledge of Labor's new problems and opportunities arising out of our national endeavor. The reason for our choice of Washington for our convention city this year, constitutes an historic link in the continuity of union development—the dedication of a memorial to one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers. The memory and the record of the man who served as the chief executive of the Federation for more than 40 years are an inspiration to us in this period of re-birth. In the founding of the American trade union movement, devotion, sacrifice and passion for human welfare made possible the union institutions of which we are the present trustees. The life of Samuel Gompers was devoted unreservedly to the labor movement and the quality of his leadership brought respect and standing to our movement. As in this convention we plan the future of our labor movement in the new era we have entered, it is most fitting we should be mindful of the record of the past and the principles evolved under the leadership of our first president.

As we turn our thoughts from the present to the leader who in a very real sense typifies a definite epoch in development of labor institutions, we are helped to distinguish the things of permanent value. Though many of the men and the women who were the pioneers in our movement are gone, the spirit of Labor goes on—love of fellow men, concern for their problems and services, the will to get them justice in daily living, to help them steadily and surely move upward and onward—these are the things that have given the labor movement continuity and purpose and endurance. These are the qualities we must carry from the past into the present and the future.

The Report then deals with such subjects as:

The National Recovery Act,
Public Works,
The Right to Organize,
The Right of Representation,
Unemployment,
Relief,
Discrimination against old workers,
Trade Union Benefits,
National Legislation,
Immigration,
Convict Labor,
Child Labor,

Old Age Security,
Jurisdictional Disputes,
The Shorter Work Day and Work Week,
German Labor Movement, etc.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions in which we were especially interested herewith follow:

Building Trades vs. Hansen Packing Co., Butte, Mont.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate M. J. McDonough, President, Building Trades Department.

Whereas, For the past three years a controversy has existed between the Butte, Montana, Building Trades Council and the Hansen Packing Company;

Whereas, The Hansen Packing Company has compelled building trades mechanics in their employ to join Local 333, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America;

Whereas, The activities of the Hansen Packing Company has aroused turmoil and confusion among the organized workmen of Butte;

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor had Organizer Paul Smith make an investigation of this dispute, report of which is available for this convention;

Whereas, The Central Labor Union has been notified by the Executive Officials of the American Federation of Labor that the Central Labor Union of Butte lacks authority to place the Hansen Packing Company on the unfair list merely because of a jurisdictional dispute arising out of the performance of work for the packing company by union men;

Whereas, We contend that no jurisdictional dispute exists, as the laws of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department cede work such as painting, plumbing, electrical work and carpentry to the members of these respective organizations;

Whereas, If action to dispose of this dispute is not taken by this convention, the breach between the members of organized labor in Butte will be widened; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor assign a representative to Butte to try to adjust the differences existing between the Butte Building Trades Council and the Hansen Packing Company. For failure on the part of the Hansen Packing Company to employ members of the building trades organizations in affiliation with the Butte Building Trades Council on their maintenance and construction work, that the American Federation of Labor declare the Hansen Packing Company unfair.

Referred to Committee on Industrial Relations.

Building Trades—Meat Cutters' Dispute, Butte, Montana

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Chas. Malloy, Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, Butte, Montana.

Whereas, A jurisdiction dispute has existed for three years past in Butte, Montana, between Local No. 333 Amalgamated Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters of America and the several local organizations affiliated with the International Unions of the Building Trades Department; and

Whereas, This dispute through its long duration has caused considerable friction in a locality that is 100% organized, the said friction causing disregard for laws of the A. F. of L., also for the unfair declaration; and

Whereas, If this condition is allowed to continue longer it will be the cause of breaking down a harmonious condition that has stood for many years; and

Whereas, The local central council has used every means possible to bring about an adjustment of these disputes with no apparent success; and

Whereas, The International Officers of the Unions have been hesitant in lending the assistance requested to adjust this trouble, notwithstanding numerous appeals to do so; be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed by this 53d Annual Convention to call a conference of the International Presidents of the organizations involved as soon as is possible, to the end that a settlement can be reached.

Referred to Committee on Industrial Relations.

Both Resolutions were reported on as follows:

These two resolutions refer to a situation that has developed at Butte, Montana, between the Local No. 333 of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters of America; Building Trades Council of Butte, Mont., and the Hansen Packing Company of Butte, Mont.

Your committee on Industrial Relations held a very extended session on these two resolutions and as they refer to the same situation recommends that they be considered and acted upon jointly.

This controversy involves the extension of the rates of pay adopted by the Building Trades Council of Butte, Mont., for construction and maintenance work, largely seasonable to the plant of the Hansen Packing Co., covering steady employment. This company otherwise employs union labor exclusively. Rates of pay in the City of Butte vary as between what is known as the Hill Rates and the down town rates for various organizations and varying according to the price of copper for employes on the Hill.

Due to the refusal of the Hansen Packing Co. to pay the rates adopted by the Building Trades Council of Butte for construction and maintenance work in their plant based on their claim that they furnish steady employment and at rates higher than paid on the Hill, whereas the general employment available to Building Trades employes of Butte is of seasonable character. The maintenance work in the Hansen Packing Co. plant has been done either by members of the Local 333 of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters of America or by new employes hired and non members of the organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Butte.

Your committee recommends that the subject matter of the two Resolutions be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and that the Executive Council exert its best efforts to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America and the Building Trades Department of America and if successful to then endeavor to bring about the application of agreement reached between these two organizations with the Hansen Packing Co.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

DEDICATION OF THE GOMPERS MONUMENT

On Saturday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock (October 7, 1933) the Monument erected to the memory of the late Samuel Gompers at Triangular Park, Massachusetts Ave. and 10th St., Washington, D. C., was officially dedicated and presented to the United States Government. From press reports 8,000 persons were present.

The present set of officers were re-elected without opposition and San Francisco, Calif., was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
THOS. F. FLYNN,
CHAS. HANSON,
Delegates.

Traveling Members Attention

The General Office has been advised by H. F. Cheesman, business agent of Local Union 377, Alton, Illinois, that the Local is being flooded with requests from our members in Illinois and other states for information in regard to work on the Dam and Locks to be built at Alton, Illinois. He desires the membership to be informed that the specifications for this project provide that preference shall be given to carpenters who have resided for at least one year in Madison County, Illinois, or Charles County, Missouri. And as there are more of our members available in these counties than is necessary, there is little or no opportunity for traveling members to secure employment on this project.

The Union Label

Every army fights under some flag, a banner borne in the front rank of battle as a symbol of country and cause. Wrapped up in its folds are the mainsprings of patriotism, loyalty which spells home and country. The army of Organized Labor has a flag and it, like military organizations, must carry its banner in the forefront now and in the tomorrows, so long as the battle may last. That flag is the Union Label. It stands for everything that Organized Labor has been, is and ever expects to be.

It is a symbol of good goods efficiently made. It is the sign of expert workmanship, of honest endeavor to make the best possible product. It is the guarantee that workman is being paid an honest wage.

The Union Label must not be abandoned at any time by loyal trades unionists. It must be demanded at all times. To do so is to demonstrate both loyalty, common sense and good judgment. Support the movement which has given you a wage on which you can live.

And the obligation of the trades unionist for the Label goes beyond his personal expenditures. It goes to every member of his family and implies the further responsibility of preaching the dogma of Union-made goods wherever he goes and whenever possible.

The Union Label is the symbol of all that Organized Labor has fought for and won. It is a badge of fair dealing and progress. Most surely it bids for our own allegiance in its appeal that we employ only Union Labor with the money we spend by buying only those commodities which display this symbol—the Union Label.

Local Unions Chartered

Youngsville, Pa.
Mansfield, La.
Glasgow, Mont.
Mesa, Ariz.
Nashville, Ill.
Seaside, Ore.
Junction City, Kans.
Norfolk, Va.
Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fayetteville, Ark.
St. Paul, Minn.
Breckenridge, Tex.
Eugene, Oregon.

Local Union No. 18 Mourns the Passing of an Old Time Member

Herman Reinholt, one of the oldest members of Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, ended his earthly labors on December 16, 1933, after reaching the ripe old age of 76 years. Brother Reinholt was born in Hamilton on November 2, 1857, and joined the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters on July 21, 1884, and held every office within the gift of that organization. Under the Plan of Solidification, in 1914, he became a member of Local Union 2612, and of Local Union 18 in April, 1924, on which date Local Union 2612 consolidated with Local Union 18.

Brother Reinholt was a man of absolute integrity and his genial disposition made for him a host of friends in the organized labor movement in Hamilton who mourn his passing.

His funeral took place on December 19 and was attended by the officers and a large number of the members of Local Union 18, six carpenters acting as pall bearers. Interment was in Hamilton Cemetery.

Death Takes Faithful Officer of Local 498

The members of Local Union 498, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, were deeply grieved to learn of the death of Brother Charles F. Lovell, which occurred January 6, at the age of 64.

Brother Lovell was born in England and joined the union of his trade when a young man. Shortly after coming to

Canada he joined Local 498 and served that Local Union as Recording Secretary for 11 years, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was also Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Council and a member of the Fellowship for Social Justice. He represented the Local at many provincial conventions.

Brother Lovell was always happy when working for the interests of his fellow men and his passing is a severe loss to the Local Union that he served so faithfully as an officer.

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Recording Secretary of Local Union 751, Taken By Death

In the death of Brother George Wolfe, Recording Secretary of Local Union 751, Santa Rosa, Calif., on December 27, 1933, a life of high achievement and devotion to the common good came to an end.

Among the monuments of that active and useful career, George Wolfe's lifetime of service to the interests of organized labor will no doubt stand as one of his most permanent memorials.

Brother Wolfe had held every office in the gift of Carpenters' Local 751 and filled them with credit to all. He made the Local the medium whereby he consecrated himself to the cause of the Carpenters' Union. For nearly thirty-three years—one third of a century—he was always found at every meeting working for the advancement of the Local and improved conditions for the carpenters.

He joined the local as a charter member March 23, 1901, and had worked diligently and faithfully all those years. While the Local struggled along in its infancy he gave encouragement to those who faltered or thought lightly of the union. It is no idle statement but a tribute, to state that the Union today owes its position in the ranks of organized labor as much to the influence of George Wolfe as to any other single factor.

He was an esteemed citizen having filled the position of City Councilman for one term, serving in that capacity with fair and impartial service to all. He was a man who was liked and respected by everyone, yet to those who were with him constantly in the last thirty-three years in the work of organized labor, was know his true worth as a helper to the oppressed working man.

Vito Lucaviello Recording Secretary of Local 1613, Dies

Members of Local Union No. 1613, Newark, N. J., were severely shocked at the sudden passing away of Brother Vito Lucaviello on the evening of Nov. 16, 1933. His death was due to a hemorrhage of the brain. Brother Lucaviello was born in Italy, March 31, 1881, and joined Local Union No. 1613 December 1, 1909. His 24 years of membership was a period of immense activity in the furtherance of the Union ideals. Since 1918 he had served the Local as Financial Secretary, Trustee, and at the time of his death was Recording Secretary.

Funeral services were held at the home of the deceased and were attended by innumerable civic and labor leaders.

DEATH ROLL

J. W. TRUMBLE—Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Never Give Up

The only man who is ever really beaten in the game of life is the man who gives up. He beats himself.

A man may be overwhelmed, crushed, baffled, and apparently beaten beyond redemption, but if he has the right stuff in him there will be something in him that will still hold out and raise the flag of defiance.

There is not one of us who is not at some time tried to the limits of our capacity. There are many of us whose whole life is one continuous trial, and yet it happens often that those who are most sorely tried, who have the greatest misfortunes and bear the heaviest burdens, are the most cheerful and optimistic and inspiring of all.

Never give up! That is the only way you can be beaten, and when you are beaten in that way it is by yourself.

The enemy you been fighting could not have crushed you; you did it yourself.

No man of character who is fighting for a principle and is resolved never to surrender is ever beaten in the battle of life.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Free Courses Offered in Practical Subjects in Carpentry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The New York State Department of Education is conducting, in New York City, some Free Day Adult Classes which, I think, would benefit a great many of our Brothers, if they would avail themselves of the opportunity which is offered to them.

The courses, which I have in mind, include Plan Reading and Estimating for Builders, Carpentry, and a Building Construction and Superintendent Course. These courses are taught by men who are fully qualified, because of their long experience and educational background.

Any of our Brothers, who desire to take advantage of this opportunity, to improve themselves, and to prepare for better jobs, should register at the West Side Continuation School, 208 West 13th Street, at any time, between nine and five o'clock.

Never before, have such practical courses, taught by competent instructors, been offered free of charge, to the public.

I might add that a wide range of courses in trade and technical and cultural subject are presented in addition to those which I have mentioned above. Information concerning these courses can be procured at the address mentioned above.

W. D. Hopkins, Supervisor, Trade and Technical Work.
Member L. U. No. 412, Sayville, N. Y.

◆

Craftsmen In Ancient Times

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Recently I was delving into ancient history, having, like many of our members, a good deal of leisure.

According to "Dittenberger" a temple of Zeus was built at Lebadea, in the years 175-171 B. C. Some of the contracts of this job are preserved and are interesting to us.

A contractor was not then a capitalist, but was a master-workman who undertook the work and accepted responsibility for its performance.. He was apparently a working foreman for we read:

"He shall work continuously . . . . . working with a sufficient number of craftsmen according as the nature of the craft admits, not less than five, and if he disobey any provision written down in the agreement or be discovered executing bad work he shall be punished by the overseers, as he shall seem to them to deserve, for not doing according to the written agreement; and if any of the workmen employed under him be discovered executing bad work, let him be driven out from the work, and no longer take part in it; and if he disobey this sentence he shall be punished, together with the contractor. . . . and if the contractor injure any sound stone in the course of his work, he shall replace it at his own expense without interruption to the work, and shall remove the spoilt stone out of the temple enclosure within five days, or the stone shall become sacred property . . . . and if the contractors have any dispute amongst themselves upon anything written in the agreement the overseers shall decide it."

The part that interested me the most was "Neither in Athens nor elsewhere do we find any traces of unemployed skilled labourers."

Apparently they could use women and slaves for rough labor, but it takes time to acquire skill.

Surely the skill of our members is an asset, yet buildings are falling to pieces and our carpenters and joiners are idle.

The dear public complain that—"the old gray mare ain't what she used to be," and that some of us are "has beens." They suggest that we should take more interest in our jobs. The trouble is that the jobs are not ours for long enough now.

Less than twenty years ago it was the custom to pick our season's job and often we were on the same payroll for several years.

Now the contractor has a few regular hands and does the bulk of his work with a "storm gang."

The new apprentices are learning to operate skill-saws.

Albert E. Edgington, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

◆

Appreciates Prompt Payment of Death Claim

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am enclosing a letter received by me concerning the recent death claim paid by the General Office to Mrs. Mary Bowman on the death of her son, Wm. H. Bowman. It is the request of L. U. No. 228 that this letter be forwarded to you and published in "The Carpenter."

H. E. Michael, F. S.,
L. U. No. 228. Pottsville, Pa.

* * *

Mr. Harvey E. Michael,
Fin. Sec., L. U. No. 228.
602 North Third Street,
Hazelton, Penna.

Dear Mr. Michael:

Your letter with enclosed check reached Mrs. Mary Bowman a day or two before Christmas and she requested me to thank you and the Union for your very prompt and satisfactory settlement, with so little trouble and no red tape.

Personally I want to add my thanks for your very efficient manner in handling this claim and to wish your organization continued success.

Very truly yours,
Ellsworth W. Miller.

◆

B. C. Forbes Says:

I have faith enough—perhaps you would say I am foolish enough—to believe that these things will yet be witnessed in America:

Greater and better prosperity than ever before enjoyed.

More jobs than workers.

Unprecedented wages for unprecedented short hours.

Agricultural prosperity unmatched in our history.

Advances in many securities surpassing even the boom figures of 1929.

Our railroads swamped with freight.

Factories unable to cope with orders.

Construction on an unparalleled scale.

Foreign trade dwarfing anything experienced in the past.

Savings deposits double and treble those of today.

America occupying a place in the world infinitely greater than heretofore.

The birth and expansion of new industries eclipsing even the automobile's record.

Profit-sharing plans which will make millions well-to-do, even rich.

Real estate values, especially in busy centers, transcending all past peaks.

Flying as common as motoring is now.

Trains as fast as the airplane of to-day.

The average American working in an air-conditioned office or factory and living in an air-conditioned home.

Television in more homes than the radio has yet reached.

The elimination of racketeering and drastic reduction of crime.

The lightening of human toil, through science and invention, on a scale beyond all present conception.

Higher education available for almost all.

A standard of living higher than any now imagined.

God speed the day!

◆

Figure This Out

How can 20 men make 20 cents each on a dollar that did not exist?

A gentleman in Philadelphia sends it along so that the rest of us in trying to solve the depression, can crack our skulls on it.

It seems that a man who wanted a necktie went and bought it at a store. He gave the merchant a check for a dollar. The merchant passed the check on for cigars, and it went from hand to hand, until it had 20 endorsements. When there was room for no more, it was paid into the bank, where it was found there was no account.

The 20 endorsers then met and it transpired that each of them had made a profit of approximately 25 per cent.

Wherefore, they contributed 5 cents each and redeemed the check.

They are now wondering who lost the original dollar that did not exist.

This is a very neat reflection of modern finance. If the check had been paid in at once, one man would have lost a dollar. As it is, 20 men have each made 20 cents.

Where's the catch?

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXV

The advent of the radio has demonstrated to the world, that, not only the air, but the whole universe is full of sounds, sounds not audible to the ear without the aid of instruments. It has been suggested by some adventurous minds, that the time would come when there would be perfected an instrument which would pick up voices of men that were uttered centuries and even ages ago. They have ventured so far as to say that some time we could sit in our homes and listen to the orations of Demosthenes, or to the wisdom of Socrates, or to hear Moses when he was delivering the children of Israel from industrial and political slavery. While we regard these things more nearly as intellectual gymnastics, they are nevertheless full of food for thought.

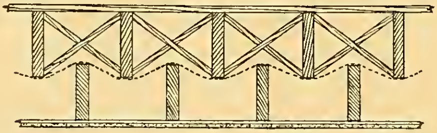


Fig. 367

The radio, it is claimed, will penetrate the thickest wall; deep down in the earth, in caves, the radio responds to the sound wave. It is further claimed that no room, as yet, has been so perfectly insulated, that the sound wave can not in some way pass through. Be those things as they may, the carpenter is interested in sound, so far as his trade is concerned, only insofar as it affects his daily work, or to bring it one step closer home, his daily bread.

Much as folks are anxious to hear, there are times when they want to be where it is quiet. And to accomplish this in these days of noise and clamor and congested population, it is necessary to use insulation. Bed rooms, offices, churches, hospitals, schools, jails, theaters and other buildings or parts of buildings, often must be insulated in order to make them give the highest degree of satisfaction and service.

Recently we were working on a jail, which was built in connection with a city building, and in addition to making it sound-proof and mouse-proof, as it seemed, the architect informed us, that the tin under the floor, which extended for some distance up the side of the walls, was not so much to make the jail mouse-proof, as it was to make it louse-proof. Evidently, the city officials, who occupied rooms close to the jail, did not exactly enjoy the particular variety of noises coming from those quarters, nor did they want to be interviewed by parasitic delegations from the jail's occupants.

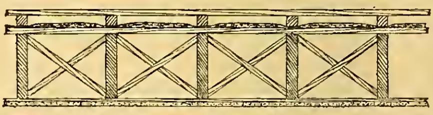


Fig. 368

There are a number of sound-deadening materials on the market, felt paper, sound-deadening felt, asbestos sheathing, Cabot's Quilt; in fact, almost any building paper has some sort of sound-deadening qualities. The most satisfactory, however, are those which are at the same time fire-proof and vermin-proof. Fig. 367 shows a method of sound-proofing a floor, by means of some kind of sound-deadening felt or quilt. Onto the rough flooring is laid (not nailed) a layer of deadening material, and onto it 2x2 strips (also not nailed), and then the flooring is nailed onto the 2x2's in such a manner that no nail will enter or pass through the deadening material. This is a good method, and if fire-proof deadening material is used, it can hardly be improved upon. The 2x2 strips, and the sound-proofing are inex-

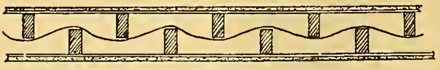


Fig. 369

pensive, and the extra space necessary under ordinary circumstances would hardly be noticeable.

Fig. 368 shows an air-space method of sound-proofing a floor. Here two sets of joists are employed; one set to support the floor, and another to carry the ceiling. In addition to sound-proofing the floor, this method prevents the vibration of the floor from being transmitted to the ceiling. This is desirable where the floor is to be used for dancing or for similar purposes, and the ceiling is plastered. The dotted line shows how a sound-deadening material can be added to this construction, not only making it more sound-proof, but more nearly fire-proof, provided a fire-proof material is used and carefully placed. Without the fire-proof sound-deadening material between the two sets of joists, the arrangement is a dangerous fire-trap. The fire, in case of fire, could spread in every direction with fuel enough to keep it going, while access for extinguishing the fire would be difficult. These things should be kept in mind when this method of sound-proofing is considered.

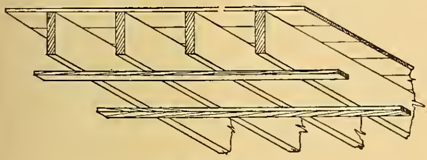


Fig. 370

A similar method of sound-deadening for partitions, is shown by Fig. 369. The irregular line between the two sets of studding, represents sound-deadening material of some kind. What we said about fire, in the explanation of the previous figure, can be applied to this also.

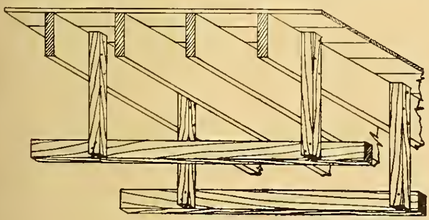


Fig. 371

Fig. 370 shows how to strip joists, that for some reason are not spaced right to receive, either the lath or other ceiling material, whatever that might be. The stripping, of course, must be governed by the requirements of the material used. How to drop the ceiling some distance below the joists, is shown by Fig. 371. Fig. 372 shows how to drop the ceiling when the joists are spaced right for the ceiling material. Here, it will be noticed, the nailing strips run parallel with the joists, whereas, in the previous figure they ran crosswise.

A stripped or a dropped ceiling, helps somewhat to deaden sound, the fire-danger, though, is greatly increased. The access for extinguishing fires in dropped ceilings is difficult, and fire can spread in a few moments throughout the space between the ceiling and the floor, eating up hangers and joists for fuel.

Mineral wool or rock-wool are often used between joists and between studding in partitions for sound-deadeners, packed somewhat in the order shown by Fig. 373 A, for floor joists, and B, for partitions. The principal value of these materials lie in their insulation and fire-resisting qualities. They protect the interior of a building in the summer from the heat, and in the winter from the cold. They are comparatively inexpensive, and can be obtained on the market. The appearance of both mineral wool and rock-wool is much like sheep wool, but it is brittle and easily crushed, which destroys much of its value.

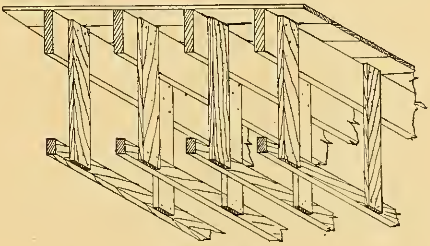


Fig. 372

In order to make doorways more or less sound-proof, two doors should be used, leaving an air-space between the doors when they are closed. When the doorway is used for heavy traffic, one door can be left open, but when traffic is light, and sound-proofing is desired, then both doors should be kept closed when the doorway is not in use. In cases of outside doorways, a storm door will answer at the same time for a sound-deadener. The same can be said of windows. Interior windows with two sets of sash, leaving an air-space between, will prevent to a great extent the transmission of sound. For outside windows, a storm sash added to the regular window, will answer both for sound-deadening and against cold.

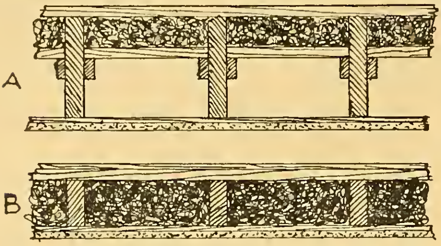


Fig. 373

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-ONE

The Elements of the Roof Frame

The various types of roofs were discussed in the previous chapters. Thus, we know that there are shed or lean-to roofs, gable roofs, hip and valley and plain hip roofs. These are the shapes in general use and, in addition there are such modifications as gambrel, pyramid, mansard and conical roofs. All these will be treated in order of their importance in the subsequent chapters.

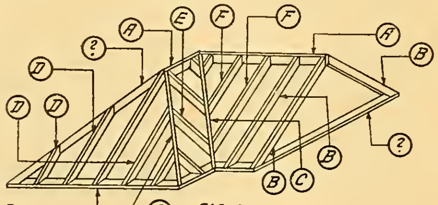


FIG.-1.

The frame of any roof is composed of numerous members. These are inclined upwards, usually, in pairs, their lower ends resting on the plates and their upper ends fastened together or spiked to a ridge board all depending on the method of construction.

The shape of the roof, its height and the width of the building are the principal governing factors which determine the length of the members, their relative position towards each other and, the very essential feature to be observed, the shaping of the lower and upper ends where they are connected to the superstructure or fastened and framed into each other.

Unless the above features are strictly observed and the members properly and correctly shaped the roof will lack strength and rigidity and consequently, will impair the stability of the entire structure.

Although, at a glance, it may appear rather elementary to the veteran carpenter and, perhaps, even to the advanced apprentice to be approached with a request of giving a correct definition of the various members of the roof frame and their respective functions, we, however, take the initiative of devoting this chapter to this particular feature. You may discover that the subject is not quite as simple as it may appear on the surface and, we assure you—you will have a lot of fun.

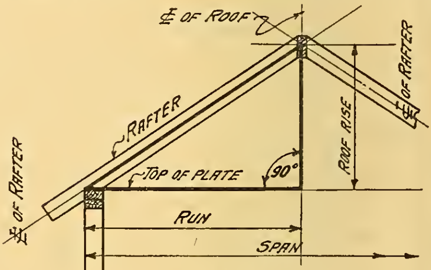


FIG.-2.

The terms common rafter, hip rafter, jacks and others have been so commonly used at the trade that with many it has become a mere mechanical, and quite frequently, a meaningless reiteration. When we say meaningless we mean just that. To say something does not always mean that the utterance is based on perfect understanding. You all know that. Some people are laboring under the impression that common ideas do not require or do not deserve any particular exertion of thought. They think they know it; however, when it comes to a test, they discover that, in reality, they had a distorted idea of what they thought they knew all about. They remind you of the man, in the story, who was walking in the rain with a stick in his hand and, who discovered upon arriving home all drenched, that the stick was his umbrella. There is a reason for everything we do or say and, we certainly as intelligent human beings, ought to be in a position to account why we are doing things in certain ways or to produce a substantial backing or explanation to our statements.

The elements of the roof frame, their definition and purpose were exhaustively treated before. No more could be said on the subject without clogging your mental machinery with useless information. Now, let us see how much of it you have assimilated; how much of that theoretical material may be converted into practical knowledge and applied directly to your job?

The accompanying diagrams were prepared with the express purpose of making the work more interesting and productive. Write your answers directly on the drawing, if possible. If space does not permit—use a separate sheet.

PROBLEMS IN ROOF FRAMING

1. What is a ridge board and what is its purpose? How is this member indicated in diagram No. 1?

2. What is the exact definition of a Common Rafter? What kind of a geometrical figure does it form in connection with the plate and the center line of the roof frame? What is the notation used in the diagram? Fig. 2.

3. What is a valley rafter and why is it called so? Its indication on the drawing?

4. Indicate the hip rafters on the diagram. What is meant by a "hip rafter"? What is the difference between the hip and valley rafter? Do they usually differ in length?

5. What are jack rafters and how many types are there? How would you call the jack indiciated by "D" in Fig. 1? What kind of a jack is indicated by "E," Fig. 1?

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS

1. The ridge board is the horizontal member used for connecting the upper ends of rafters one one side to the rafters on the opposite side. Its function is to supply rigidity to the roof frame; it prevents longitudinal motion and thus, stiffens the structure. It is indicated by the letter "A."

2. A common rafter is a roof member extending at right angles from the plate to the ridge. With the plate and the center line of the building it forms a right angled triangle. Fig. 2. On Fig. 1 it is indicated by "B."

3. A valley rafter is one extending diagonally from plate to ridge at the point of intersection of two roof surfaces. "C" on Fig. 1.

4. A hip rafter extends diagonally from the corner of the building to the ridge.

5. Any rafter that does not extend from plate to ridge is called a jack rafter. According to the position they occupy they may be classified as: hip jacks, valley jacks and cripple jacks.

A jack rafter with the upper end resting against a hip and lower end against the plate is called a hip jack., "D" on diagram.

A valley jack is one whose upper end rests against the ridge board and lower end against the valley. "F" in diagram.

A jack that is cut in between a hip and valley rafter is called a cripple jack. The chief characteristic of the cripple jack is that it touches neither the ridge nor the plate. It is indicated by "F" in Fig. 1.

Another Marking Method

(By H. H. Siegele)

The best joint for casing with rounded corners, is the compound joint. We are explaining in this article another method of marking such a joint. Fig. 1 shows how to mark the side casing after the miter-part has been marked. With a joiner's gauge, set to the depth of the

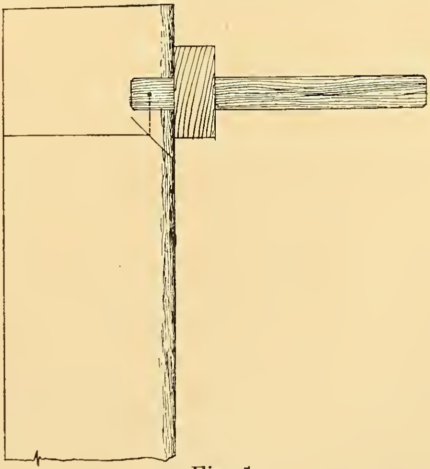


Fig. 1

miter cut, find the interesection of the horizontal cut with the miter cut, as shown by the dotted line on the drawing. The intersection established, mark the horizontal cut with a square. In somewhat the same way, mark the right and left cuts of the head casing, as shown by Fig. 2. Here the horizontal cut is marked with the gauge entirely. If the marking for both the side casings and for the head casing, has been done with care, and the cutting is carefully done, then the joints will fit tightly; much on the order of the joint shown by Fig. 3.

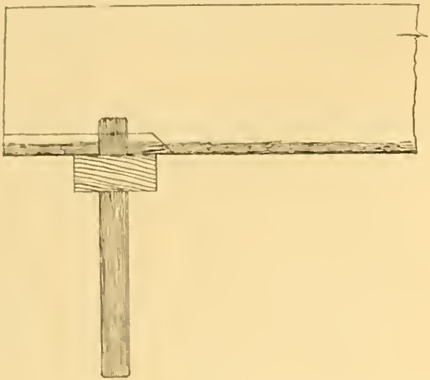


Fig. 2

The joiner's gauge is not being used as extensively by the present-day carpenter, as it was in the days of our fathers. However, there are many instances where the carpenter would do well to employ this useful tool. After all, accuracy and a job well done, is by far of greater importance than turning off a lot of work, especially if it is done at the expense of good workmanship. . . Machine efficiency, in our day, is destroying much of what was good in the days of our fathers. So much is being done with the machine in these days, that the mechanic can learn how to do but a few things, by doing them. . . . A movement should be started with this slogan: "Back to your tools, men, back to your tools."

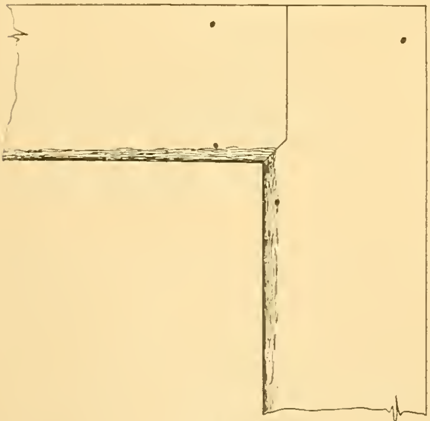


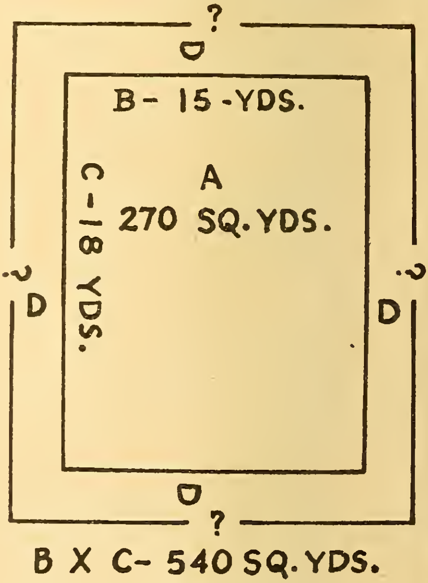
Fig. 3

A Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would greatly appreciate it if you would submit the following problem to some of my Brother Chips who are experts in solving problems of this kind, as it has stumped me.

Referring to accompanying sketch,—A represents a building 15 yds wide and 18 yds. long which covers an area of 270 sq. yds., and sets in Exact-Center of a field containing 540 sq. yds.



The building is surrounded by a plank-walk (D) of Equal-Parallel-Width, which also has an area of 270 sq. yds.

What is the Exact-Width of the walk D?

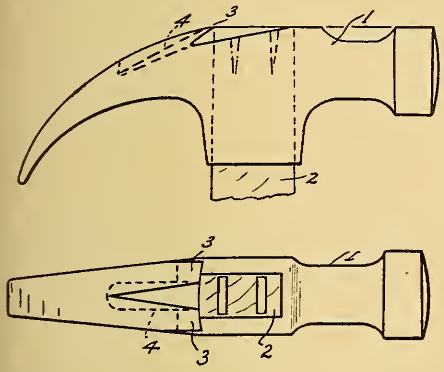
What are the Exact-Lengths of B and C?

Frank Miller,
L. U. No. 180. Vallejo, Calif.

Member Invents Inverted Claw Hammer

R. J. Hill, a member of Local Union 1738, Hartford City, Indiana, has perfected an invention which he calls an "Inverted Clawhammer," and according to the inventor it is a great improvement over the old style hammer inasmuch as a nail can be pulled with it without marring the finest finish. A spike nail can be pulled with it with no danger of breaking or getting handle out of line.

In the sketch, 1 designates the hammer head mounted on the handle; 2 and 3 designate the improved nail-pulling claws. By slipping the nail head in the slot 4, between and beneath the claws 3, the nail may be readily pulled with a constant evenly distributed and efficient leverage and without marring surface of work.



The model has been shown to a number of contractors who pronounced it the greatest improvement on a carpenter tool that has been made in a long time. The address of Brother Hill is: Hartford City, Indiana.

◆

Why Wage Earners Must Continue Fighting

The employer is in business primarily to make money. If he is of the far-sighted type, he will give his employes short working time per week, high wages per hour, and comfortable surroundings in which to work. He knows that his men can produce more per hour if they work less hours per week. He knows also that his employes work with greater enthusiasm when they receive a higher wage per hour. And furthermore, he knows that his men stay healthier and more efficient if their surroundings are as comfortable as modern science can make it. This type of employer goes along with the labor union one hundred per cent and there will be no trouble between him and the Local Union. Although this type of employer is in business primarily to make money, he is not losing sight of the fact that if he treats his employes along the principles recommended by the labor union leaders, he can make more money than he could otherwise. He bears in mind also that if he runs a one-hundred-per-cent union shop, the unionized wage-earners will gladly help to boost the sale of his product.

But the type of employer that is not far-sighted, expects to make money by disregarding the principles recommended by the labor union. This employer fails to see that a union shop is not only of benefit to others but also to himself. It is this type of employer that the Local Union must try to convert to the union shop idea. If tact and diplomacy and strategy will not effect the purpose, the strike must be called upon, to convince the stubborn employer that he should operate a union shop and to make him effect a union shop at once. It is this type of employer that brings about labor troubles.

◆

Tragedy If Labor Misses Its Chance, Says Senator Nye

Only through organization may the producers—the farmers and the industrial workers—secure an effective voice in their government.

Not so many years ago the United States Senate was "the American house of lords"—one of the most reactionary legislative bodies in the world. It has undergone a tremendous change in recent years. Instead of being the most reactionary, it is now probably the most progressive legislative body in the world.

That change has been brought about because organized labor and organized farmers have placed principles above men, and have supported Progressives without regard to party affiliations.

The Standard Railroad Labor Organizations have been particularly active. It would be difficult to over-estimate the influence they have wielded in congressional elections.

Architecture Carpentry and Building Vol I
Architecture Carpentry and Building Vol II
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I have been in the Senate now for eight years. In all that time every piece of legislation designed to better the condition of the workers has been sponsored by organized labor. The union leaders have impressed me by their fairness, their grasp of the facts and their frank recognition of the mutual interests of all classes of producers. The farmers of this country have never had better friends in Washington than the chiefs of the labor organizations.

The papers are full of debates over the labor provisions of the Emergency Railroad Act and the National Recovery Act. Every member of Congress knows that those provisions were written into the law because organized labor was on the job in Washington.

It would be an appalling tragedy if the workers of America failed to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded them to still further strengthen their position.

◆

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◆

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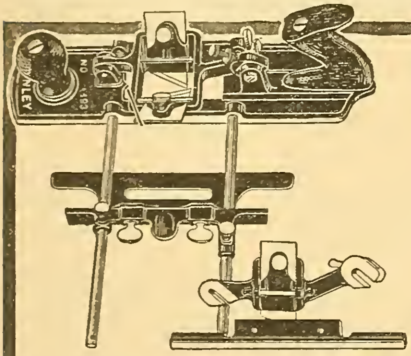

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Let us build him a monument and let us raise it high for all of our children to see, lest they forget the virtues and the rugged courage on which the comforts they have are reared.

Let us build it high and on its base let us write clear and luminous, so that all may read:

To the man of Toil. To him who braves the peril of the mine or the angry roar of the furnace. To him who ploughs and bends and builds the handicraft of man. To the man of sweat and grime. For him whose brain and brawn have conquered the mountains and bridged the rivers—for him whose hands have known the wounds of work. For he is the breadgiver, he is the builder, his is the loyalty and his, the steadfast heart. He is America.

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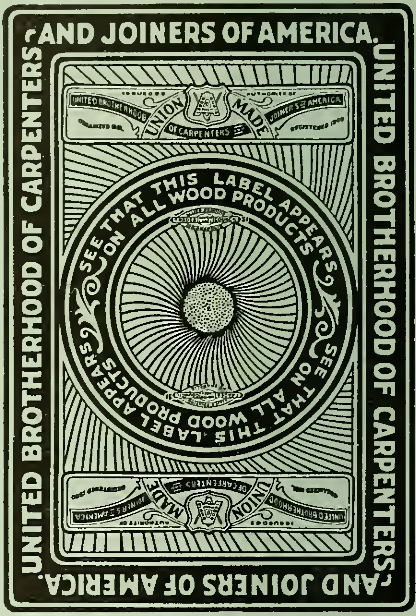
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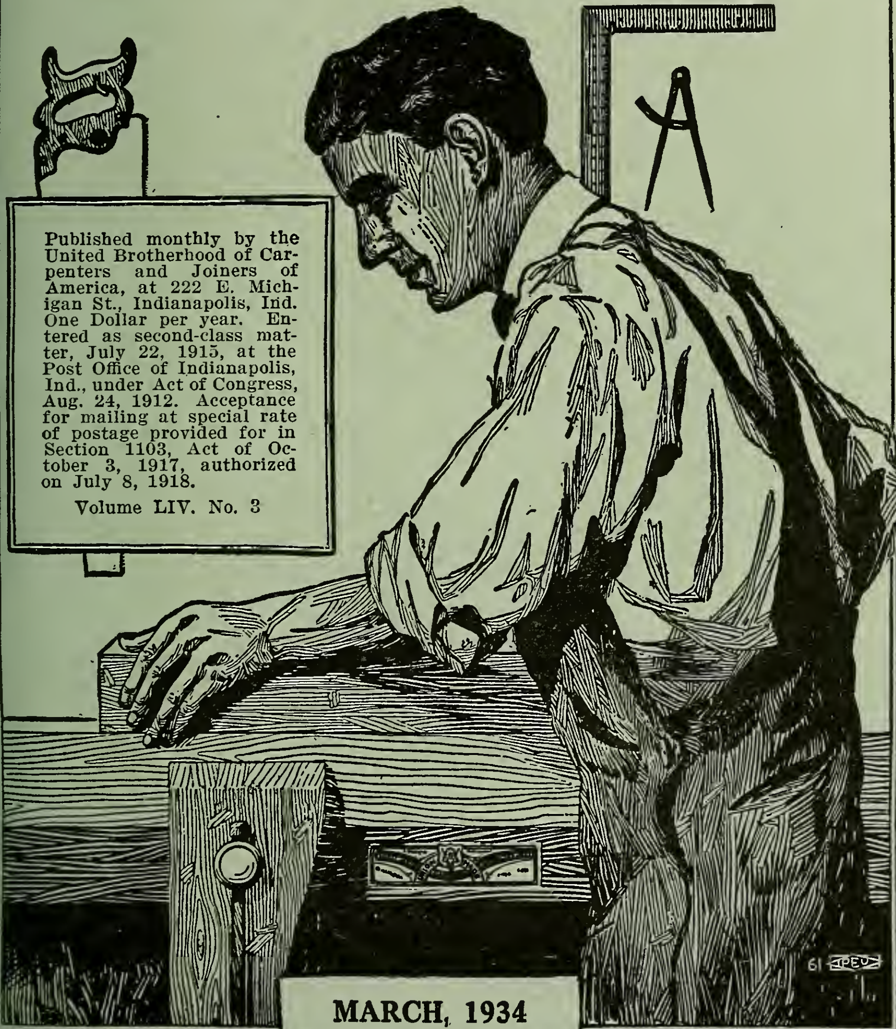

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Volume LIV. No. 3

MARCH, 1934

Who's "Hoarding"?

(By James Edward Hungerford)

"You're HOARDING money, my friend," I said
To my neighbor out of work,
And he looked at me, and shook his head—
My friend who was forced to shirk.
"I haven't any to hoard," said he—
"The last of my savings are spent,
And MILLIONS more in the world, like ME,
Are down to their last, red cent."

"You're HOARDING money, my friend," I said
To my neighbor, a lowly clerk,
With wife and children who must be fed,
On the paltry pay from his work.
"They cut my salary to the core"—
He answered dejectedly;
"My savings are gone . . . I have no more . . .
There are MILLIONS of men like me."

"You're HOARDING your money, my friend," I said
To the man who PREACHED "Don't hoard!"
And he looked at me, with a smile, well-fed,
And visioned his casks well-stored . . . .
"DON'T HOARD!" said he, "and prosperity
Will gush from a million founts,
And thousands of 'well-heeled' men like ME—
Will ADD to their bank-accounts!"

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Builders All

Isn't it strange that Princes and Kings
And clowns that caper in saw-dust rings,
And common folks like you and me,
Are Builders for Eternity?
To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules;
And each must make, ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

—*Ex.*

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(By Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada)

WITH more than forty-two million (42,000,000) workers covered by various forms of unemployment insurance it cannot be said that there is lacking the necessary experience to judge of the social value of legislation of this character.

At the time the International Labor Organization came into existence in 1919, Great Britain was the only country having a compulsory insurance system, whereas today nine countries have adopted similar measures covering over Thirty-eight million (38,000,000) persons and eight other voluntary insurance schemes covering a little less than Four Million (4,000,000). This compares with a total number insured at the beginning of 1919 of Four and a half (4,500,000) to Five million (5,000,000).

The rapid development of unemployment insurance has been assisted materially by the International Labor Organization, both through discussion at its annual conferences and by the compilation and circulation of statistical data and other information which has enabled countries to proceed much more rapidly in devising national legislation than otherwise would have been possible.

The question of unemployment insurance was discussed at the first conference of the International Labor Organization at Washington in 1919, at which time a Recommendation was adopted "that each member of the International Labor Organization establish an effective scheme of unemployment insurance either through a government system or through a system of government subventions to associations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members."

At the eighth session of the conference in 1926, a resolution was adopted which requested the International Labor Office to increase to the utmost its efforts to secure a wide adoption of the measures proposed in the recommendations and draft conventions on unemployment of previous sessions of the conference, including specifically those calling for the creation and extension of systems of unemployment insurance.

Subsequent annual conferences have reiterated these proposals when discussing numerous other phases of the unemployment question and as a result the subject of "unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed" was placed on the agenda of the Seventeenth Session, held in May, 1933.

According to the rules of procedure each subject dealt with by the International Labor Organization is considered in two stages, the first discussion being to decide upon what questions governments should be consulted and the second stage being to formulate a draft Convention or Recommendation. Following this practice and arising out of the discussion at the 1933 session a questionnaire is now before the governments of the fifty-seven member states of the International Labor Organization. Upon receipt of replies to this the Office will proceed to formulate a draft convention upon which final decision will be reached at the 1934 session.

In view of the hesitation on the part of the Canadian Government to enact unemployment insurance legislation, it is of special interest to know that in no country where such legislation has been adopted does there appear to be the slightest indication of any intention to return to the former haphazard systems but on the contrary there has been a distinct tendency to enlarge the scope of various national schemes and bring greater numbers within their jurisdiction. In preparation for both the first and second discussions of this question at the conferences of the International Labor Organization, the Office has published a mass of statistical data both as to the law and practice in the various countries where unemployment insurance is in effect. While in principle the same, namely to provide payments to unemployment workers free from the taint of charity, the legislation has taken many different forms, each country devising its measures to suit its own requirements. The International Labor Organization has never attempted to influence governments to adopt any particular one of these but has been satisfied to perform the duty of gathering the facts and making information available upon which national legislation could be formulated. The draft convention, when adopted by the 1934 session, will therefore only embody basic principles of unemployment insurance and should serve to further impress upon governments that have not already dealt with the matter the world-wide importance of this subject.

In view of this it is not necessary that Canada should await final action by the International Labor Organization before enacting legislation on this subject but the mass of information made available by it cannot help but be of valuable assistance in drafting an Unemployment Insurance Act suitable to the requirements of this Dominion.

PRISON MADE PRODUCTS SHOW MANY MILLIONS

A decrease in the prison products sold on the open market in competition with free labor and free industry is shown by the survey of prison labor completed by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Congress was convinced in 1929 that too many prison goods were sold on the open market, and therefore passed the Hawes-Cooper act, which goes into effect in 1934, and will tend further to restrict the sale of prison goods in competition with free industry. The report of the Department of Labor shows that the states are beginning to respond to this legislative stimulus to establish a sound system of manufacture and distribution of prison products.

The state-use system of prison labor, which is supported by the American Federation of Labor, in 1932 had increased in favor with the states to 65 per cent of all production, whereas in 1923, 55 per cent of all productive labor in the state and federal prisons were working under the state-use system.

According to the survey, there were 158,947 prisoners confined in state and federal prisons in 1932. This compares with 84,761 in 1923, the year of the bureau's last previous survey on this subject. The figures present an increase of 87 per cent in the nine-year period.

Of the number incarcerated in 1932—82,276 were engaged in productive labor, 52,986 were engaged in various prison duties (such as cooking, washing, keeping cells clean, scrubbing prison walls, etc.); 6,558 were sick and 17,027 were idle.

The 82,276 prisoners engaged in productive labor produced goods having a value of over $75,000,000. Among the most important classes of goods produced were 22,000,000 shirts having a value of over $8,000,000; 63,000,000 pounds of binder twine having a value of $4,000,000; and more than 36,000,000 automobile license tags. Twelve hundred miles of new roads, having a valuation of over $15,000,000, were built by prison labor in 1932. Approximately $5,000,000 worth of this road work was built in Georgia.

Of the 116 state prisons, 66 paid a money wage to all or a part of the inmates; 48 paid no compensation of any kind for work done; and two allowed credit of time of sentences for prisoners doing certain classes of work. Of the twelve federal prisons, seven paid wages to prisoners for work done and five did not. In most of the institutions the pay was nominal, generally ranging from 2 cents to not more than 15 cents per day, although in a few prisons the scales were considerably higher.

Of the prisoners employed at productive labor in 1932, 1.3 per cent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week; 55.2 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week; while 21.8 per cent worked 60 hours or over per week.

The productive work of prisoners in federal and state prisons were carried on under several systems, namely, state-use, state-account, contract, piece price, and public-works and highways. Of particular interest is the distinction between state-use system and the state-account system. In the former system, all products are used in state institutions and none is sold in the open market. Under the state-account system, prison products are offered for sale and thus come into competition with products of free-labor and industry.

The lease system, i. e., the system of leasing out inmates to employers at so much per prisoner, has entirely disappeared from practice, the survey revealed.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD A. HAYES, NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION, TO THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L.

GRATITUDE dwells within me for the expressions given by your President. Certainly there are many subjects regarding which our organizations have a singleness of purpose that mere mention of some of them will suffice. It is pleasant to say that the humanitarian bases upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded are similar to those of the American Legion. We see eye to eye on the subject of immigration. The future of our beloved country and the welfare of its people find mutual expression in the ranks of both labor and the Legion. Steadfast adherence to our form of government, vigorous opposition to those with communistic tendencies, and insistence upon the maintenance and transmission to coming generations of the ideals upon which this country was founded and developed, all find the organizations which we represent in complete harmony.

In fact, as I scan this audience I see the faces of many who probably served and who serve side by side with those of us who make up the Legion. Just the other day, at our Chicago convention, we were honored by the presence and inspired by the sound, patriotic utterances of our representative, our distinguished comrade, George Berry, of Pressmen's Home, Tennessee.

Ever since my official participation several years ago in the installation ceremonies at Chicago Union Labor Post of the American Legion I have felt, as certainly our organization feels, the need for continued and even closer cooperation with the ranks of labor.

With knowledge, therefore, of the mutuality of interest in the objectives of labor and the Legion, may I recount here some of the most recent expressions of our representative body, the Chicago convention.

First of all I want to say that just as the American Legion stands for the highest ideals which we know as American, we also stand for a sound and stable currency—we want to know just what our dollar is worth. At the great convention at Chicago just closed the delegates representing the more than ten thousand Posts that make up our organization asked by formal resolution that our government give the most careful study to the dangers of inflation and reaffirmed its faith in a sound American dollar.

The average American soldier has never been called an ultra-conservatist. The average former soldier may not be an economist, but there is one thing he does want to know—he wants to know just how much the dollar is worth to him and his family. The man earning a small wage or salary; the disabled man or his dependent is chilled with dread when he contemplates a fluctuating currency that may be worth one hundred cents to the dollar one day and but sixty-five a day or so later. There may be some advantage to be derived from this inflation and fluctuation, but certainly these advantages will not accrue to the great body of men who make up the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion, I reaffirm my faith in the soundness of the American Government and the soundness of the American dollar.

I would like to reiterate, if I could do so with the same eloquence, of which I am not capable, statements made by your representative to use relative to participation in the National Recovery Act. We of the Legion want to go along, hand in hand, in the things you will know, and we will learn, many of them from you, are the very best for this beloved country of ours.

We know the leader in the N. R. A., who is a comrade of ours General Johnson, is desirous in his heart, of doing the very thing you men who represent labor and we men who represent the Legion desire should be done for this beloved country of ours. We know it is your objective, as it is our objective, to see to it that there is, as near as is humanly possible, a combined effort to bring about the things you men want to do in the building up of this country.

For several years confusion has existed relative to the Legion's insistence that proper provision be made for men disabled by reason of their war service. After months of study the unanimous expression of the Legion can be stated with no possibility of confusion or misunderstanding.

Men disabled in the line of duty at no time received more than that to which they were justly entitled. Recent cuts in veteran expenditures took away payments from men who were actually disabled in line of duty, although the organization which insisted upon these cuts professed sincerity when they stated that nothing should be taken from men actually disabled in service, or by reason of injuries suffered on the field of battle. The Legion speaks as one man in demanding that these men so disabled—thousands and thousands of whom are actual battlefield casualties—be restored to the status existing prior to the passage of the so-called Economy Act.

We reiterate our stand that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide adequate hospitalization for any veteran actually disabled who is not reasonably able to care for himself.

There is no opposition on the part of the Legion to any of the constituted authorities of this government, this beloved United States of ours. There will be co-operation, but when right must be stated, if the Legion believes that such and such a principle is right, we will state that principle as God gives us to see the light, and hope that the constituted authorities will see with us.

Certainly we cannot agree with the contention that one who has served his country in time of need should be abandoned by the country when he finds himself disabled and in need of hospitalization.

Thousands of our comrades whose lungs are gone and whose disabilities were recognized as due to their service are now being cut off because they cannot produce required technical proof. Men and women with shattered minds—memory gone—and with no means of adducing evidence which for ten years was not required, are now being advised that the beloved government which they served no longer recognizes that pitiable condition as being due to their service. It is our studied belief that every American citizen who will take the time to learn and understand the problem of these so-called presumptive cases will insist with the Legion that those who were properly on the rolls should have their compensation restored.

We have always insisted that the widows and orphans of the veterans who have died should receive the protection of their government. There are but few indeed who will disagree with this point and fewer still who would like to see these dependents of men who have laid down their lives for the perpetuation of the American government forced to ask alms or become the objects of private charity.

While we contemplate with pity and compasion our comrades whose health and whose lives were wrecked in the last war, the most destructive and the most devastating that ever scourged the earth, our thoughts naturally turn to ways and means to protect our children and our children's children from the horrors and suffering inflicted upon our generation. We seek to prepare for peace and to build for peace. We have seen war and its aftermath; the silent suffering more terrible than the wreckage of battle.

We believe that America will never seek a war and that war will never seek a prepared America. We believe in an America, peace-loving and intent on peace but strong enough to insure and enforce the peace. We know that the pitiably small army in existence at the start of every war has never kept us out of war. We are opposed to the disarmament of the United States for the purpose of economy or as an acclaimed means to bring about world peace or as an example which some persons hope other nations will follow.

Among the armies of the world the American ranks seventeenth in strength and among the navies the American ranks third, although this nation ranks fourth in population and first in wealth.

The Legion holds that national defense interests every man, woman and child in constant equal and vital degrees and should, therefore, be a constant quantity. It should be the last element of a nation's organization to be influenced by economic conditions. National defense must be absolutely and always divorced from politics.

The Legion has confidence in the soundness of the National Defense Act and having equal confidence in the war and navy departments, the agencies definitely charged with the application of this act—the Legion repeats in 1933 its demand made in the two previous national conventions for the appropriations calculated by the war and navy departments as the minima necessary for a reasonably effective application of the National Defense Act.

Mr. President and members of this conference: It is an extreme pleasure for me to convey to you the sincere greetings of the organization which I have the honor to represent. We will go along with you, hand in hand, studying the various problems of this beloved Government of ours, realizing, as we do, that from your ranks came in the World War nearly 800,000 of those who served. In the labor organizations we find our own comrades, marching side by side with you in the application of the principles of your organization. It is a personal pleasure, one of the privileges of the high office to which they have elevated me, to bring this message to you. I got rid of another engagement to come here and express the appreciation for the opportunity to come and speak and commune with you and continue the spirit of co-operation which has so long and so beautifully existed.

DELAWARE THE FIRST STATE TO ABOLISH ITS POORHOUSES

LEADING the country, Delaware has abolished its poorhouse system through the establishment of old age pensions and the opening of a modern Welfare Home for aged who need institutional care, it was announced in the November, 1933, issue of Social Security.

The State has closed its three county poorhouses, opening an up-to-date Welfare Home. It has thus removed the necessity of dumping indigent aged into debasing almhouses.

October 11, the date of the opening of the Home, was the occasion of special celebration in the State. "This is a notable day in the history of Delaware," declared Governor C. Douglas Buck, in his address at the dedication ceremonies, "a day which the citizens of our State can always recall with pride. Today marks not only the consummation of that splendid piece of legislation passed by the State Legislature two years ago, but it marks also the tangible expression in bricks and mortar of the ideals and hopes and aspirations and prayers of high-minded men and women for countless years."

State officials declared that the cost for inmates in the new Home is $251.05 below the average cost per inmate in similar institutions in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and for the three former county almhouses of Delaware. With any additional units the average cost will be reduced because much of the necessary equipment will not have to be duplicated.

A bill for unemployment insurance, proposed for introduction in the state legislatures, has been prepared by a nationwide committee of leading authorities co-operating with the American Association for Social Security and is published in full in Social Security.

State-wide funds contributed by employers, employes and the state are recommended. Federal aid to the states enacting such laws is also urged. The insurance scheme covers all manual workers and the non-manual workers earning less than $3,000 per year. The benefits outlined are for a period of 26 weeks of total unemployment. It is suggested, however, that under the plan benefits can actually be extended up to 52 weeks.

Proof that unemployment insurance does not lead to demoralization and idleness but on the contrary strengthens the will to work and help industry is contained in the experience of Great Britain, according to an analysis of the British system of Abraham Epstein.

"During the seven and one-quarter years from October, 1923, to the end of 1930, 44.2 per cent of the insured never drew any benefits at all," Mr. Epstein declared. Over 60 per cent of the insured under the British system had good employment records for all seven years from 1925 to 1932, 30 per cent paying over 50 contributions every year and nearly 20 per cent more paying between 43 and 46 contributions to the fund every year. At the same time nearly half of the insured men and nearly 60 per cent of the insured women drew no benefits at all or drew them for three months or less during the entire seven years' period.

Mr. Epstein cited a recent study which showed that unemployment insurance has helped to keep up the productivity of industries manufacturing for home consumption. "It has actually saved Great Britain, despite its greater and more difficult problems," Mr. Epstein declared, "from descending to the depths of depression experienced by the United States and other countries. . . . The United States, with no insurance scheme, showed a greater decline in volume of production than either England, France or Germany, all of which have unemployment insurance provisions."

LABOR'S ONLY GUARANTEE IS A STRONG UNION

IN A recent editorial headed "A Challenge to American Labor," the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" had this to say about the opportunity offered American workers by the National Recovery Program:

"There can be no quarrel with General Johnson's pronouncement that 'It is not the duty of the administration to act as an agent to unionize labor.' This is a job which labor must do itself.

"The Recovery Act does, however, obligate the administration to support any unionization movement which labor itself may initiate.

"It provides specifically that workers 'shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization, or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

"In these words the act definitely outlaws the usual tactics of anti-union employers—forcible ejection of labor organizers, denial of freedom of assemblage, the 'yellow dog' contract, the blacklist, discharge for union membership.

"Under these provisions the employer who attempts to 'fire' a union member or to run a union organizer out of town may have his license revoked; be denied the right to sell his products in interstate commerce.

"It is this guarantee of public protection in organizing activities that the President has called 'a new charter of rights long sought and hitherto denied.'

"Here we have the first statute in history to assure to labor legal support and the right of organization. It remains to be seen whether labor possesses the wisdom and the strength to make the most of this opportunity.

"It is scarcely to be expected that employers will readily relinquish their past and present freedom from labor participation in the determination of wages, hours and working conditions. Closed company towns will not suddenly be thrown open. Independent organizers will not be welcomed with open arms.

"Already we hear reports that numerous attorneys are carefully studying the law to see whether it may be interpreted to permit the exclusion of outside organizers; that coal and steel operators are rushing the formation of company unions in an attempt to forestall autonomous labor organizations; that a notorious strike-breaking detective agency has organized a corporation to advise employers concerning their rights within the Act.

"No man can truly represent the interests of labor before an employer if he himself is dependent on that employer for his livelihood. No union can exert the economic pressure which is prerequisite to the attainment of a real collective bargain when its organization is confined to a single plant. Employe representation schemes cannot be accepted as a substitute for independent labor action. Nor do we believe that the Secretary of Labor or the other members of NIRA'S labor advisory committee can be persuaded to accept them as such.

" 'It would, however, be fatal for labor to rely solely upon the character of the advisory committee for its protection. The Recovery Act has been adopted for but two years. At best, its future is uncertain. A new administration, when it comes, may be far less friendly to the aims of labor than is the present one.

"Labor's only real guarantee of hours, wages, living standards, in the long run, is a strong, aggressive union movement. This guarantee the law now places within labor's grasp."

FEDERAL HOME LOANS AND RECOVERY

(Editorial in "American Builder")

THERE are many reasons why every active man in the building industry should be vitally interested in the drive now under way to persuade Congress to provide a billion dollars for long-term financing of home building on reasonable terms. But there is one reason that overshadows all others and carries the most weight with people inside and outside of the building industry as well as with congressmen, taxpayers and the unemployed. That reason is the economic benefits that would result from a resumption of home building. It would do more than any other industry or any other activity to put men back to work and end the depression.

From the secretary-manager of a great trade association, who says "The stagnation of home building is now the largest obstacle in the path of relief from the depression," to the contractor in Muskegon, Mich., who says, "If money were available, I could start work tomorrow; I have three customers now who are waiting for just that," the hundreds of messages received by the "American Builder" confirm the fact that (1) lack of long-term financing is holding back millions of dollars of home construction work and (2) the almost complete disappearance of home construction is the greatest cause of unemployment and depression.

In the years 1923 through 1926, home construction was a four-billion dollar industry. It gave employment not only in the large cities and industrial centers but also in the towns and villages and rural sections of the nation. Its beneficial effects were widespread, penetrating to every class and condition of the American public. It went forward on a thousand small fronts, in mountain valley and on desert plains. No statistical service or government survey was ever able to catalog or classify it, but its effects were there. They were prosperity at its best.

Let us see what has happened to this gigantic industry since then. The best index of current construction in the United States is the record of building permits kept by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The following table gives the history of home building in 257 cities with a population today of 46,600,000.

Here is what has happened: in the four years 1923-26, the annual average number of families provided for in new homes was 462,500, or 116 residential units per 10,000 population. The nation was prosperous.

In the four years 1930-33, the annual average number of families provided for was 68,700, or 15 units per 10,000 population. This is a drop of 85 per cent (for the four-year average) in number of families provided for, and of 87 per cent in the ratio to population. The drop in dollar value of residential construction was from a yearly average of $2,200,000,000 for the 1923-1926 era to $300,000,000 per year for the 1930-33 period. This is an 85 per cent decline.

Residential construction in these 257 cities in 1932 totaled only 11 per cent of the 1921 volume, and only 4.2 per cent of the 1929 volume. In 1933 it dropped still lower. For the country as a whole, the decline has been almost, but not quite, as drastic.

The serious shock to the economic system of the nation caused by this disappearance of a four to five billion dollar industry employing several millions of men directly on the job and an equal number in mines, forests and factories, is hard to overstate.

The American Builder proposes that a billion dollars be allocated by Congress for the financing of home building and repairs on a long-term basis at a reasonable rate of interest. Loans up to 75 per cent of the cost of the project direct to the home owner with a minimum of red tape are urged. While determination of the details of the plan will be in the hands of Congress, it is suggested that loans be made and serviced through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, with facilities expanded to handle such a job. Proper safeguards should be set up of a non-political nature to insure a safe loan on a well-located, well-built home suited to the requirements of the owner and his ability to pay. Loans for repairs or remodeling on reasonable terms should also be made available direct from Uncle Sam to the home owner stimulating this huge potential market.

The economic effects of such a plan are exactly suited to the present needs of the nation, namely: it will give employment over widely-scattered areas in the towns, villages and rural sections, as well as in the big cities. The benefits would be more widespread than from money spent on great public works or slum clearance projects. Every home built would be a private project, the money loaned for which would be paid back in full with interest at a reasonable rate. Thus the government would be achieving its worthy end of putting men to work, but would not increase already high taxes.

Over a period of years, residential construction normally accounts for 50 to 60 per cent of the total volume of building construction. In the 257 cities reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics above, taking the ten year period 1921-30, residential construction comprised 57 per cent of the total building construction volume. It is difficult to obtain precise figures as to the part played by home building alone in the economic life of the nation. Some very excellent studies have just been made by the Construction League of the United States, however, which give a picture of the entire industry. Bearing in mind that residential construction is the largest single item of the construction industry as a whole, consider some of the following figures for 1929:

More than 4,500,000 men were directly or indirectly employed by the construction industry, which was one-tenth of all gainfully employed workers. Some 2,400,000 were directly employed on construction sites and 2,100,000 in the mining and manufacture of materials and their transportation and sale.

One out of every five carloads of freight in 1929 consisted of construction materials, contributing 22 per cent of the total freight tonnage and 15 per cent of all freight revenue.

Included in those engaged in construction were, according to 1930 Census figures: 167,500 builders and building contractors, 929,400 carpenters, 170,900 brick and stone masons and tile setters, 22,000 architects, 33,700 designers and draftsmen, 34,070 lumber and building material dealers, 23,636 roofers and slaters, 237,800 plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 430,105 painters, glaziers and varnishers, 85,480 plasterers and cement finishers.

It would be possible to go on for many pages with statistics showing the way in which construction and that most important part of construction, residential building, affects every part of the economic life of the nation. There is much evidence to indicate that most economic depressions are caused by a decline in construction. Private home building is especially important.

In his thorough-going volume, "Industrial Depressions," George H. Hull argues with conviction that not only has each depression in American history been caused by the stopping of construction but the decline in construction in each instance was caused by high labor and material costs. This is a point that both labor leaders and material manufacturers may well bear in mind at the present time, for if building costs continue to rise, resumption of home building will be arrested before it ever has a chance to make headway.

In the past four lean years of home building, and especially in 1932 and 1933 when home building dropped to 4.2 per cent of 1929, a housing need of large extent has grown up. It is not readily apparent to the man on the street because he sees only the conspicuous, expensive type houses which are in distress. In practically every city and in large areas of the rural section of the nation, there is an actual shortage of single-family dwellings in a price class that is within reach of the greater part of our population.

A survey by the Philadelphia Housing Association last year showed single-family dwelling vacancies of only 3.6 per cent. In Akron, the survey conducted by the real estate board with the aid of the United States Post Office carriers late in 1933 showed a vacancy in single-family dwellings to be exactly the same, 3.6 per cent, with a total vacancy in all types of housing units of only 6.6 per cent. This survey showed 1,109 instances where two families were occupying units intended for a single family.

Doubling up of families, delayed marriages, temporary reduction in births and shortage of funds which makes people put up, for the time being, with quarters with which they are not satisfied, are all factors that make the actual shortage of single-family dwellings not readily apparent.

The most conclusive recent statement of residential need is that of the NRA Division of Economic Research and Planning under the direction of Alexander Sachs which says there is an immediate need for for construction of 800,000 residential units per year. A home building program at the rate of $200,000,000 a month or a $4,532,000,000 total for two years is recommended.

Long-term Federal mortgage money made available immediately on a large national scale to hundreds of thousands of persons who need and can afford to build a home will get the results the President and his advisors are working for. The American Builder urges its readers to write to their senators and congressmen and in other ways to take part in this drive to obtain the necessary legislation by Congress early in its session. In no other way can unemployment be permanently remedied in a manner that is so economically and socially sound. United support by the building industry is needed.

THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

(By H. H. Siegele)

"MY husband," said a workingman's wife to the philosopher, in the pre-NRA days, "doesn't have enough time to spend at home, to cultivate family life. He comes home for most of his meals, and after supper he goes back to the store—he has to in order to hold his job—and on Sundays—well!" She sighed, and a far-off look came into her eyes, while a mixture of fear and grief marked the expression of her face. She had more to say, but the fear that she had said too much already, caused her to keep what is so hard to do for her kind, the secret. She knew that speaking, especially if she was telling the truth, might cost her husband his job.

Another woman, speaking to the philosopher in those days, said: "My husband seldom sees his children awake—sometimes he goes into their bed room when he comes home, or before he goes to work, and looks at them a few minutes while they sleep." And then she went on to say that her husband had to be at his place of employment long before the children got up, and that he did not return home until long after they were in bed. "Besides," she said, "he has to work on Sunday. Of course, he can have a day off occasionally, but it takes all he can make as it is to keep our bills paid up. Whenever he loses time, whether it is Sunday or weekday, he is docked, and that means additional sacrifices for the family, and we already have an overproduction of sacrifies."

These things, it should be remembered, took place when many millions of men were begging for work, while their families were starving by the inch.

"There are two explanations," the philosopher said, speaking sarcastically, "for these things. The first is that employers, in those days were unable to get competent help, especially to do extra Sunday work. There were enough unemployed men and women, but all they cared for was the pay-check—clock watchers, that's what they were. They would all have had work, if it hadn't been for that—if they hadn't been just too lazy and altogether deprived of efficiency." The philosopher's eyes twinkled as he went on, "That's one side of the story, and many believed it. The other side, however, is that this condition was due largely to a hog-complex, which was caused by an over-development of, what is know in the medical world, as the multiporco greed-angular gland, located somewhere in the chest. of men who had lost all feeling for humanity, and had left only this triune purpose in life, more profits, and most profits, and many people believed that side of the story too.

What the philosopher thought of the NRA he did not say, but we are sure he felt as we do, that is to say, that it is still too early (September 1933) to say whether the NRA under the "New Deal," will in the long run bring about a complete realization of the things our philosopher has advocated for these many years. If it does, it must be practical, and it must apply relatively alike to all who toil. This we can say here, that after the employer of the man who had no time for cultivating family life, was operating under the NRA, his wife told the philosopher, that her husband now not only had time to spend at home, but that he had time for reading and for pleasure as well. Time alone, though, can tell whether this man's experience will continue in his own case, and whether the benefits of the NRA will be extended to all workers in a more or less similar manner. We are sincerely hoping that it will, and that it will be the means of bringing into a real and lasting realization the things the philosopher has for so many years idealized for men and women who toil, and their children.

Whether or not the NRA ultimately will triumph, doesn't matter so much to us. The fact that it is here is a recognition of the necessity that our social system must undergo drastic fundamental changes; that industry must be controlled, and for the direct benefit of the working men and women; that working hours must be shortened, in keeping with improved machinery and the forward march of science and inventions; that the eight-hour day and the six-day week must give way to a shorter day and a shorter week, say a six-hour day and a five-day week; and in time as civilization advances, to a four-hour day and a three-day week. These advancements must sooner or later surely come. They will not come by the twinkling of an eye, far be it from that, but they will come surely and gradually, through the intelligent suffering of the honest toilers.

The NRA is not a perfect scheme. No schemes are perfect. It should not be expected that it will bring about perfect results—results seldom are perfect. Profiteering and skin-flint manipulations will no doubt, be carried to extremes in many instances, but there still remains on the face of it that admission that national prosperity depends largely on the welfare of the masses. There also remains the national admission that working hours must be shortened throughout the land, and that the work-week must also be shortened, for the purpose of giving employment to every able-bodied man or woman who wants to work. Besides that, there is the admission that children in their tender years should not be made the bread-winners, while men, who should be bread-winners, are forced into involuntary unemployment.

Notwithstanding these acknowledgments and the good things the NRA has brought to, we hope, millions of workers, in one thing it is weak, and that one thing happens to be two things. First, the NRA has made no provision for unemployment insurance, guaranteeing every working man and woman who is willing and anxious to work, the means of a livelihood, when in the course of human events it is impossible for them to get work, and therefore are deprived of the necessities of life. Until this fundamental principle is acknowledged, and wheels set in motion to bring it to pass, the NRA cannot be said to have the highest interests of humanity at heart: Things, dead, inanimate things, without unemployment insurance, will be regarded of more worth than human life and human well-being. Second, the NRA has not recognized the fact that there are men and women who by reason of old age or some other disability are not able to earn a livelihood, even though employment were to be had. Until provision is made for an adequate old age pension and disability benefit, the NRA will have failed to bring into practical realization the age of perpetual plenty for all.

Child Labor Amendment Approved by Legislatures of 20 States

The legislatures of the states of Maine, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and West Virginia are the latest states to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Organized labor in these four States conducted vigorous campaigns for approval of the amendment and were largely responsible for the favorable action of the legislatures.

When the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor met in October of last year, only 15 states had ratified the amendment. Iowa adopted it a few weeks ago, and Maine, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and West Virginia bring the number up to 20.

Reports received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that the legislatures of these four states had ratified the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution were interpreted as indicating a positive trend toward protecting the children of the Nation by conferring upon Congress the power "to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," which the amendment proposes.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1934

Social Justice Legislation

THE twelve-point program of social justice legislation which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor urges all subordinate organizations, representing more than five million workers, to support, is both an expression of high idealism and an example of pragmatism as applied to labor legislation.

The twelve points follow:

Workmen's compensation laws.

Unemployment insurance.

Anti-injunction legislation.

Child labor laws.

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Minimum wage laws for women and minors.

Improved standards for teachers in public schools.

Shorter work day and work week for workers in public and private employment.

Safety legislation.

Inspection and sanitary legislation.

Convict labor laws.

In the language of Mr. Green, in his letter urging all affiliated bodies to use every effort to secure this enactment of the program into law: "The measures are all important, as they relate to the social and economic life of the working people in the different States and throughout the Nation."

The necessity of this legislation to protect the economic interests of the workers of America is so apparent that the entire program, which has been drafted and endorsed by conventions of the American Federation of Labor, should be accepted by all progressive persons as an immediate goal without close scrutiny and consideration.

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Controlling Child Labor

DEPRESSION always brings an increase in child labor. When the adult wage-earner loses his job even a small addition to the family income is a safeguard against actual hunger. Consequently the boy or girl may leave school and find a job to get food for mother and the babies. Employers are willing to take a chance on less experienced workers just so outgo is less.

During the depression, boys and girls have gone into street trades, industrial home work, domestic and personal service and industrialized agriculture in large numbers. In such occupations there was little control over hours. In some of the larger cities the number of boys and girls employed as waiters and servants increased. While there has been a steady decline of child labor in the better jobs, the standards for child labor have declined steadily and their employment has shifted to the sweated industries.

Rates of 5 and 10 cents per hour are not infrequent, and the contract system undermined all standards and nullified efforts at control. While these trends were endangering the future of our boys and girls, codes unexpectedly presented a new opportunity for regulating child labor. Practically every code that has been submitted, has included provisions prohibiting employment of persons under 16 years, and in some cases under 18 years. The conspicuous exception is the Newspaper Publishers Code which would permit boys and girls under 16 to sell and deliver newspapers without restrictions upon hours, outside the school period. We should be on guard for such undermining of existing standards while we watch progress in other directions.

Constructive provisions, however, coupled with a minimum wage that took the profit out of child labor, have been effective in materially reducing child labor in the major industries. This regulation of child labor is an essential factor in our recovery plans to reduce the number of unemployed. By eliminating minors from the labor supply adults have a better chance at employment opportunities. The use of the code to secure social control suggests other interesting fields of control. On the other hand industrial legislation through code making escapes the constitution conflict between state and Federal jurisdictions.

While we wait for the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, we are making material progress in controlling child labor.

Wages Were Never "Excessive."

The evolution of workers over the long span of years since early colonial days reads like a romance. Perusal of a booklet issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1929, when Ethelbert Stewart headed that branch of governmental activity, contains much greater informative interest than its title would imply. The "History of Wages in the United States From Colonial Days Times to 1928" will convince the most skeptical of modern workers that he has much for which to be thankful.

In the little booklet is found a statement that officials of the American colonies in 1625 were deeply grieved because laborers were paid the "excessive" wage of 30 cents a day, while "skilled" labor, such as carpenters and bricklayers, was drawing the "intolerable" wage of 42 cents a day in some cases. It should be remembered, however, that little of the coin of realm passed between employer and employe. "Corn" was the staple medium of exchange, and by "corn" was meant almost all grains which could be handily sacked. "Corn" in 1631 was rated at the equivalent of $2.43 a bushel, a price that will drive any present-day farmer to copious tears. Apprentices were indentured at the early age of 10 to 15 and worked until they reached 21 for their "keep" alone. If the indentured one died before "finishing his time" another member of the family was compelled to finish out the unexpired term of apprenticeship. The hours of labor for all, journeymen and apprentices, began at daylight and ended when the sun sank to rest. To compensate the industrious apprentice who remained on the job until he completed his indentured term he was given "fifty acres of land," something everybody had the most of at that time. Land was cheap; only wages were "excessive." What few laws were passed with relation to labor were invariably for the protection of the employer.

Gradually, painfully slow, slight changes for betterment of workers came about, though not until labor became organized was any decided improvement in conditions noticeable, either in wages or working hours. Not until organized labor fought its way to a place in the sun was semi-slavery abolished, equitable wages secured and decent living conditions established. Despite the changed conditions from colonial days to the present age labor has never been paid "excessive" wages and never will be so paid. There is no possibility of such a thing coming to pass. The higher the wage paid workers the better the conditions of business will be, and with increasing business even higher wages will be justified.

I must do my own work and live my own way because I'm responsible for both.—Kipling.

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Demand the Union Label

Official Information

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Trade Union Officials Call for Intensive Organization Drive

Warning that under the provisions of the National Recovery Act, employers are exerting every effort to form company unions and that the situation imperatively demands the utmost in organization effort by the labor movement, representatives of national and international unions in conference in Washington, issued a stirring call to labor to intensify organization work throughout American industry.

Speakers from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, down the line of national and international union heads, declared that American labor faced a critical situation and that no time must be lost in organizing the wage earners.

The meeting was held in pursuance to action taken by the last convention of the A. F. of L. when that body considered Resolutions 21, 83 and 111, and the report of the Resolutions Committee, containing the recommendation that the declarations and policies of the American Federation of Labor be adhered to in issuing charters to Federal Labor Unions, so that the autonomy and jurisdiction of affiliated national and international unions shall be fully recognized.

The conference's declaration on organization was made in approving the following report:

Your committee in considering the subject assigned to it is conscious of the limitations under which this conference was called and can function; that it is without power and authority to alter or change the fundamental principles of trades autonomy upon which the American Federation of Labor was founded, or to alter the constitutional requirements and provisions of the American Federation of Labor. It is the sense of this committee that this conference can only adopt such policies and procedure as are in accord with the constitutional requirements and provisions, and it is with that understanding we report as follows:

Organization among wage earners is imperative. Industries are being organized and cartelized throughout the land. Unless the wage earners are united through organization, free and independent of employer control or influence, Labor will have suffered a distinctive loss.

The paramount issue is not what particular form of organization shall be followed in this emergency and this unusual situation. The demand of the moment is to promote organization in whatever form or method is best designed to rally the wage earners to the cause of Organized Labor, bearing in mind that in the pursuit of organization the present structure, rights and interests of affiliated National and International Unions must be followed, observed and safeguarded.

The American Federation of Labor, contrary to a common belief, does not desire to dictate the form of organization that shall prevail among wage earners. Its policy has been that of encouraging whatever form of organization in any trade, calling or industry seems best to meet the situation and the requirements of the workers. The American Federation of Labor has provided methods and means of encouraging organization through federal and local trade unions among workers not embraced in the work of National and International Unions. In that way and by that process quite a number of existing National and International Unions have been formed.

Today we are confronted with an entirely new and novel situation, wherein provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act express sympathy to the organization of wage earners but leave the subject of the form and method of organization entirely to the discretion of the wage earners without guide or direction, giving recognition to whatever form may be adopted for the moment, and without thought of ultimate consequences or reckoning. Employers have taken full advantage of this situation in the organizing and maintaining of company unions. Employers are granted every encouragement and aid under the law in perfecting their organization while at the same time they are denying the exercise of the same rights on the part of the workers and in keeping with the intent and spirit of the National Recovery Act.

It is in this sort of situation that the American Federation of Labor must assume leadership and take command in the organizing of wage earners in whatever form the temporary situation may demand or require and with the objective in mind of not only protecting and promoting existing National and International Unions in their structure and functioning and in the setting up and maintaining of their standards of employment, but in encouraging the formation of new National and International Unions where no such organizations now prevail.

It must be apparent that in this endeavor of organization, conflicts of jurisdiction and claims of invasion of organization are likely to occur. If we are to meet the requirements of the moment we must accept such conflicts in the spirit of tolerance and through proper procedure correct such errors as have or hereafter may occur. After all, we must look to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to serve in this capacity as never heretofore. In that spirit and in that thought we recommend:

First: That the work of organizing by and through National and International Unions, supplemented by that of the American Federation of Labor through federal and local trade unions, proceed with increased vigor and determination; that the fullest possible latitude be exercised by the Executive Council in the granting of federal charters and that where or whenever a temporary infraction of the rights of National and International Unions may be involved, that the Executive Council adjust such difficulties in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation and with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned.

Second: That the Executive Council through the officers of the American Federation of Labor arrange conferences between organizers and representatives of National and International Unions, of affiliated local units and of the American Federation of Labor General, Special and Volunteer organizers in the respective centers, for the purpose of creating complete understanding and harmony among those charged with organization work, to be followed in methods of promoting organization, so as to avoid or lessen unnecessary friction, conflict or limitations due to varying financial requirements of different National and International organizations, and forms and character of organizations being promoted.

Third: That the officers of the American Federation of Labor call into special conferences periodically the executive officers or representatives, or representative committees of the several departments and divisions of organized labor within the American Federation of Labor to review the progress of organization made and to plan for future methods to be followed and means to be employed in furthering organization in their respective fields of endeavor.

Fourth: That the officers of the American Federation of Labor arrange for mass meetings of wage earners throughout the land and that all local unions be called upon to co-operate in calling and arranging for these mass meetings; that the officers of the American Federation of Labor likewise undertake to train and arrange for speakers at these and other meetings; that both the press and radio be used to the fullest possible extent, and that every other means available be used to further the spirit of organization and promote the formation of trade unions among wage earners throughout the land.

The conditions with which the workers are at present confronted make organization more imperative than ever. The need of the workers everywhere is to get together, to organize, to exercise the principles of mutual aid, to form trade unions, the one method whereby they can effectually protect themselves in industry and meet the enormous problems of the day.

Respectfully submitted,
Matthew Woll, Chairman,
Victor A. Olander, Secretary,
Arthur O. Wharton,
Daniel J. Tobin,
Charles P. Howard,
Andrew Myrup,
George Lakey,
David Dubinsky,
Michael Colleran.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1934

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

September 25, 1933

W. Frankfort, Ill., L. U. 1193.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1933. Official sanction granted.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for 40-hour week, effective November 1, 1933. Official sanction granted.

October 17, 1933.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, L. U. 943.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Topeka, Kan., L. U. 1445.—Movement for the 7-hour day and five day week, effective January 1, 1934. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

November 10, 1933.

Olympia, Wash., L. U. 1148.—Movement for an increase in wages from 68¾c to 90c per hour, effective January 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

November 17, 1933.

Galveston, Texas, L. U. 526.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour and the 30-hour week, effective January 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

December 21, 1933.

Rochester, N. Y. District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.20 per hour and 30-hour week, effective January 1, 1934. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

* * *

Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida.
January 8, 1934.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. All members present.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 200.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.20 per hour. Conditions in Columbus, Ohio, at the present time do not warrant the General Executive Board sanctioning this movement for the increase asked, owing to the unorganized condition of the trade in that district.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kansas, L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.10 per hour and 40-hour week, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Increase in wages, effective March 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795 (Boxmakers and Sawyers).—Movment for an increase of 15c per hour in wages, effective February 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo. District Council.—Movement for 6-hour day, five day week, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Great Falls, Montana, L. U. 286.—Movement for increase in wages, 6-hour day and 30-hour week, effective February 15, 1934. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Greencastle, Indiana, L. U. 1953.—Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 899.—Movement for increase in wages and 5 day week, effective March 7, 1934. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1933, and after careful consideration of same it was approved and filed for future reference.

The General Secretary further reported that during the last six months of the year 1933 one-hundred-eleven charters were issued by the General Office to new Local Unions.

Report of the Delegates to the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of Delegate to the Forty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Certificate dated November 27, 1933, from the Director of the Gross Income Tax Division, Department of Treasury of the State of Indiana. exempting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, from the payment of State Income Tax to the State of Indiana was received and ordered filed for future reference.

Manufacturers' Public Liability Policy No. P. M. 19665, expiring October 12, 1934, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Policy No. Z677857, expiring October 12, 1934, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Fire Insurance on contents of Printing Plant to the amount of $20,000.00 Policy No. 35105, expiring October 7, 1934, on Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York. Referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

January 9, 1934.

The General President submitted the report of the Committee appointed by him to investigate the actions of the officers and members of Local Union 1051, Philadelphia, Pa., for violation of our obligation and General Laws by (1) issuing a circular letter under date of July 19, 1933, addressed "To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" in which incorrect and untrue statements are made relative to our membership in May 1926, May 1932 and May 1933.

(2) For sending a copy of said letter to the "Daily Worker," the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States of America, contents of which were published in issue of that paper under date of Friday, August 11, 1933, to the detriment of our organization.

The report shows that the officers of Local Union 1051 admitted that the circular in question was approved, adopted and issued by that Local Union at a special meeeting held July 19, 1933; that a committee of the Local Union drafted it; that Recording Secretary Kreis was a member of that Committee, but they refused to tell how they compiled the membership.

Local Union 1051 gives the membership of the Brotherhood in May 1926, as 415,000 whereas the report of the General Office shows the membership to be 345,728, a difference of 69,272. So the statement of membership given by Local Union 1051 is incorrect and untrue. The statement of Local Union 1051 of the membership in 1932 and 1933 is also erroneous and incorrect.

The Officers of Local Union 1051 had no explanation to make as to why they sent out these incorrect and untrue statements of our membership.

The "Daily Worker" central organ of the Communist Party of the United States of America published in New York City under date of Friday August 11, 1933, on page three carries the following statement:

"The Daily Worker has received a communication from the Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 1051 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is a Philadelphia Local, stating that the members of that union have voted to endorse a campaign for a referendum of all Local Unions of the Brotherhood on certain concrete measures to be taken by the Brotherhood in regard to the unemployment situation facing the Carpenters."

Then follows the contents of this circular letter issued by Local 1051 under date of July 19, 1933, containing these untrue and incorrect statements of our membership in May 1926 and May 1933.

The officers of disbanded Local Union 1051 have done nothing since to refute this statement of the Daily Worker.

By these actions L. U. 1051 violated our obligation and laws.

Appeals of a number of members of disbanded Local Union 1051, Philadelphia. Pa., from the action of the General President in disbanding said Local Union on December 1, 1933, and ordering its members to transfer by clearance cards to other Local Unions in Philadelphia, Pa. were placed before the General Executive Board but before the Board can act thereon the members appealing must first comply with the orders of the General President, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph A, Section 57, of our General Laws which specifies that: "In no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings."

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced and continued throughout the balance of the day.

January 10, 1934.

Appeal of Local Union 67, Boston, Mass., from the decision of the General President in the case of D. A. McDonald vs. Local Union 67, relative to the election of a delegate to the Boston District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of William L. Ciarletta, a member of Local Union No. 385, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of William L. Ciarletta vs. Local Union No. 385, New York City, N. Y., relative to the election of Financial Secretary. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Protest of Local Union No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., against the reduction of the amount of the pension paid quarterly to members entitled to same was carefully considered by the Board. After which the reply of the General President thereto was concurred in and protest dismissed.

The General Executive Board calls attention to the fact that the Board has the right to set the amount of Pension to be paid.

Appeal of E. T. Hobberstad, a member of Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the General President in the case of E. T. Hobberstad vs. Chicago District Council relative to having been fined for violating the laws, rules and regulations of the Brotherhood. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Eugene H. Lamparter, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Eugene H. Lamparter vs. L. U. 122. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 11, 1934.

Application of Brother Frank L. Conrad, member of Local Union 1947, Hollywood, Florida, for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, referred by the General President to the General Executive Board was approved.

In the case of appeals of Brother Meyer Gardner and Brother George Peake, of Local Union 1636, Whiting, Ind., from replies of the General President thereto, as the General President did not render a decision on these so-called appeals no action can be taken by the General Executive Board.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 12, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 15, 1934.

Missoula, Mont., L. U. 28.—Movement for six hour day, thirty hour week, and increase in wages, effective March 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Colorado Springs, Colo., L. U. 515.—Movement for six hour day and thirty hour week, effective March 1, 1934. As the vote on this movement was not taken in accordance with our laws and did not show the required 55 per cent vote the matter was referred back to L. U. 515 for compliance with our laws before the Board can act thereon.

New York District Council vs. L. U. 2725, New York, N. Y.. Secretary-Treasurer Kelso of the New York District Council, by orders of the Executive Committee of the New York District Council, preferred charges to the General Executive Board against L. U. 2725 New York, N. Y. for violating Section 55, Paragraphs B. C. & L., Section 58, Paragraph F, of the General Laws of the United Brotherhood, and Section 1-A, 1-B, 11, 12, 27, 28 and 43 of the District Council by-laws, and after careful consideration of the charges and specifications made, the Board authorized the General President to appoint a committee of the Board to investigate and try said Local Union 2725 and report its findings to the General President. The General President appointed G. H. Lakey, First General Vice President, Frank Duffy, General Secretary, W. T. Allen, Second District, Harry Schwarzer, Third District J. W. Williams, Fifth District.

Appeal of Brother Bjorn Thorvardson, member of Local Union 452, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving his claim for disability. After careful consideration of same, the Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., from the action of the General Treasurer in not paying the disability claim of Z. F. Bakley, a member of said Local Union was carefully considered and the action of the General Treasurer was approved and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1347, Port Arthur, Texas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of P. H. Camp, late a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed within the time specified by our laws. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1190, Pawling and Dover, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of Paul D. Fogle et. al., members of L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. versus L. U. 1190, Pawling & Dover, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

January 16, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 17, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts concluded.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office in Indianapolis, in May, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Labor Wins Large Representation On Construction Code Authority

The code of fair competition for the construction industry, bitterly fought for over six months by the American Federation of Labor, was signed by President Roosevelt.

Covering 3,000,000 workers in the building and open construction divisions, this code is said to be the first providing for the equal representation of labor and management on the planning board of the industry. Labor has been contending for this provision since the enactment of the Recovery Act.

Under the code there is created the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board of twenty-one members, ten selected by labor, ten by the employing groups and one by the President. The twenty-one employment groups which sponsor the code and which compose the Code Authority will select the ten industry members on the planning board.

In line with this policy, the code provides for area agreements to be made by representative groups of employers and employes. Such agreements, made by unions and employing associations, if approved by the President, will become binding as to wages, hours and conditions on all employers and employes in the specific area.

The code includes a provision for 40 cents per hour minimum wage for common labor in those areas lacking cooperative agreements. It had been previously urged by some of the employing groups that 30 cents be fixed for common labor in the South, but the geographical differential which exists in many codes was swept aside.

The forty-hour, five-day week and eight-hour day are provided in the code.

Eighteen years is set as the minimum age for workers.

Local Unions Chartered

Decatur, Ala.
Williamson, W. Va.
San Fernando, Calif.
Nampa, Idaho.
Carthage, Mo.
Iron River, Mich.
New Bern, N. C.
Fleming, Ky.
Blytherville, Ark.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Independence, Mo.
Jenkins, Ky.
Cleveland, Ohio and Vicinity.
Gadsden, Ala.
Chester, Ill.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Burton H. Ward, who held membership in our organization in Philadelphia in 1921, and who has not been heard from by his relatives since that time.

His location is desired as his Brother Thomas S. Ward is seriously ill at his home 708 Berkley Avenue, Virginia Heights, Roanoke, Virginia.

Former Member of General Executive Board Dies

Brother Alfred C. Cattermull, member of Local Union 58 of Chicago, former member of the General Executive Board and chairman of that body for several years, passed away on February 8, and was buried from his residence 6465 N. Nordica avenue, Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, February 10.

He became a member of Local Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., early in 1886, and the following year transferred to Union 28 of Chicago. He resided in that city for the past forty-six years.

He was born in London, England, April 4, 1857, and served his apprenticeship there. He came to America afterwards

Brother Cattermull took an active part in the Carpenters' strike of Chicago in May, 1886, for the eight-hour day. He was president of the District Council in the troublesome times of 1894, as well as its chief business agent. He was a delegate to several conventions of the United Brotherhood.

He was elected a member of the General Executive Board at the eighth general convention held in Indianapolis in 1894 and served in that capacity until 1902.

Local Union 72 Loses Last Charter Member

The Labor Movement of Rochester, N. Y., suffered a severe loss by the passing of brother Michael J. O'Brien member of L. U. 72, which occurred December 12, 1933.

Brother O'Brien joined the Knights of Labor in 1881. In July, 1884, he with eight others organized Local Union 72, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, maintaining a continuous membership until his death, a period of forty-nine years and six months.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN

Active during the greater part of this time, he held many offices in the Local

Union. He served for years as Business Agent of the District Council, and at the 15th general convention held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1908, he was elected a delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L., held at Denver in that year, and was also a delegate to the Toronto, Canada, convention of the A. F. of L. the following year. He represented the Local Union at a number of general conventions.

As district representative of the American Federation of Labor he organized unions of a number of trades. He served as Secretary and President of the Building Trades Council, and President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, as a truly enlightened leader.

In addition to his Labor activities he was greatly interested in Public Health work. In connection with the New York State Department of Health he lectured extensively on Tuberculosis.

Brother O'Brien, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Rochester Public Health Association from its inception, was untiring in his efforts for the establishment of a County Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Iola Sanatorium stands today a testimonial to the integrity and altruism of Brother O'Brien. The completed Institution was the realization of his hopes. He became a member of the Board of Managers, where he again gave unstintingly of his time and energy for the relief of his suffering fellows.

◆

Death Takes Oldest Member of Local 515

Magnus M. Klemmedson, oldest member of Local Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colorado, died January 6, 1934, at the age of 88 years. Brother Klemmedson was born in Kristianstads Lan, Sweden, October 14, 1845, and came to this country 65 years ago taking up his residence in Chicago where he lived for a number of years. In 1889 he moved to Colorado Springs and joined Local Union 515 in that year, where he held continuous membership until the time of his death.

In recent interviews Brother Klemmedson recalled that he once repaired a table for Robert Lincoln that was presented to Abraham Lincoln when he was President. He once made a set of bookcases for Robert Lincoln and set them up in the room where he was married. Another work of which he was proud was the repairing of a lot of furniture for Mrs. Hays that had belonged to her father, Jefferson Davis, President of the confederacy. He also once repaired a lot of furniture that had belonged to Robert Louis Stevenson, the author, that had been smashed by rebels in one of the South Sea islands where Stevenson was living at the time.

He completed a few years ago a small chest that contains many square inches of inlay work, one section of which measures one and five-eighths inches and contains more than 250 pieces. This delicate work of shaping and fitting these small pieces of wood together could not be done by Brother Klemmedson if he had not retained his keen eyesight and steady hand.

Hundreds of pieces of different varieties of wood entered into the making of this chest. Among these varieties are: mahogany from the Philippines and West Indies; lignum-vitae from Turkey; teak from India; ebony from China, and pine, sycamore, black walnut, oak, and other woods from different parts of the United States. As he pointed out these pieces of wood he told about the uses they were put to in their native countries, how they responded to woodworking tools and other interesting facts.

Brother Klemmedson was a member of the English Lutheran church of Colorado Springs, which church honored him recently by having him break the ground at the time the church was enlarged.

There survive besides the wife, three sons. Funeral services were held January 8, and attended by a large number of the members of Local Union 515 and prominent residents of Colorado Springs.

◆

Veteran Officer of Local 2164 Dies

William Ramsay, Treasurer of Local Union 2164, San Francisco, Calif., died in that city on January 3, 1934. Brother Ramsay was born in Scotland on July 15, 1871, and joined the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in that country on March 5, 1901, when he was a young man. He came to this country in 1905 when he transferred his membership to the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in San Francisco where he held membership until

1924, in which year the union came over to our organization.

For over 30 years Brother Ramsay held continuous office, first in the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in which he at some time held every office (without remuneration), and since coming over to the Brotherhood he served as President, Recording Secretary, and for the past several years as Treasurer of Local Union 2164.

For many years he was a delegate to the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

Brother Ramsay's activities in behalf of the trade union movement were many. He devoted his life to the betterment of working conditions of his fellow men. His life is an inspiration to every trade unionist who admires character and conviction. In his passing the labor movement has lost a tried and true trade unionist.

◆

Head of Union Label Trades Department Dies

George W. Perkins, president of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died at his home in Oak Park, Illinois, February 5, 1934, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Perkins was born in Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1856, and was a noted character in the ranks of labor for more than 50 years.

He served as president of the Cigar Makers' International Union for 35 years and while holding that position and also president of the Union Label Trades Department he attended every convention of the American Federation of Labor.

He was regarded as a very careful, cautious student of all proposals for the betterment of the wage earners. He was an active member of committees of the American Federation of Labor conventions and for the past 19 years was chairman of the Committee on International Relations. His knowledge of world problems affecting the wage earners was notable.

He was active in the last convention of the American Federation of Labor in October 1933. He was a valuable official of the labor movement and his loss will be deeply felt.

The funeral which was held February 8 drew a notable gathering of men both in and out of the city of Chicago prominent in the labor movement and other walks of life.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES CAULMAN—Local Union No. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.

MERRELL McLERNON—Local Union No. 250, Lake Forest, Illinois.

Judges Are Barred From Issuing Labor Injunctions In Nine States

Tangible progress has been made in the campaign of the American Federation of Labor to have the various states enact anti-injunction laws similar to the Norris-LaGuardia Federal law, declared the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the Federation's last annual convention.

The Norris-LaGuardia Federal anti-injunction law declares injunctions in labor disputes to be against the public policy of the United State and prohibits Federal judges from issuing them.

The need of state anti-injunction laws patterned after the Federal statute was recently illustrated by the action of judges in New York City and Flint, Mich., in issuing injunctions against picketing. Had they been Federal judges they would have been liable to impeachment for violating the Norris-LaGuardia law.

"Nine states now have anti-injunction laws as approved by the American Federation of Labor," the Council said, "They are: California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

"Six legislatures enacted the laws last year. They all follow the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The New Hampshire Supreme Court declared the 'anti-yellow dog' bill unconstitutional in an advisory opinion and, therefore, it did not pass the legislature.

"California enacted an 'anti-yellow dog' contract law as an amendment to the anti-injunction law. Pensylvania also enacted an 'anti-yellow dog' law.

◆

We cannot render benefits to those from whom we receive them, or only seldom. But the benefit we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, to somebody. Beware of too much good staying in your hand.—Emerson.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

"Depression Not An Act of Providence"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am trying to fulfill the promise I made to you, when we stood near Brock's Monument on the bank of the old historic Niagara nearly twenty-eight years ago, by continuing the thoughts expressed by me in the April, 1933, Carpenter. I admonished the brothers to give their earnest consideration and to consult with each other relative to devising ways and means to extricate us out of this deep depression and give every union man or willing worker a job with sufficient pay to enable him to support his dependents, and maintain an American standard of living.

Under the NRA which recognizes the A. F. of L. and has abolished the sweatshops and child labor, the administration is following up with public welfare, CWA and PWA and finally a stabilized dollar based on 724 products of Labor which is the real wealth of our Republic founded by our forefathers on the principles of equal opportunity to all in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, which we, their descendents are to maintain.

I am inspired to write while sitting here after recovering from a two weeks' illness, on the natal day of our patriotic and courageous President being celebrated in thousands of cities and villages from coast to coast, within six miles of the home my grandfather hewed from the forest after his return 120 years ago from the Niagara Frontier and whose Sire fought at Saratoga. So I hope the brothers will pardon the spirit of 76 expressed by a pensioned brother who has fought for 46 years for the principles of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. F. of L.

I am frank to admit that I could not have paid my dues if it had not been for the pension. However, I read in "The Carpenter" that new Unions are being organized and old ones are receiving new life blood. I believe I mentioned in my letter of last April of the progress of Union Labor in Salt Lake in 1890-91-92, and how prosperity was had by organized labor; but I did not tell of the blast which struck the Western cities in 1893, when myself with thousands of young men lost their invested savings caused by Eastern creditors and Wall Street financiers closing down on Western loans on industry and real estate; when 2,000 unemployed men started for Washington bearing a petition to Congress signed by over 100,000 voters praying for the coinage of 60,000,000 ounces of silver into currency to give the people a larger circulating medium of exchange. We were told that the panic was caused by Lombard street's London, Eng., failure to realize on 60,000,000 Argentine securities which I never believed.

To prove that my doubts were well founded I would recommend to the brothers that they read Robt. H. Hemphill's article on High Finance which was published in Hearst's Sunday American of January 28, 1934.

On April 15, 1793 Congress ratified the treaty of Peace with Great Britain. On June 18, 1812, Congress declared war to maintain the freedom of the seas for American seaman and ships of commerce. In 1869, shortly after the golden spike was driven connecting the U. P. R. R. with the C. P. R. R. near Ogden, Utah, a United States Senator visited Barron Rothschild and the Governor of the Bank of England to talk about the resumption of specie money by the United States and for him to educate the American people to become reconciled to a single gold standard for the payment of all public debt. United States then being a debtor nation it would work against the interest of the American people, for which said Senator would receive $20,000.00 a year during his natural life which terminated after a stormy career in 1903. Well I must come down to brass tacks and ask that you have the Secretary of your Local

Union request your Congressman to send a transcript of the proceedings of the Third session of the 42nd Congress recorded in the Record on January 17, 1873, page 668 to 674 inclusive, January 17, January 27, February 6, and President Grant signed a substitute between that date without reading before it was enrolled on February 12, 1873, and became a law.

Hence President Grant's declaration that if he had known that he was striking silver from the coinage list as a unit for the payment of public debts he would rather have lost the hand that afterward penned his memoirs. 1873 is indelibly stamped in my memory for I was compelled to quit high school to earn money to fit myself for a public school teacher which I abandoned in 1879 to go to Colorado to prospect for the precious metals. I make no mention of the names revealed to me in '93 by a man now dead who was very active in the campaign of 1896, of the men who engineered the great conspiracy, because the legislators of 23 states have made it a misdemeanor or felony to speak derogatorily of dead statesmen.

I believe that conspiracy has been a major factor in every money panic in the past sixty years especially this the greatest depression in our history which our President and Congress is striving to extricate us from; which is proved by Robert Hemphill's analysis of High Finance which I hope every brother will study and never again be lulled into a sense of security by college deans who seek endowments from millionaires who seek to evade their income and inheritance taxes, nor wiley politicians who think more of their political ambitions than they do of the welfare of the workers. But follow the advice of the late Samuel Gompers, who died in the line of duty on the border line.

In 1899 I headed another charter list of L. U. 322 the first 60 men who dared to declare that they would no longer submit to a 10-hour straight time day, who were followed by all the building trades and 21 other trades. In 1906 our International held its convention in Niagara Falls, N. Y., while the first Roosevelt swung his big stick and compelled Wall Street to call a halt in the panic which the big financiers were trying to create by calling in loans and contract the circulating money.

Then came the disolving of the Standard Oil Trust and the regulating of the Big five meat trust and an honest inspection of food products and last, but not least, the building of the Panama canal by General Goethals.

Now brothers I have been trying to convince you that money panics and the depression are not the acts of God, nor do the planets have anything to do with our affairs except to influence the cycles of weather. But panics are caused by a selfish body of men educated in Finance who have seized the control of money and credit of the nation and have expanded credit to enable honest labor to extract wealth from the mines, water which flows in our rivers, which cause rain to fall and irrigate the products of the soil for our food, the quarried rock and sand to form the base of structures erected of steel, cut stone, brick and last but not least wood from the forests which shaped by Labor is the foundation of the trade of the carpenter.

After you have accumulated by your thrift and acquired a home through a loan and you are led to believe that you can educate your children and support your wife and family up to the American standard of living, then this group of investment and international bankers think the people are prosperous enough and they proceed to call in their credit loans and contract the currency again. Did not they send their oily-tongued agents throughout the country and try to pursuade the working people that the credit of the U. S. A. was not sound and the bonds which a patriotic people had bought until it hurt were not worth more than 80c or 85c on the dollar? I exchanged mine a few months later for a home at par.

When writing or speaking on the welfare of the producing classes it is difficult to stop so I must proceed to bring this to a close. Permit me to say that the world war created 14,000 millionaires who were refunded $3,000,000,000, after the slogan "Less government in business and more business in government," was adopted during which time 12,000 more millionaires were created, some of whom must have become billionaires, when the Morgan group offer to subscribe for $6,000,000,000 of Government bonds. If our courageous President will stabilize the Dollar at 60 cents where could this group, call them what you will obtain this vast sum of money unless they have absorbed some of the wealth of the minor millionaires? Your guess is as good as any college professors.

Give your whole-hearted support to the Administrator of the laws enacted by your chosen representatives in Congress, on this his fifty-second birthday responded to by thousands of cities, villages and communities throughout the country for his Warm Springs sanitarium for people afflicted by infantile paralysis. Finally after forty-six years experience of a brother who has grown gray in the service, has been black-listed by secretaries of manufacturing associations, and lost his job but got a better one, whose flesh is weak but his spirit is as strong as it ever was, admonishes you younger brothers to build up and strengthen your Unions, attend your meetings see that your delegates attend your Central Councils and watch the acts of your state and national legislators and be ready when prosperity returns that you will be prepared to exact your just share. Read your Carpenter and never for one moment think that your union can whole-heartedly fight your battles without your help.

Keep the thought of one of the founders of this Republic ever in mind, "That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

F. M. Perry,
L. U. No. 322. Brockport, N. Y.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 180

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been reading letters in "The Carpenter" from the different Ladies' Auxiliaries and find them inspiring.

Our Auxiliary No. 180, Amarillo, Texas, has a membership of fifteen and one honorary member. Of the fifteen, four are charter members. Throughout the whole of these trying times our members have been most faithful.

Those who have left (in most instances because of their husbands having severed connections with the Local) have been replaced by new members. Therefore our average, over a period of five years, remains about fifteen. During the past year we took in two new members.

On the first Thursday night of the month we have our business meeting at the Carpenters' Hall. The social meeting is on the 3rd Thursday, either as an all day quilting and covered luncheon or an afternoon entertainment in some member's home.

When there are five Thursdays in a month the Local Union of Carpenters and Ladies Auxiliary combine efforts and have a joint entertainment to which all carpenters, their families and friends are invited. The President of the Ladies Auxiliary says a few words of welcome and again invites membership in our organization, while an officer of the Carpenters Union gives a talk on unionism.

The annual Thanksgiving dinner given by the Auxiliary is for members (of Auxiliary) only and their families. These dinners and our social meetings serve to bring us closer together and to really know one another. A spirit of camaraderie prevails.

At the next social meeting the hostess is planning a label contest probably giving prizes to those recognizing most labels.

Goods with the label that can be had here are: men's suits, shoes, hats, work shirts, etc., and women's shoes.

In the future we intend to gather more information on the label, where the goods can be had, and make an effort to place it in our stores.

We also intend to help create more interest among the Carpenters, our friends and ourselves to promote the further use of the union label.

Some stores are quite friendly and advertise the merchandise they carry as bearing the union label.

We feel that this effort on our part will be worthwhile in stimulating the demand for goods with the label and will in turn create a demand for union mechanics.

We welcome any suggestions and correspondence from other Auxiliaries and extend fraternal greetings to them all.

Mrs. P. O. Shelvik, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 180. Amarillo, Tex.

No Solomon

There is a man in our town, and he was wondrous wise,
He swore by all the gods above he would not advertise!
But one day he did break this rule; and thereby hangs a tale;
The ad was set in real small type, and headed Sheriff's Sale. —Ex.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

LESSON LXVI

(By H. H. Siegele)

Every carpenter has, or should have a method of doing things, and so long as he understands it and gets results, that method is the best method for him. He should stick to it until he finds a better method, one that will give him better results. Slavishly clinging to his own method, however, when a better method is available, is evidence that he is either prejudiced or ignorant or both. On the other hand, picking up a new method, before it has proved itself superior to the tried method, is like the action of fools, who rush in where angels fear to tread.

A foreman has no right to force a new method on a journeyman, if the journeyman can get the same results with the method that he has tried and knows how to use. Neither has a journeyman a right to insist on using his own method, when it is obvious that it will not produce the required results. What should be avoided, though, above everything else, is that methodless action that one frequently finds, not only among journeymen, but often among foremen and superintendents. Any method is better than no method. A little incident that came into our experience will illustrate what we mean by "no method."

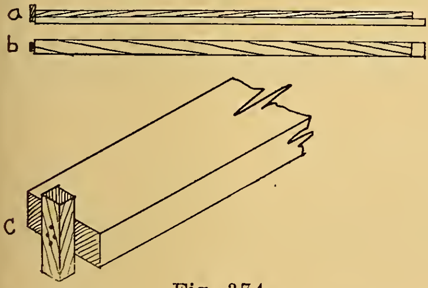


Fig. 374

We were in charge of the carpenter work on a certain job, and while the excavating was done we framed the roof, so as to keep the carpenters working when not otherwise busy. In order, though, to make the thing fool-proof, we made separate piles of the various kinds of rafters that were required in the roof. There were common rafters, hip rafters, valley rafters, jack rafters, cripples and sets of rafters for gables and other secondary roofs. Whenever a set of rafters had been framed and piled, we had cleats nailed around them in such a manner that it would require a wrecking bar to get to the rafters. Two sets of cleats were nailed on each pile. What we were guarding against, in particular, was the laborers coming along and picking up a rafter and carrying it away or using it for something, so that when we were ready for the roof, we would find such rafters missing. But the laborers have more sense, in this case, than the superintendent, under whom we worked. It was a three story building, and we were getting ready for the roof; laying off the plates and doing the necessary scaffolding, when, lo and behold, what did we find? Without warning the superintendent,

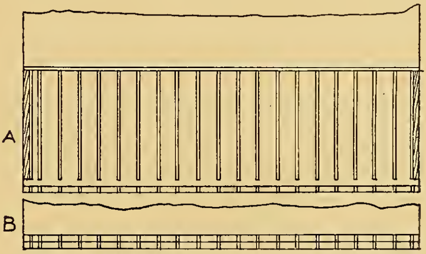


Fig. 375

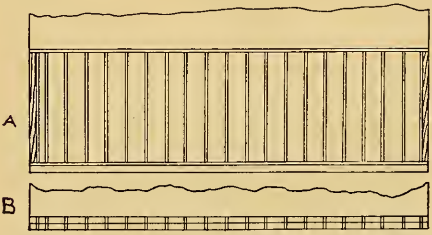


Fig. 376

who was handling the laborers, took the gang and started them in a hit or miss manner, to carry rafters up to where we were working. Some brought common rafters, some hip rafters, some jacks, some cripples and some rafters for secondary roofs—all came, and "plunk plunk, plunk" the rafters were thrown on one pile regardless of order or anything else. It was a large and complicated roof, and when we discovered what was happening, the damage had been done. There was a mixture of rafters thrown into one pile, the visible results of a rattle-brain mind in action. At such times, a foreman feels like telling the contractor that if he would increase the superintendents wages, and send him away on a fishing trip, it would be a material saving to the job. But that is poor policy. Some of those superintendents, especially the white-collared type, are the contractors' angels, and they, like kings, can not blunder, or take brainless action. On the other hand, some of the finest men we ever met in our experience, were superintendents; men who co-operated with the foreman, rather than hinder him, by helping, not knowing what they were doing.

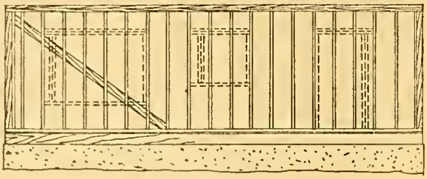


Fig. 377

Our illustrations for this lesson deal with outside walls of one-story buildings. Fig. 374 shows, a, an edge view of a studding pattern lying on a studding to be marked; b, shows a top view of the same lay-out; and c, shows an enlarged detail of the gauge block fastened to one end of the pattern studding.

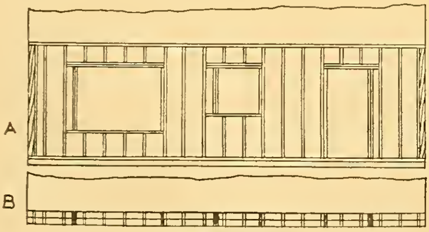


Fig. 378

Fig. 375 shows at B, a very common method of laying off plates, which are shown lying side by side, with the studding marks on them. At A is shown the bottom plate nailed in place and the top plate nailed onto the studding, the wall ready to be raised. When the wall is up, the studding are toe-nailed to the bottom plate. Fig. 376 shows another method of accomplishing the same thing. At B the plates are side by side, and laid off. At A the wall is shown lying on the floor, with both the top and bottom plates nailed onto the studding, ready to be raised. When the wall is up, instead of toe-nailing the studding to the plate, as in the other instance, the plate is nailed onto the floor Fig. 377 shows the same wall after it has been raised and nailed into place. To the left can be seen the sway brace which holds the wall in a plumb position, one way. The dotted lines indicate where possible openings might be framed in. Fig. 378 shows still another method of putting together a skeleton wall. At B is shown the top and bottom plates, marked for the studding and the trimmers of the openings. The latter are indicated by the use of an X-mark. At A is shown the wall lying on the floor with both plates nailed onto the studding, and the openings framed. Fig. 379 shows this wall raised and braced. Fig. 380 shows another necessary brace in order to keep the wall perfectly plumb, both ways.

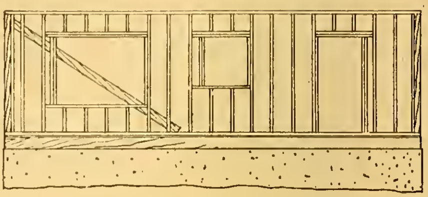


Fig. 379

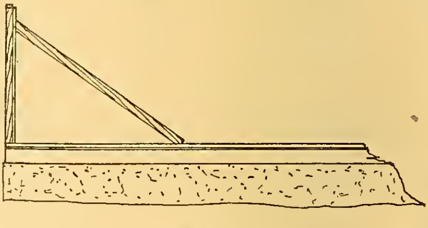


Fig. 380

It will be noticed, that in the method of framing openings we are showing here, one side of the opening is framed in such a manner that by doubling the studding it answers for a trimmer. This method is extensively used for light framing, and on cheap buildings. We are planning to treat the subject of framing rough openings in a later lesson of this series, at which time we will take up various methods more in detail, and point out merits and demerits.

We have purposely, in this lesson, refrained from detailed explanations of the illustrations, because the subject matter is rather a matter of common knowledge among carpenters. But it belongs to carpentry, and therefore we are presenting it.

◆

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-TWO

"Johnny," said the school teacher, "what is three-quarters of five eighths?"—"I don't know, teacher," replied the boy, "But it certainly cannot be a hell of a lot." While the boy's answer was rather clever it, however, did not solve the problem.

There are many building mechanics who take on Johnny's attitude by thinking a fraction of an inch does not matter very much in a piece of timber 15 or 20 feet long and, therefore, there is nothing to worry about. This kind of reasoning should be completely eradicated from the mind of the worker as early as possible for if you do persist in this practice—you may find yourself looking for a job more frequently than you would like to.

It is very true that the carpenter unlike the structural steel man is not required to work to sixty-fourths or even thirty-seconds of an inch, but he should ever bear in mind that in many instances values larger than sixteenths of an inch should not be neglected. If one of your studs is only three-sixteenths of an inch longer than the others your plate certainly will have a hump and will not permit to be securely nailed to the rest of the upright members. And if you overlook one eighth of an inch in the size of your window frame opening you certainly will have to waste a lot of time in fitting your sash.

In roof framing the feature of being accurate with small dimensions is even more imperative. This means that the length of the rafters must be established with absolute accuracy, it means that the angles on both ends of the roof members should be correct, for if there should be a discrepancy of a small fraction of an inch they will not bear against the other members of the roof and there is no way of correcting the mistake except by cutting a new timber.

Let us examine the case shown in Fig. 1. The angle at the bottom cut has been wrongly established. There is a gap between the surface "A" of the seat cut and the top of the plate amounting to ½ an inch. Consequently, there is no way of fastening the rafter to the plate. This, naturally weakens the roof frame and a few more seemingly minor errors like this render the whole roof worthless as far as strength and stability are concerned.

It is evident, therefore, that the cuts of rafters are very important and fractional dimensions should be strictly adhered to. The standard Steel Square

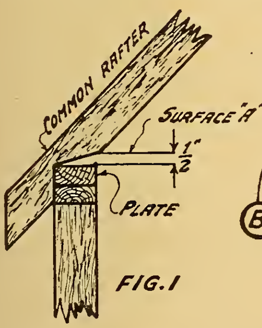


FIG. 1

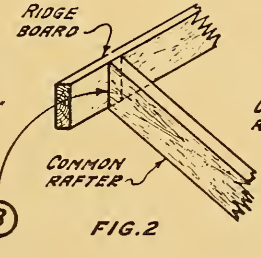


FIG. 2

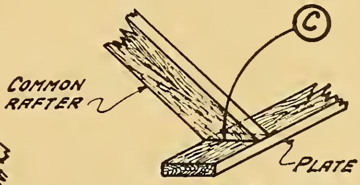


FIG. 3

NOTE HOW MEMBERS IN THE ABOVE DIAGRAMS ARE BEARING AGAINST EACH OTHER. THERE SHOULD BE NO CLEARANCE WHATSOEVER BETWEEN SURFACES.

usually has fractional scales as small as thirty-seconds of an inch and some Squares also have decimal scales. The tables on the Square also give values including quite small fractions and there is no reason why one should be tempted to neglect these features.

The subject of cuts and the methods whereby these are to be found were treated at length in the previous papers and now we will conclude this chapter with a series of problems which are interesting as well as useful.

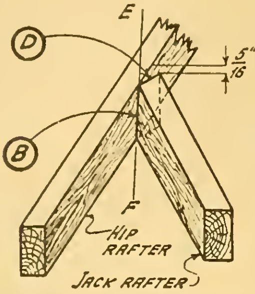


FIG. 4

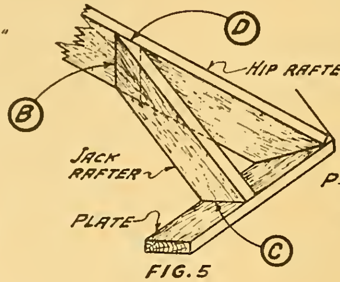


FIG. 5

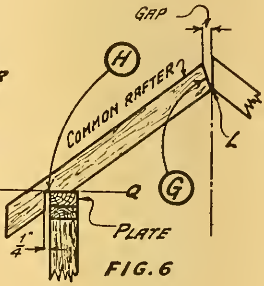


FIG. 6

PROBLEMS IN ROOF FRAMING

1. What is the definition of "top cut" and how is it indicated on the diagrams?

2. What is the bottom cut and where is it shown in the diagram?

3. What are side cuts. Identify them on the drawings?

4. What is wrong in Fig. 4?

5. What are the errors at "G" and "H" Fig. 6?

Answers To Problems

1. The cut of the rafter end which rests against the ridge board or against the opposite rafter is called the top cut. Sometimes it is also called the plumb cut. In Figs. 2 and 5 it is indicated by "B."

2. The cut of the rafter end which rests against the plate is called the bottom or heel cut. It is shown by "C" in Figs. 3 and 5.

3. Hip and valley rafters as well as all jacks besides having top and bottom cuts must also have their sides at the end cut to a proper angle so that they will fit into the other members to which they are to be framed. These are called side cuts or cheek cuts. "D" on Figs. 4 and 5.

4. The side cut angle of the jack framing into the hip rafter is larger than it should be. This produces a gap of five-sixteenths of an inch and the jack has only one line of contact with the hip along "E F."

5. At "G" the top cut of the common rafter has been shaped so as to permit only one line of contact with the opposite rafter at "L." The seat cut along the horizontal line "P-Q" is one-quarter of an inch longer than it should be. This involves the possibility of breaking off the tail of the rafter.

◆

Plugging Again

(By H. H. Siegele)

Fastening cases to walls that are built of fireproof material, makes necessary plugging. In the first place, if the case does not rest directly on the floor, it must be supported by fastening it to the wall with plugs. The usual way of doing this is shown by Fig. 1, A. Here an apron is fastened to the wall by means of plugs, which supports the case. But holding the top of the case to the wall is the problem we are dealing with, in particular, in this article. Instead of plugging the wall, and cutting off the plugs, as at A, we make a plug, with a lug that will extend out over the top of the case, as shown at B. This lug, as indicated, is nailed to the top of the case, and holds it firmly to the wall.

In Fig. 2, A represents the hole in the wall; B, a cross section of the plug that is to be driven into the hole, and C, a top view of the plug, with the lug shown only in part. If we compare A with B, we will find that, apparently, a square plug is to fit into a round hole, and that is exactly what it is—a square

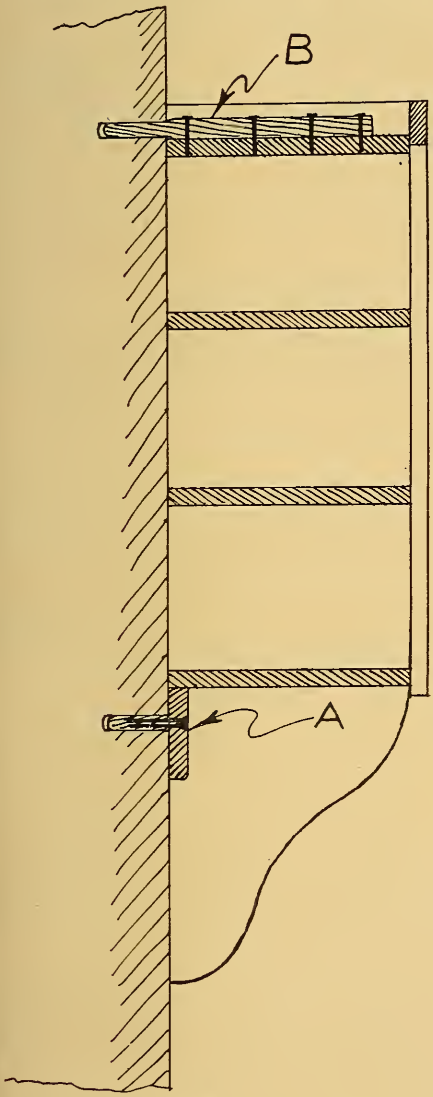


Fig. 1

plug for a round hole. By leaving the plug square, and driving it into the

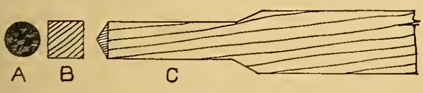


Fig. 2

round hole, it will hold, as the saying goes, "Till the cows come home."

Rug Problem Solved

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting two practical solutions to Brother Conrad's rug problem which appeared in the January, 1934, issue of "The Carpenter."

In figure 1, it will have to be laid out on a paper or board using the

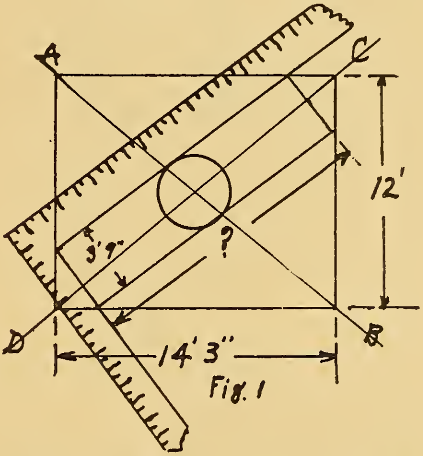


Fig. 1

Square. First, lay out the room in any size needed. Draw lines A, B, C. D, to determine exact center of room, using inches for feet and 12th inches for inches.

Next draw a circle, the diameter being the same as width of rug, using the intersection of lines A, B, C, D, as the

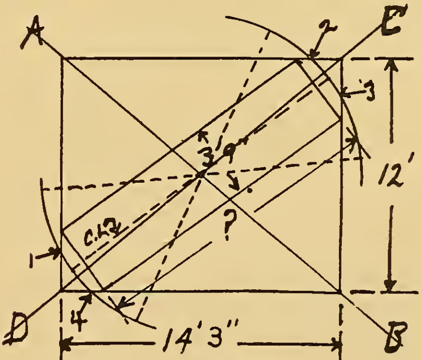


Fig. 2

pivot of compass. Then take the Square and lay on plan with inside of Square's blade on the outside edge of circle and swing around circle until inside corner of Square touches one end of room and figures representing width of rug on the tongue of Square touch side of room. Care should be taken to use fine lines and see that Square and figures touch all points mentioned. Then read the length of rug on the blade. Or draw a line along inside of Square and measure; this will give exact length of rug of any size room.

In figure 2, find center of room by striking lines A, B, C, D. Drive nail at intersection of lines; hang steel Square on nail and swing across corners as illustrated by wide dotted lines until you touch each wall at 1, 2, 3, and 4, using any length on tape to get approximately the width of rug. Strike a line half way between points 1 and 4, also 2 and 3, which will give center of rug. Measure each way one-half of width of rug, then strike lines to intersect with wall. This will give length of rug by measuring between points where lines touch the walls.

Ben L. Steele,
L. U. No. 185. St. Louis, Mo.

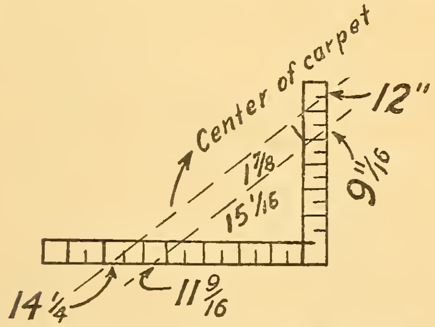
* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

May I offer my solution to Brother Conrad's problem?

Suppose we were to frame a hip or valley rafter, whose total thickness was 3′ 9″, would not the operation in this case be the same as if we were to use 2″ material with regards to getting lengths and cheek cut? (Surely.)

Would not the back edge of valley or hip after you have deducted half the thickness of valley or hip and have made your cheek cut, be the length of carpet?



Reduce your feet and inches in this way.

First, 14′ 3″ to 14¼″

Second, 12′ to 12″

Third, 3′ 9″ to 3¾″

Fourth, half of carpet 1⅞″

Length of carpet shown by Square 15 1/16″ or 15 feet ¾″

Paul Edging,
Cleveland, O.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting my solution and formula for getting the Carpet length laid diagonally in a room as asked for in the January issue of "The Carpenter" by Brother G. L. Conrad.

By using the old square rule, (as shown in Fig. 1), I find the relation in figures, that the Hypotenuse of a right triangle has to both the base and altitude. The reason for doing this is, that since the hypotenuses of Right triangles R B S and K C W are given, a formula must be given whereby the base and altitude can be found of large right tirangles S D W and R A K in order to obtain the length of Carpet to be cut, which in this case is the Hypotenuse of the larger Right triangles, and also form a right angle where the hypotenuses of the two right triangles R B S and R A K intersect.

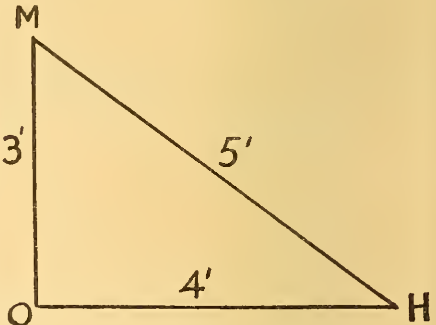


Fig. I

In Fig. I of Right Triangle M O H, 3 squared plus 4 squared equals 5 squared.

(1.) Solving, 9 plus 16 equals 25.

(2.) Then altitude M O squared equals 9/25 of Hypotenuse M H squared.

(3.) In like manner, Base O H squared equals 16/25 of Hypotenuse M H squared.

(4.) By using these two formulas in Fig. 2, Base B S and altitude B R can

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be found by squaring Hypotenuse R S which is given.

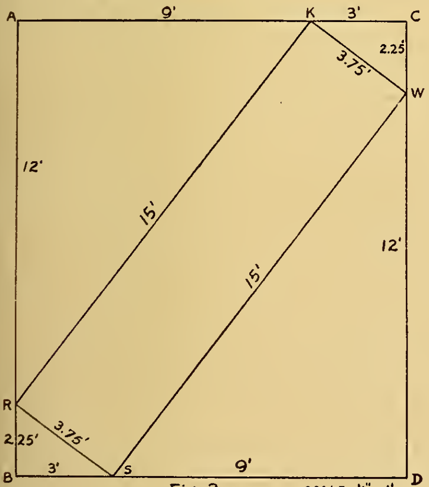
A
9'
K
3'
C
2.25
3.75'
W
12'
15'
15'
12'
R
2.25'
3.75'
B
3'
S
9'
D

Fig. 2 SCALE ½" = 1'

(5.) 3.75 feet squared equals 14.0625

(6.) 9/25 of 14.0625 equals 5.0625 (in (.2)) and since 5.0625 is squared, then B R equals 2.25 feet.

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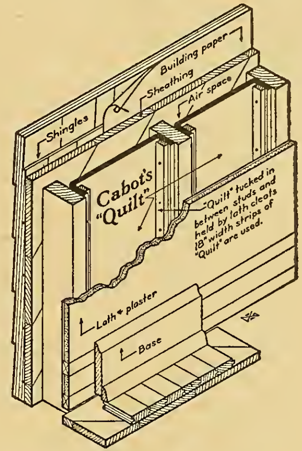
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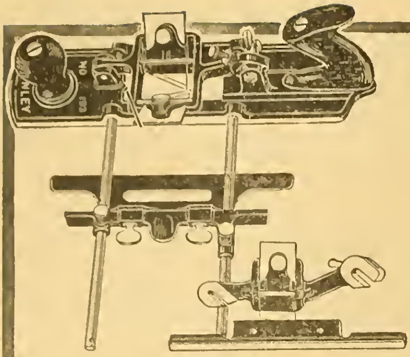

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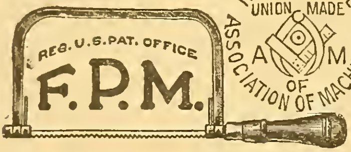

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(7.) And solving for Base B S, (in (3.)) we have, B S equals 3 feet.

(8.) Since length of room is 14.25 feet then A R equals 14.25—2.25 equals 12 feet. In like manner, since width of room is 12 feet, A K equal 9 feet.

(9.) Solving as in (I), we have, 81 plus 144 equals R K squared. Solving, R K equals 15 feet, or length of Carpet to be cut so when laid diagonally in the room the corners of the Carpet will just touch the sides of the room and both ends of the Carpet will be square.

I hope this is the formula that Mr. Conrad wants and that others who have answered problems in the past issues of "The Carpenter" will take Mr. Conrad's suggestion and send both solution or formula with problem instead of just the answer. Because we readers of "The Carpenter" want to benefit by the problems instead of just reading a batch of figures that mean nothing at all to the average carpenter unless he was fortunate enough to have studied and mastered higher mathematics. For my opinion is, the person who can explain himself in terms simple enough for the average person to grasp shows his education far more than the one who tries to have his work look like "A Chinese Puzzle."

Lon W. Skinner,
L. U. No. 678. Dubuque, Ia.

◆

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◆

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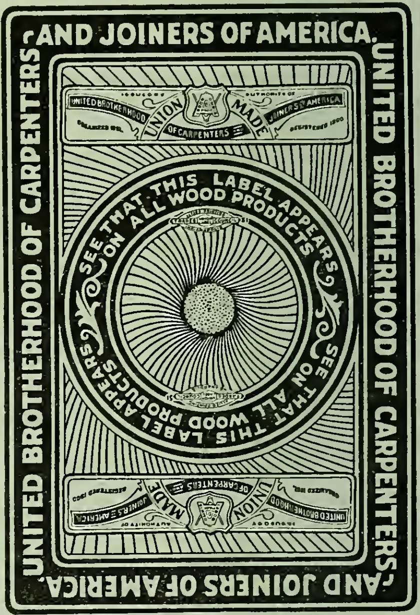
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The CARPENTER

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Volume LIV. No. 4

APRIL, 1934

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OLD FRIENDS

"It's the friends who are behind you,
  You depend on all the time;
Not the friends you'll meet to-morrow,
  Or the friends of pomp and style.
When you're up against the battle,
  For they always back you up.
It's the old friends who are with you
  For a goal or silver cup.

"You need not turn to see them,
  You must know that they are there;
They follow where you're going
  And they're with you everywhere.
You can center your attention
  On the work you have to do,
For you know, should danger threaten,
  That your friends are back of you.

"Afraid? Go forward bravely,
  You don't have to fight alone;
There are good friends glad to follow,
  And they'll make their presence known.
Tho' the throng grows thick about you,
  And your faith is sorely tried,
Friends are coming up behind you,
  And they'll battle at your side."

—Ex.

MILLMEN MEET TO PLAN STRONGER ORGANIZATION

PURSUANT to invitations issued by the Millmens Locals of Chicago, with sanction of the Chicago District Council and General President Hutcheson, a millmen's conference was held at Carpenters Council Hall, Chicago, Illinois, February 24th and 25th. There were in attendance, forty delegates representing one State Council; five District Councils and nineteen Local Unions, from the following seven states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

This conference marks the beginning of co-operative efforts on a broader plan than heretofore to improve working conditions for those of our members who follow mill work for a livelihood. It marks a departure from the time worn policy of concerning ourselves only with the local conditions in the community where we live and work. The ultimate results of this beginning of extended co-operation will depend upon the extent to which this new policy is applied. It was started with the sole thought and purpose of strengthening the millmen section of our organization in Chicago and neighboring districts, taking in a five hundred mile radius. The work of the conference was confined to discussion of constructive means of strengthening the organization with a view to securing improved working conditions and a shorter work week.

All new undertakings and departures from customary procedure can be traced to some definite cause, and so also was the case in this instance. When the present millmens agreement in the Chicago district was negotiated, the employers association insisted on basing the Chicago millmens wage scale on the average wage paid in all shops, union and non-union, within a radius of five hundred miles from Cook County in which Chicago is located. This proposal, our Millmens Arbitration Board promptly refused to consider. This refusal finally resulted in an agreement that the scale be based on the average wage paid in union shops within five hundred miles of Chicago, with the provision that the Chicago scale should be fifteen per cent over and above the average wage paid in union shops within the prescribed five hundred miles radius. This method of determining the scale did not augur well for the Chicago millmen, for it resulted in the scale being reduced to seventy-five cents per hour. This gave rise to the thought that since the employers have embarked the policy of basing the wage scale on the average wage paid within the prescribed radius, it is logical to assume that they will seek to prevail on the employers in other cities within that radius to do likewise. Whether that will be the order of procedure remains to be seen.

If, however, that policy should not be applied beyond the Chicago district, there are other reasons that should prompt every effort to be made to establish closer contact and co-operation between the Local Unions and District Councils within neighboring localities; for let it be remembered that when the wage scale is reduced in one locality it tends invariably to reduce the wage scale in neighboring localities, and when an unduly low wage scale is set for one district, it adversely affects the neighboring districts and tends to force reduction in wages. Especially is this true if the mills in the low wage districts have the capacity for large volume production, which means that they become potent competitors in the neighboring districts—able to sell their products at low prices.

And speaking of neighboring localities, we do not mean only the city nearest to ours, for the modern freight transportation compels us to consider a locality several hundred miles distant as our neighbor, due to the fact that a mammoth motor truck may be loaded at the factory, and overnight, or within twenty-four hours, delivery is made at much lower cost than was possible only a few years ago.

Since the employers have embarked on the policy of basing the wage scale on the average wage paid within five hundred miles of the Chicago district we must regard all wood working establishments within that radius as immediate neighboring establishments, and the men employed therein as our neighbors, and as neighbors we must pull together if we hope to improve our working conditions.

A checkup on the percentage of millmen organized, and the wages paid within the five hundred miles radius presents a picture that needs a good deal of touching up. Too poorly organized, and in consequence thereof, entirely too low wages (including Chicago) is the inescapable conclusion.

A strong organization tightly knitted together, taking into account not only local conditions, but conditions in neighboring localities as well, is the paramount requisite for obtaining a living wage and for adjusting working hours to assure employment, and to expel that ghastly nightmare—unemployment and fear of unemployment when employed.

The representatives attending the conference deserve commendation. It was not a weeping party shedding tears over things that are associated with bygone days. They set to work promptly to chart a course for the future of the Millmens Organization. First on their program, and fittingly so, was the question of how to build up the numerical strength of the organization, realizing that to secure favorable working conditions it is of utmost importance to build a strong organization. Wisely, the conference resolved to place a greater value on men and membership than on dollars. They decided to urge all local unions within the five hundred miles district to remove the barrier of high initiation fee to enable every millman outside the organization to become a member, and to leave no other excuse but downright stupidity for anyone to refuse to join. The resolution adopted urged that all Local Unions adopt the dispensation granted by the General President October 5th, 1933, which permits Local Unions to admit to membership any qualified applicant upon advance payment of three months' dues, which in reality means that no initiation fee is charged, and that the only financial requirement is that three months dues accompany the application. The Chicago millmens Locals have taken advantage of this dispensation with fair success, considering the unfavorable times and widespread unemployment, which gives promise of much better results if work opportunities increase. Secondly, the resolution urged that Local Unions of outside carpenters, where there is no local of millmen, should do all in their power to organize those employed in the mills and shops, and as soon as there is a large enough group of millmen in a mixed local of outside and inside men, a local of inside men should be formed. This decision it will be readily understood, is based on the belief that if the millmen are organized in separate locals they will take greater interest in their organization.

On the question of hours and wages the conference adopted the following declaration: The working hours in any locality should not exceed eight hours per day and forty hours per week, and every effort should be made to reduce the hours worked to thirty hours per week. Where the hours may be reduced from eight hours a day, the wage scale per hour should be proportionately increased so that the weekly wage for a shorter work week would not be less than the weekly full time pay for the forty hour week. On C. W. A. work, where millmen may be employed at outside work, they should receive the outside men's scale, and where no agreements are in effect the scale set by the government for building trades mechanics should be demanded. The government's building trades scale per hour is:

For the Southern Zone	$1.00
For the Central Zone	$1.10
For the Nortern Zone	$1.20

The resolution further declares: "We must co-operate as closely as possible and assist each other as a unit in case of strikes or lockouts, with the final aim of establishing working agreements with uniform hours and a uniform basis for wage scales. That is to say, in cities where the living cost is equal the wage scales should be equal, and the wage scale should vary in amount only in proportion as the cost of living may vary in the different localities."

The conference further decided to request the general officers to do all in their power to organize several shops in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where some of the manufacturers are paying extremely low wages, basing the wage for skilled labor on the lumber code. The resolution urged the members to be on their guard in cities where the products of these shops are to be installed. The wages paid skilled mechanics in these shops range from thirty to thirty-six cents per hour.

No code having as yet been adopted for the mill-woodworking industry, the conference decided to request that the General President or any person he may assign to represent the United Brotherhood at code hearings endeavor to have included in the code, wage provisions at the rate of Seventy-five cents (75c) for the Southern Zone; Eighty-five cents (85c) for the Central Zone, and Ninety-five cents (95c) for the Northern Zone, and while the wage scales stipulated in existing agreements are lower, the point was stressed that during the time, since the agreements were made, the cost of living has advanced considerably as a direct result of the application of the National Industrial Recovery Act, while wages have, so far as the woodworking industry is concerned, remained unchanged. And inasmuch as the National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to raise both wages and prices, and emphasizes the imperative need of raising wages in order to place greater purchasing power in the hands of the workers, thus aiming to effect a more equitable distribution of the wealth, the sole aim of the act being to so apportion the proceeds from productive labor as to prevent periodically recurring depressions. Therefore the wage rates proposed were considered to be conservative and in harmony with the Recovery Act. In further support of the proposed wage rates, attention is called to the fact that the wages being paid in the woodworking-mill industry are unreasonably low and do not bear a fair comparison to the wages paid in the building industry.

To effectuate the announced purposes of the conference to establish closer contact and co-operation between the Local Unions and District Councils, the conference selected the Chicago District Council to act as a fact finding body to receive reports on wages paid and hours worked in the various localities within five hundred miles of Chicago. It is of course understood, that this fact finding function does not relieve the Local Unions and District Councils of the duty of rendering reports to the General Office as per constitutional provisions, and that it is primarily and solely designed to create a more intimate relationship between the Local bodies within the five hundred mile radius.

Admittedly, all of these things constitute a big order, but if the decisions made by the conference are enthusiastically received and supported by all the local bodies, we shall have sown the seed that will bear fruit in the form of a stronger organization and improved working conditions. But let it be remembered that merely passing resolutions and making declarations becomes an idle gesture unless we follow up with well planned action and a determination to do the things we have resolved to do. Judging from the interest shown by the representatives attending the conference we have reason to believe that they will follow up with vigorous support of the measures decided upon, but let us remind that this is not a one man job, and that to accomplish these things requires whole-hearted and enthusiastic support from the Local Unions and District Councils. Determination and enthusiasm is the motive power,—the driving force of every worthwhile movement. Put that power to work at constructive teamwork.

By: Chas. H. Sand, Secretary,
CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CARPENTERS

Musings of a Brother

I joined this Local Union in nineteen twenty-four;
The members then were many, they numbered by the score.
The meetings were called to order by Ed Hall in the chair,
And the minutes were kept by Charlot, who always kept them square.
George Wills was then Conductor and passed around the floor;
While Houghton filled the Vice's chair, and Schagel kept the door.
Fred Luke was Business Agent, and it kept him on the run
With everybody busy and building on the hum.
The hall was filled with members, most every Tuesday night;
We had money in the treasury and everything looked bright.
We sailed along quite smoothly and paid our bills on time,
And helped unlucky brothers when we had an extra dime.
But when depression came along and work went on the bum,
We began to lose our members, as they went broke one by one,
The membership has dwindled. until now, there's just a few
Who give their time and money to pull this Local through.
George Wills now is Business Agent, and Ed Hall keeps the dough;
While Charlot reads the minutes, "Just as he did before."
Schagel is Conductor, and Arthurs fills the chair,
While Bakke is the substitute when Arthurs isn't there.
They all come out to meet every Tuesday night;
They try to keep things going and work with all their might.

The rest are Loyal Brothers,
And stand right at their backs;
So this Union will be ready
When this old depression cracks.

J. O. Dix,
L. U. No. 756. Bellingham, Wash.

THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE right to organize in unions of their own choosing has been legally assured Labor by a number of separate legislative enactments. If Labor has this right, then it has the right to exercise it freely and without intimidation. Any infringement of such right is illegal and unwarranted. These seem like very obvious axioms and the necessity for their restatement reflects the lack of respect in the way employers are observing the latest enactment of Labor's right to organize—Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which is the one mandatory provision in all codes.

First, industrial representatives tried to nullify the law by writing restrictions and modifications into the codes. A few of such codes were approved. Later the President ruled that Section 7 could not be modified. Still modifications of this section were included in codes submitted to the National Recovery Administration—some were promptly eliminated while in other cases the deputy took the position that only the President should eliminate such illegal provisions. Consequently codes are published as approved which contain restrictions on the workers' right to organize carrying inconspicuous footnotes that the President deleted the provisions. All of these things reflect an unwillingness to obey the law and the will to evade it. It is expressly an organization of industry based on a denial of rights to a very large group. This situation must be changed as a basis for justice to Labor. Finally on December 18 the President approved the extension of a code containing the interpretation which he himself had declared should not be included in any code.

At the very heart of justice for Labor lies the right to organize—to plan and direct decisions to promote the welfare of wage earners. Organization of labor in unions is primarily the concern of labor, to be guided and promoted by the workers themselves. Recognition of this right to organize and select their own representatives is specifically stated in the National Recovery Act. Any employer who interferes with this right by attempting to control or dictate forms or policies is clearly violating the law. Any employer who prescribes a form of organization, pays the workers who serve in the organization, who issues propaganda for his own organization and against the union, is clearly trying to coerce or control his employes' choice of representation.

The Railroad Administrator after a careful inquiry into the facts has ordered railway executives to keep their hands off of employe representation plans.

Neither can an employer insist upon "dealing with" his employes as individuals. Such a one-sided "bargain" is so obviously flagrantly unfair that no impartial person could support it. Section 7 (b) of the Recovery Act is mandatory—the President must encourage collective agreements in those industries covered by codes.

Clearly in the coming era in industrial relationships, collective bargaining is one of the necessary agencies for balance in industrial progress. The sooner employers recognize the constructive value of this development and turn to developing the spirit and technique of cooperation, the sooner they will remove causes of strife and discontent, the extravagance of the spy system, lawyer fees, injunction costs, the expense of anti-labor lobbies, of constant conniving to frustrate the efforts of employes to form unions.

The success of the National Recovery Administration will not rest upon its recognition or acceptance of the right of workers to organize and select their own representatives with all the implications of these rights. Upon this cornerstone we can build honest and just industrial relations and assure workers sound and lasting progress. Any compromise or faltering in this issue will move us more quickly toward revolution and overthrow of existing institutions.

The Panama canal can accommodate any ship afloat, being 110 wide in the lock chamber. The largest vessel in operation is the S. S. Majestic, 100 feet 1 inch wide. The S. S. Leviathan is the widest American vessel and has a breadth of 100 feet 3 inches.

PLEADS FOR RECOVERY THROUGH REVIVED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

A PLEA for revival of business generally through stimulation of the construction industry beyond present efforts has been made by A. Pearson Hoover, president of the Investing and Contracting Builders' Association, in New York.

Mr. Hoover expresses views vigorously, some of them in line with the views of labor, some conflicting with the views of labor, but all of them interesting and worthy of consideration. That private capital will ever return to the position of strength which he appears to hope for, seems unlikely, but his desire that the Government should give construction a larger place in its recovery program is surely one that needs to be emphasized.

"A great step forward could be made," Mr. Hoover says, "If in the allocation of Government funds, the key industry to recovery, which is the construction industry, were kept constantly in mind, and encouragement given to private initiative in the development of projects, self-supporting and self-liquidating, where employment could be readily secured in the most important of all groups—the durable goods group.

"We have today, so far as governmental and low-cost housing is concerned, superseded the question of recovery to that of social welfare reform. We gain nothing by keeping constantly in mind certain well-developed ideas for the far-distant future, for what we are after is to start the nation immediately on the road to recovery. That is our problem. At present we are after business recovery, not reform.

"In the end, private funds, not governmental funds, will eventually pull us out of the depression. We spend in one year, under normal conditions, about twelve times, in the durable goods group, the amount allocated to be spent over a three-year period by the Public Works Administration.

"We are receiving suggestions relative to low-cost housing through a governmental agency having all the powers necessary to own, construct, and operate. That in itself will tend to discourage and compete with private endeavors, the very thing that is not to be desired from a standpoint of business recovery.

"The program of the Civil Works Administration, spending about $400,000,000 for the purpose of employment, to take up the slack between the time of actual operation of the construction program under the Public Works Administration was laudable from a relief standpoint, but gave practically nothing from the angle of contribution toward sustained business recovery. It did not affect employment in the durable goods group.

"If the $400,000,000 had been quickly and effectively put to work under a housing program, through private initiative, which could and should have been done, the relief program would still have been accomplished and a decided step toward solving the problem of unemployment in the durable goods industries would have occurred.

"While there has been a great deal of talk concerning the over-production in all lines of building endeavors, the fact remains that today we have a shortage in buildings of practically all lines of industry. This feeling of construction overproduction has been seriously stated in every depression and invariably events have proved that such theory was erroneous.

"That a building shortage exists will be amply sustained when, through the return of normal business activities, doubling up in apartments and houses will cease and the natural expansion of business activities will require more space. When this occurs a construction boom will be on in full force. The practical cessation of the construction industry over a period of four years could not but produce a shortage.

"It would seem therefore that, if we are to make a contribution toward the return of normal business activity, a more appreciative attitude should be manifested both by lending institutions and the Government toward the employment of idle workers in the construction industry of the durable goods group.

"Business recovery depends upon profits, not higher prices. Debts are paid by profits and by higher real wages, not by prices. Reasonable profits upon a construction operation under governmental regulation and control are quite in keeping with the objective of the National Recovery Act.

"Certain fundamental economic laws have a habit of working quietly but surely, irrespective of legislative acts or social sentimental reasons to the contrary. Profits are essential to recovery. What is needed is the revival of the construction industry as the key department in the durable goods group as an essential requirement toward business recovery."

TRADE UNIONISM FLIES ITS FLAG UNDAUNTED

(By John P. Frey)

FOR years an easily recognized type of intellectual has found certain periodicals eager to publish accounts of the short-comings and incompetency of the American trade union movement and its leaders.

In recent months there has been a revival of these criticisms.

Our movement is accused of lack of understanding and vision; of incompetency in carrying out the program it adopts, and of failure to change its form of organization so that wage earners can more successfully deal with the problems created by existing industrial developments.

Any sincere, fair-minded student of the American trade union movement will have no difficulty in discovering that the leaders are not wholly satisfied with the structure or the accomplishments of American trade unionism.

The official and local trade union publications; the conventions of the international unions and those of the departments of the A. F. of L., and of the American Federation of Labor itself, are filled with evidence that the American trade union movement is carefully examining the weaknesses which may exist in its structure, its policy and its program, and endeavoring to reshape all of these so that wage earners will be in better position to deal with their problems.

No trade unionist has intimated that the American trade union movement is perfect. There has always been an agreement among the trade unionists that their movement falls far short of perfection. It does not move with the cohesion of snappy, uniformed, thoroughly drilled troops. It does not maneuver with the perfection of a highly disciplined army. It could not, because of the character of the struggle which has been forced upon it.

The American trade union movement has been in the trenches from the beginning; at times little more than a thin line of determined men, engaged against tremendous odds in an effort to protect the wage earners' right to organize, and protect their interests through collective bargaining.

For a generation or more American trade unionists have been faced by powerful, aggressive, determined organizations, of big business, whose methods and program have been guided by many of the nation's ablest legal minds. For years these attorneys and their clients were supported by State and Federal courts in the issuing of injunctions, some of which restrained trade unionists from even making an effort to organize the unorganized.

Men whose active life keeps them in the trenches, where they are continually called upon to prevent a powerful enemy from breaking through, cannot present the ideal structure which the critic seated comfortably at his desk can picture.

It is to the everlasting credit of the American trade union movement that, regardless of all obstacles, it held the trade union line; it prevented the complete destruction of the American wage earners' right to have a collective voice in determining the terms of employment and the conditions of labor, and that through the courage, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the highest of principles, it not only held the line, protecting those behind who were taking no part in the contest, until it had secured the passage of an anti-injunction bill, seen the day when the "yellow dog" contract was declared null and void by Congress, and carried on an educational campaign until so-called company unions have been stripped of their mask of hypocrisy and exhibited in their true light for what they were; organizations forced upon the employes by the employers; organizations whose constitution and by-laws were drafted by the employers; organizations which had no practical means to protect their members from discrimination and discharge; organizations which could be evaporated into thin air by the mere posting of a notice that the company no longer desired to continue its company union.

Our intellectual critics, some of whom may be sincere, some of whom are hired because of their skill to belittle and defame our movement, can see in our activities many points to criticise. It is equally true that within the trade union movement itself, self-criticism, even more searching, is continually being carried on.

Like all groups fighting for a great purpose against tremendous odds, the trade union army has had its camp followers; its traitors and its spies here and there because employers were culpable; they were the ones who offered the Judas silver in the beginning.

We frankly admit that as an army which has been forced by circumstances to spend most of its time in the trenches, fighting desperately to retain its ground, the trade union movement does not, at first glance, present the same picture as snappily uniformed, thoroughly drilled troops present when they are maneuvering on parade.

But trade unionists are not ashamed of their movement; they are proud of it, they believe in it. They have made great personal sacrifices without whimpering, so that it would not be overwhelmed.

It is this army of organized American wage earners holding the trenches who have kept the flag of trade unionism and industrial democracy afloat; who have never, in the fiercest of engagements, hauled it down. Its backbone is composed of men who have never raised the white flag, but instead have been willing to make countless and continual efforts so that the mass of wage earners could enjoy the right to industrial equality and collective bargaining.

The trade union movement of this generation has fought the most important battle of all, in the world-wide campaign to establish liberty, equality of rights and justice.

Our ancestors fought to secure political and religious liberty. Years ago they won the major contest.

Our trade union movement has been fighting the battle to establish industrial liberty, equality and justice. In this effort it has been beaten to its knees at times. It has staggered under the blows rained upon it, but it has never yielded; it has never surrendered. It has been faithful to its purpose, convinced that it would win out in the end.

The American trade union movement has done more than hold the line. It has won much advanced ground, and it knows today that in the end it will be victorious, and that the end is not far off, for the main purpose of our trade union movement is to overcome industrial injustice, and this end cannot be defeated.

Union Labor Should Not Patronize Its Enemies

Union labor should never patronize its enemies. Neither should it fraternize with them. If a union man ever expects to get anywhere, he should extend his every co-operation and assistance towards those that are friendly towards him and his cause and by so doing, exhibit the spirit of a human being. A union man should always keep in mind that he is battling for an existence for himself and his family. The families of union men depend upon him and his every efforts towards a decent livelihood. If a union man ever expects to get better conditions and wages he will have to display that spirit of sincerity and co-operation at every opportunity that presents itself with a grim determination of standing four-square towards himself and those that he daily toils with. It matters not whether that fellow working man is one of his craft or not.

Union men and women at every opportunity should insist when they attempt to make a purchase, that those who are selling are members of the craft of their profession and they should be asked to show their union cards so that they would see that they were co-operating with a brother organization and by so doing would be displaying the true spirit of a real union and what it stands for. Union people at all times should make it a point to ask to see if the employers have the blue eagle on display, also ask the employe if the employer permits them to join an organization of their own choosing or craft.

A SPLENDID ADDRESS

ON December 6, 1933, Brother Newton Van Dalsem, a member of Millmen's Local Union 884, Los Angeles, Calif., delivered a splendid address to the members of that Local Union, under the caption, "Where Do We Go From Here?", in the course of which he said in part:

"As we turn the pages of history or observe the common events in everyday life we are constantly reminded that one of the primitive and abiding instincts of human nature is selfishness, and that there is a universal tendency of the strong to take advantage of the weak, and a consequent striving on the part of the masses for equality with the favored few. Hence the age-old struggle between the master and the slave, the lord and the vassal, the king and the subject, and the capitalist and the laborer.

"This struggle is incessant, and advantage shifts frequently from one side to the other and back again, but in the long run it remains with the larger group provided that group is intelligent and especially so when a clearly defined issue of right and wrong exists. As a result of this incessant struggle nations have changed from time to time from one form of government to another. Gradually the republican and democratic form of government has developed, and this form of government when successfully established and maintained curbs the predatory instincts of the strong and gives increased security and well being to the masses. It could probably be proved that every great and progressive national government of today came into being thru the overthrow or change of an earlier one in which some abuse existed which had gradually assumed such proportions that the people eventually rose in their might and destroyed or changed it.

"Likewise, it is also true that when a government is not securely established it falls an easy prey to abuses of one kind or another, and goes down. One of the commonest abuses to which a government may fall victim is the concentration of wealth in a few hands and the spread of poverty among the masses. The poet Goldsmith has expressed this in his lines:

> 'Ill fares the land to hastening
> ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and
> men decay.'

"All history has been full of class struggles, and the present struggles between capital and labor has now reached its critical point in this country. This crisis has not arrived suddenly. Its approach has been clearly seen by our leading statesmen for more than a century. Its arrival has been postponed many times, but each time the struggle for existence has become more desperate, and now that the course of empire has reached the western coast and the machine has so displaced the worker that millions are unemployed, the great mass of the people have awakened to the fact that a fundamental change must be made in the management of our economic forces.

"During the past half or three quarters of a century discerning men have pointed the way to a solution of this problem, but as long as capital could find fresh fields to exploit the words of these men fell for the most part on deaf ears. The average man was still able to muddle thru and make a living in spite of the handicap against which he worked, and those who found themselves actually crushed were too few in number or too weak in influence to force a change. The great middle class have been too comfortably secure to think seriously about the situation, to say nothing of really understanding it. Even the deeds of violence which characterized it were not sufficient in their extent and magnitude to make their meaning clear, and were soon forgotten, and more often than not were completely misunderstood.

"Any great change in our national policy requires the united action of the great middle class, and until this middle class could be aroused the submerged and exploited laboring class have struggled for the most part in vain.

"Another fact of profound significance is that no privileged class voluntarily relinquishes any advantage which it has over the masses. In precisely the same spirit that monarchs of old clung to the idea of the divine right of kings, the rich man of today will defend to the last ditch his legally established property rights to the utter disregard of the human rights of his empolyes. Condemning as criminal the violence of the man who fights for the right to live and to feed his children, he stops at nothing in defending his property rights. Not satisfied with the inhuman practice of turning the worker and his family out of doors, he will on occasion resort to other methods to serve his ends.

* * *

"Our opening statement calls attention to certain groups of individuals who at different times have held sway over the affairs of men. Each of these groups before rising to power had made some contribution to the advancement of civilization, and by virtue of that contribution rose to power. Each group after rising to power merely proved itself human and proceeded to abuse that power. And the selfish abuse of power on the part of a dominant group is one of the first signs of its eventual undoing. The time may be very long indeed from the first manifestation of decay to the final downfall of the dominant group, but history clearly shows that it is an unfailing sign.

Sporadic revolts by the oppressed such as we have witnessed during the past century have little lasting effect as long as the great mass of the people remain unmoved. Eventually however the movement grows to such proportions that the middle class are thoroughly awakened, and from that point on the downfall of the dominant is swift and sure. In fact it is so swift and sure that instead of being moved to hatred we are moved to contempt and pity, for as the old adage puts it, "none are so blind as those who will not see." The old die hard regime is now on its last legs, and is tottering to its final fall. Those of its representatives who insist upon arguing for its restoration are held up to public ridicule in the very press which but a short time ago was vigorously supporting it.

* * *

"Capitalism has been an essential part of the world's economic structure for five thousand years. Even if it were wholly bad it could not be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye when nothing else has as yet been firmly established to take its place. Let us nationalize our economic forces by as rapid degrees as will be consistent with sound development. Capitalism has reached its zenith and is on the verge of a decline. Plutocracy must go. It has had its day and abused its power. Now let that power pass by steady but rapid degrees from the hands of private capital to the hands of a stable government of, for, and by the people; a government whose framework has successfully withstood all storms for the past century and a half, and prosperity withstood all storms for the past century and a half, and prosperity will soon return in larger measure than the world has ever seen before.

"The United States is the first large country that ever rose to the position of a first class world power as a republic. Our life as a republic dates back a scant century and a half. During the first "four score years" of our republic the prediction still continued to be made that it would never become permanent, the inference being that it would eventually go the way of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome. And even among our own people there were intelligent men who entertained this view. But this bugaboo has been laid to rest.

"There are those who believe that during the next four years we shall be plunged into a condition of chaos and bloodshed resembling that of the early years of the French Revolution, but the more reasonable view is that the change will be brought about without bloodshed and in a very short time. It seems a change is coming, and coming rapidly. In the meantime it is our duty to merely carry on. Hold fast to the victories which have been won, and refraining from violence in every form work unremittingly toward the ultimate goal of nationalized industry and economic equality."

◆

A receipt for trade union progress is to purchase none but union-labeled goods and service.

◆

Isn't it strange how big finance chortels whenever laws are passed curbing Labor's power to protect the worker, and what a difference it makes when a law is in the balance to curb the felonies of the money gang?

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

FREEDOM THROUGH UNIONIZATION

(By Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph. D.)

IN ORDER to look forward and see where we are going, it is necessary to look backward and see what lies behind. The best way to survey the past and plan for the future is to ask: what of human liberty during the last four or five decades and what of it during the era just before us?

Under the N. R. A., our Government has embarked upon a plan of public regulation in the public interest. That plan is being criticized and more or less openly denounced by powerful employers and, in some cases, by workers themselves.

What is this criticism worth? Will it stand careful analysis? In my opinion the new control will result in less control. The new curtailment of liberty in reality will be an enlargement of liberty. Actually, the Government has declared that it will not interfere more but less with personal freedom. It does not intend to do for men what they should do for themselves. It does intend to let all be free to exercise their rights as free men.

Throughout the last century certain trends stand out more prominently than others. Roughly, every eight years with cruel regularity the nation was plunged into deep depression. Business stopped, banks failed, shops closed, and millions were thrown out of work. The system zigzagged like an automobile from one side of the road to the other. Regularly, the car went into the ditch and then after a year or several years of frantic relief it was put back on the road again to be started as it went before. This has been going on for over one hundred years.

The tragic story of homes lost, starvation, sickness, discouragement, stunted childhood, and all this repeated with only brief intervals in between is well known.

During the past decades, by a curious fiction, the law regarded the corporation with millions of assets as an individual. Stranger still, it assumed that the worker employed by that corporation was an individual equal in strength to it. This was not all. More and more organization was put into production and huge sums spent successfully to keep organization out of the ranks of workers. Bankers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and brokers, all organized, internally and externally, vertically and horizontally, while wage-earners and farmers were compelled to see their feeble organizations practically disappear before their eyes.

The record of that period does not make pleasant reading, but the facts should be looked at squarely and honestly. The black list, the "yellow dog" contract, the injunction or the threat of it, the spy, the company union, the welfare plan—these were the instruments used to keep workers struggling with one another for wages and hours. Besides, bankers and industrialists secured the support of the law and the courts to maintain the unreal and fraudulent fiction that every worker could as an individual deal equitably with an individual corporation possessing, perhaps, a thousand times his strength. Briefly, the national economy was open shop, backed up by government sanction. In a word, the whole system was an employer-run system.

One thing is certain. Wage earners did not bring the country in 1929 or 1933 to the verge of disaster. They were excluded from power and cannot be charged with responsibility for the evils now upon us. The suffering and misery and degradation of the last four and one-half years must be laid at the door of those who have exercised power, the so-called best brains of business and industry.

Open shop principles could yield no other fruits than those they yielded. Disorganization means low wages. Low wages means low purchasing power. Low purchasing power means underconsumption, unemployment, and human slavery.

In direct opposition, organization means high wages. High wages means high purchasing power. High purchasing power means at least adequate consumption and, in a plenty economy such as ours, ample livelihood for all.

Because of disorganization during the open shop period preceding 1933 wages were withheld from workers, chiefly the unskilled and semi-skilled, and huge profits piled up. The money that should have been paid out to workers was turned back into industry. Factories, shops and mills were expanded on every side. But for over four years they stood like empty sepulchers, mute testimony of the folly of leaders who would produce goods but prevent customers from buying them. This is the economic effect of a narrow and selfish open shop individualism. The human effect is written in the heavy hearts of the eleven million unemployed and on the wan faces of their wives and children.

It is a sad story but it must be told that in the past our government has supported all too effectively the false and fraudulent theories of open shop individualism. Especially through the use of the injunction, it prevented workers from bettering their lot. Almost without exception, barring an enlightened judge here and there, courts upheld the unspeakable "yellow dog" contract and enjoined organizers from interfering with it.

True, a respectable body of court opinion can be cited showing that unionism was permitted. For example, in the Buck Stove and Range Case the Supreme Court declared: "The law, therefore, recognizes the right of working men to unite and to invite others to join their ranks, thereby making available the strength, influence, and power that come from such association." But generally, the practice of courts, both federal and state, was far different from their profession. In 1917, in the Hitchman Coal and Coke Case, with which President Green, and many others of you here were so intimately connected, the Court, while admitting the general principle of organization, enjoined organizers from trying to nullify one-sided contracts and thereby it erected a high wall against future unionization. Since that time the actual or threatened use of the injunction was perhaps the chief barrier to the spread of the labor movement, the emancipation of American wage-earners.

But let us turn to the present. By the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act the government intervenes in industry. That is the fact. But by a strange anomaly, more intervention means less intervention. Put more correctly, the new intervention calls a halt to that of the past. Still more correctly, the new legislation permits workers to do what the government itself assisted in preventing them from doing before. In this very important way it has extended freedom to all wage-earners. It allows them to organize; it allows them to help themselves; it allows them to be free men.

Section 7a of the NIRA is well known. It is permissive and at the same time it is mandatory. It is permissive in the sense that it leaves workers free to organize and to choose what kind of organization and what representatives they want. It is mandatory in the sense that it must be incorporated in every Code and, what is still more important, it prohibits an employer from preventing workers to form whatever kind of unions they wish to form.

Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act is in all truth, the new charter for labor. But we should not forget that a legal charter does not create human rights. A man has human rights because he is a man. A charter merely permits him to exercise those rights. Collective bargaining is a human right, rooted in man himself. In a machine society it is as much his right to exercise it as to use his hands or his feet or his eyes. Can any right rest on firmer ground? The collective wage contract has the same basis in human beings as government itself has. Both are founded on human necessity.

The labor movement must accept the spiritual side of man. Otherwise—and I speak advisedly—it is lost and has no solid basis for its claim. The commodity theory of labor is definitely anti-labor doctrine. It regards a worker merely as oil or coal for the energy that can be gotten out of him.

I denounce this iniquitous principle, which is the basic cause of national chaos, and when I do so speak with the voice of the highest authority in my Church.

And incidentally, I might support what I am saying with the fine statements that have been issued by the various Protestant and Jewish bodies here in our country. Let me quote the head of the Church of which I have the honor to be a member and a priest, Pope Pius XI.

In his Encyclical, Forty Years After, Pope Pius XI insists that the worker has the right not only to an individual but to a family wage. These are his words. "In the first place, the wage paid to the workingman must be sufficient for the support of himself and of his family. . . . If in the present state of society this is not always feasible, social justice demands that reforms be introduced without delay which will guarantee every adult workingman just such a wage." The basis for this conclusion is that marriage is not a mere animal mating but a sacred institution established by God Himself. The Pontiff does not leave the matter rest there. He is not satisfied with merely declaring general principles. To make family life sweet and normal and wholesome, every family must have an adequate family income, and to get an adequate family income there must be collective bargaining. These are the words of Pope Pius XI: "We are content, therefore, to emphasize this one point: not only is man free to institute these unions which are of a private character, but he has the right to adopt such organization and such rules as may best conduce to the attainment of their respective objects. The same liberty must be claimed for the founding of associations which extend beyond the limits of a single trade."

The need of complete and unrestricted unionization in the United States was never more urgent than it is at this moment. The NIRA has made two very important concessions to the powerful corporations of the country. The law permits them to organize in a way that makes for, first, maintenance of price and secondly, restriction of output. I need not tell you that in the past many industries have, in defiance of the anti-trust laws, organized in order to fix prices. The vital point here and now is that workers must make use of concessions parallel to those that government has made to employers. Need I add that the government cannot and does not intend to force workers to organize? This workers must do for themselves.

Organization means far more than the company union. Organization must be intercompany. It must be national. It must be independent and supported by the workers themselves. Collective bargaining under the New Deal must be as free as the law itself. There may be no restriction on the workers' choice of representatives. Telling workers that they are free only within limits, that is, that they must confine their choice of spokesmen to their fellow workers who are paid by the employer, is a most autocratic and arrogant and presumptious claim. No one would think of saying to employers that they had the right to form trade associations but that they had to choose their representatives from those actually engaged in an industry. Surely by every standard of justice and equity the same freedom must be accorded the workers.

Moreover, organization must set its face against the so-called "merit clause" and against every other subterfuge invented to break down real collective bargaining. The "merit" clause proposed by some employers' associations under the NRA leaves the decision on merit solely with the employer. Because it can be used as a hideout to break up union organization, it must be known for the fraud that it is and fought to the last ditch. Organized workers are not opposed to payment for performance. They do not seek to put a premium on inefficiency. They do want and they must have guarantee that "merit" will not be used to destroy their only protection. That guarantee is organization.

The argument is sometimes made that only the strong unions should be allowed to function. It is said that the strong unions enjoy the praise and confidence of employers because they are so co-operative. This is only part of the truth and a very small part of it. The strong unions are respected because they are strong. This is only a manifestation of a universal human instinct. Are not all of us disposed to respect the rights of those who are intelligently determined to defend them? In any event, the lesson for workers is clear. They should take employers at their word and organize into strong and effective unions.

Today every worker should be a member of his organization, the union in his craft or calling and do his part to make his union strong and effective. When organization embraces all American industry, the mass production wage-earners, women wage-earners, negro wage-earners, we shall have banished from our national vocabulary certain expressions that we should never have used. Then employers will stop talking about "my loyal workers." A worker is not a feudal serf, he is a free man. He does not belong to the employer. Then employers will stop using the expression "pools of unemployment." A man is not a part of a pool. Every unemployed man is a person. Then employers will stop using the expression "I work my labor 40 or 50 hours a week." A laborer is not a horse or a machine to be worked. Then employers will stop using the expression "I run my business." A worker is not a machine to be run. Under a socially sound system he will be a co-worker and a partner with the employer.

SLUM CLEARANCE—A NEW DAY IN BUILDING

THE tremendous need for better housing facilities in the United States by people of low income is on the way to becoming a matter for the federal government. This is one of the most social and interesting aspects of the publics works organization and goes a long way toward making good the contention that there is a new deal at Washington. That 65 per cent of the housing of the United States is of substandard character is well-known and not only to experts. It has often been remarked that the United States has the worst slums in the world. This in a nation which has often boasted of its wealth, natural resources and efficiency.

Communities growing interested in slum clearance and low cost housing have done so largely out of necessity. They have found that the commercial, industrial and better-priced residential plants and equipment have been adequately built and that there is no room in this field for further development. So in an effort to provide work for out-of-work building tradesmen and to stimulate business activities in these communities, low cost housing corporations have been organized and have sought funds from the Public Works Administration. The PWA has met this demand by organizing the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Robert D. Kohn, former president of the American Institute of Architects, is director and head of this division. He has associated with him N. Max Dunning, and Eugene Henry Klaber as chief of the technical staff. He has gathered around him consultants who are known to have deep interest in the social side of housing. One of these is Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, author of "Recent Trends in American Housing"; another, F. L. Ackerman, a New York architect; another, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, chairman of the Public Housing Conference.

Like all social experiments the low cost housing movement within the government is meeting with opposition. This opposition is of two kinds. The first and most serious is due to the inertia of property and land values. In many cities such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, land is too expensive to procure to make it possible to build houses low enough in price to sell and rent to people of small incomes.

The other type of opposition comes from real estate owners who fear that the erection of non-profit housing under the auspices of the government will furnish a kind of competition with private housing that will be so formidable that they cannot meet it.

To date the following slum clearance and housing projects have been tentatively and actually allowed by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration:

In some states, namely New York, New Jersey and Ohio, state laws have been enacted permitting the establishment of low cost housing corporations.

That there is a marked need for slum clearance is growing definitely clear to a great many social groups. The Information Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has this to say in a recent number:

"In view of the fact that speculative builders have done practically nothing in the United States to provide better housing for the very low income groups the plight of the real estate speculators arouses little sympathy and their opposition is regarded as utterly unsocial by students of housing problems. Charles S. Ascher, assistant director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, declares that the talk about overbuilding during the last boom is an exaggeration and that 'almost no new residences were built then, or have ever been built, for any but the upper third of our people, measured by their family incomes.' Furthermore, the 'blighted areas' are 'a liability to the city; they must be furnished with city services, yet they do not yield enough taxes to pay their way. They are the areas in which juvenile delinquency is most prevalent and which call for the greatest expenditure by social agencies and welfare departments."

"City officials who help in the movement to eradicate these sore spots and rebuild them with desirable residences will be doing their cities a double service in avoiding the capital expense of extending streets and utilities to new outlying sections and avoiding the maintenance wastes of the present areas."

A survey by James S. Taylor, chief of the Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Bureau of Standards, reveals that the chief demand for housing comes from those who need low cost facilities. Although complete figures on the number of dwelling units built each year are not available, the data collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from 257 cities show a decrease from an average of 388,000 dwelling units, built during the years 1921 to 1929, to 125,000 in 1930, 98,000 in 1931, and 27,000 in 1932. A half million homes, Mr. Taylor declares, is a conservative estimate of the present housing shortage. "With new home building down to less than 20 per cent of any low assumed normal, the shortage is mounting every day." Data collected by the F. W. Dodge Corporation on residential construction in 37 states showed an average of about $2,600,000,000 from 1925 to 1928. Assuming that because of lower costs 50 per cent of that figure, or $1,300,000,000, may be taken as an estimated present normal, "we have fallen behind by some $1,800,000,000 during the three years 1930 to 1932 and by the end of this year will have fallen behind by about a billion dollars more unless there is some marked upturn."

(Electrical Workers).

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To know what to do is Wisdom.
To know how to do it is Skill.
To do the thing as it should be done
is Service.

◆

Demand the Union Label

British Union Official Wins $36,000 Damages In Libel Suit Against Communist Publisher

After a trial lasting five days before Mr. Justice Horridge, London, England, a special jury awarded a verdict of 7,000 pounds damages (about $36,000 at the current rate of exchange) to Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, in his suit for libel against the Utopia Press, publisher of the Daily Socialist, a Communist paper.

The suit was based on an article which the Daily Worker published during the London busmen's strike of 1931 which charged that Mr. Bevin had in reality sold out the workers and acted in favor of the bus company, "manoeuvering here, retreating a little there, but all the time consciously working to secure the acceptance of worsened conditions by the men," adding:

"More clearly than ever Bevin stands revealed as the wage-cutting ally of Lord Ashfield," chairman of the London General Omnibus Company, the wages of whose empolyes were in controversy.

In commenting upon the verdict, the Record, the official organ of the Transport and General Workers' Union, paid a glowing tribute to the policy by means of which Mr. Bevin has strengthened the union and developed an industrial and political outlook among the members, which is an essential condition to real progress, adding:

"This policy is in line with the facts of history, which teach us that our movement has been built up and developed to its present strength by the workers who, thanks to organized effort, have been able to enjoy better wages and conditions than the unorganized.

"This policy clashes violently with that of the Communist party, who hold that an essential condition for a revolutionary situation is the intensification of the misery and poverty of the workers.

"All reforms are anathema to the Communist, and trade union leaders are 'reformists' whose influence must at all costs be destroyed. In our view the policy of the Communist party is fundamentally unsound, and the workers of this country would be acting very foolishly if ever they substituted it for the general policy of the trade union and labor movement."

Editorial

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1934

Organization—The Permanent Value

THERE is nothing mysterious about Trade Unions. They have been erected upon foundations of faith and sincerity. Members of Organized Labor demand opportunity to live the life of law-abiding citizens of a free land, with comforts and conveniences of the times, and insist upon the right to exercise their own judgment in affairs of state and all other matters concerning their welfare. Without these rights they would cease to be free citizens. To obtain what was their rightful heritage, workers were compelled to band together for common good. Welfare and advancement demanded organization. Joint action of Organized Labor has secured betterment of working surroundings, protection in hazardous occupations, compensation for injuries sustained in employment and countless other features unthought of a half-century ago. Indeed, all betterment which is the portion of workers is due primarily to the efforts of Organized Labor. He who is beyond the protective care of Organized Labor is subject, however unwilling, to the whims of fate and caprices of those who tolerate his presence and exploit his capability. Without organization hope is submerged in the humdrum necessity of eking out a bare subsistence under maximum difficulty.

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What About Infections?

ONE of the questions every Contractor ought to ask concerning his own accident experience is: "What about infections?" A recent analysis in New York State brings out some interesting facts. In the Construction Industry, for the year of 1932, in New York State, 14 men died from infected injuries, in a total number of 1906 cases of infection out of a grand total of 16,706 cases reported. The figure of 11.4% of all reported injuries being infected is inexcusably high, as some organizations with an ordinary worker sensibly trained in first aid procedure have been able to hold the percentage down to about 1%, and many without such good attention have a figure of about 4%.

There were more than 34,000 weeks of lost time awarded, with compensation awards amounting to $534,000, representing 6.6% of the total compensation awarded. One third of this sum was in connection with handling objects.

Contractors, how many of your men are trained in first aid? What first aid supplies do you use? Are they properly administered? We'll venture the guess that eight out of ten executives would be or should be pretty thoroughly shocked if they had the correct answers to those questions in front of them along with the cost of infected injuries on their work, and understood how easily infections can be prevented through a few minutes intelligent care. It pays to pay attention to such details.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

◆

Carpenters Stay Away From Chicago

The Chicago newspapers, presumably in an effort to advertise the World's Fair, are again resorting to gross misrepresentation, leading their readers to believe that many thousands of men are to be put to work.

The truth is that thousands of men stand daily waiting at the gate shivering in the cold breeze, looking for work, only to go home after hours of waiting without a chance of getting a job. Desperately in need of work many of them wait in vain all day.

This is cruel business, but newspapers have no conscience, and advertising, whether it appears in the form of a news story or otherwise, is profitable business.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED—STAY AWAY FROM CHICAGO.

Chas. H. Sand, Secretary,
CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CARPENTERS

◆

California State Council of Carpenters Holds Large Convention at Merced

With some one hundred delegates on hand from all parts of California, the seventh annual convention of the State

Council of Carpenters was opened on Saturday, Frebruary 24, 1934, in the Hotel Tioga in Merced.

A. C. Allen of Local Union 1202 of that city welcomed the delegates and then presented the Rev. David McMartin, who delivered the invocation. Mayor J. Cornett and Assemblyman Ray Robinson then were introduced and both responded with more words of welcome and expressed the hope that the stay of the delegates and visitors in the city of Merced would be a pleasant one and that much constructive work would result from the deliberations of the convention.

Brother Allen then outlined the entertainment portion of the program after which the convention was turned over to Brother J. F. Cambiano of San Mateo, president of the State Council, who thanked the speakers for their kind words of welcome and announced that the convention was ready to proceed with the business before it. President Cambiano then appointed the convention committees, as provided in the Constitution of the State Council.

Among the other speakers were General Representative Don Cameron who explained the existing conditions at Boulder Dam from where he had just returned; and A. W. Muir, member of the General Eexcutive Board from the sixth district, who conveyed the fraternal greetings of the General Officers and in an interesting talk outlined conditions as he found them throughout the country and painted a picture of the future work that lay ahead which must have the undivided support of all the members.

Many Local Unions reported an increase in membership and many new locals were reported as organized during the time since the last convention with organization work still being carried on under full steam.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Bert P. Ward embodied the accomplishments of the State officers and the numerical strength and financial standing of the State Council.

The resolutions before the convention covered a wide and varied field dealing principally with organization and unemployment. The most important of those favorably considered by the convention were:

Directing the officers of the State Council to promote organization among air craft workers throughout the state of California as men employed on this class of work require the skill, knowledge and training of carpenters.

Favoring the 6-hour day and 30-hour week.

Calling on the officials of the state of California to destroy all labor camps where insanitary conditions prevail.

Directing the officers of the State Council to arrange with General President Hutcheson for the unionizing of the carpenters employed on the construction work on the Metropolitan Water Way from the Boulder Dam to Los Angeles City, where a large number of carpenters are employed.

Expressing confidence in the President of the United States in his program to bring about unemployment relief.

Amending the constitution of the State Council to increase the number of districts, subject to referendum vote of the affiliated locals.

In conformity with the provisions of the constitution of the State Council, nomination of officers was made at the convention, to be submitted to the affiliated locals for referendum vote.

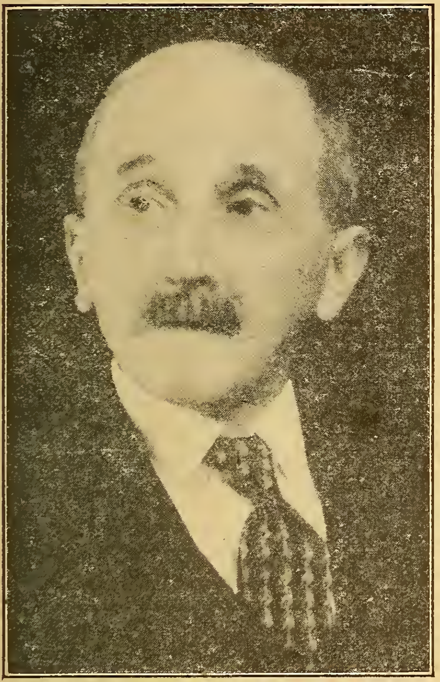
Long Beach was selected as the city for holding the convention in 1935.

Veteran Officer of Local Union 243 Still Active

The photo here shown is that of Andrew Weigel, veteran member of Local Union 243, Tiffin, Ohio, who at the age of 82 years is still a front line fighter for the Union cause in Tiffin.

Brother Weigel was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, about eight miles north of Gettysburg, in 1852. At the age of five years he moved with his parents to a little farm in the Cumberland Valley. The county seat was at the nearby town of Carlyle, where the regular army barracks were situated during the great Civil War. Many of Brother Weigel's boyhood experiences center about events and stories of the Civil War.

He started to learn the trade at Chambersburg when a boy of 15 years. In his youth he seemed to have had a liking for travel and adventure for he soon left Chambersburg and crossing the Alleghenies, stopped at Altoona, where he worked several years. Afterwards he drifted through several cities looking for a better field of work. It was while he was in Cleveland in 1872 that he heard of a great fire in Tiffin, Ohio. Packing up immediately he made his way to Tiffin, in which city he joined Local Union 243 on March 3, 1890, where he has held continuous membership since. For 22 years he has been Financial Secretary, and today at the age of 82 years he is still keeping the books. For the past 25 years he has been a representative to the Central Labor Union, and for 20 years Treasurer of that body.



ANDREW WEIGEL

Brother Weigel has also been active in civic affairs. For two terms of two years each he was a Councilman for the city of Tiffin. He has been employed continuously for 20 years by the Tiffin Manufacturing Company.

Regularity has characterized Brother Weigel's entire life. Local Union 243 and the Labor Movement of Tiffin wish him many more years of sound health and profitable activity.

Local Unions Chartered

Gadsden, Ala.
Chester, Ill.
Spartenburg, S. C.
Greenville, Miss.
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Gadsden, Ala.
Rochester, Minn.
Columbus, Nebr.
Manchester, N. H.
Gallup, N. Mex.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Casmas, Wash.
Portland, Ore.
Provo, Utah.
Fishers Island, N. Y.
Newnan, Ga.

Labor Board Given Power To Curb Company Unions

President Roosevelt's executive order conferring on the National Labor Board complete power to hold elections for collective bargaining representatives in every plant where a substantial number of employes desire such an election is regarded in labor circles as giving an effective blow to the resistance to the board by various anti-union corporations throughout the United States.

The order is also interpreted as putting teeth in the labor section of the National Recovery Act which outlaws company unions. Despite the plain mandate of the Act, corporation officials have mobilized their efforts to establish company unions, believing that they could thus strangle trade union collective bargaining regardless of the law.

A strong protest against this widespread violation of the Recovery Act was recently made to the Administration by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who urged that the Labor Board, backed by the law enforcing agencies of the Government, should crack down on the company union employers.

The recent conference, in Washington, of representatives of the 109 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor also declared in favor of supplementing the power of the National Labor Board so that there would be no question relative to its authority for the complete adjustment of industrial disputes, including the holding of elections to choose collective bargaining representatives.

Hawes-Cooper Act Becomes Law

The Hawes-Cooper Act, which gives every State the power to forbid the sale, within its borders, of convict-made goods from other States, went into effect January 19, 1934. In celebration of the event, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement describing the major provisions of this important labor measure and briefly reviewing the work of the A. F. of L. in securing the enactment of the law.

"The Hawes-Cooper measure is an enabling act," he said. "It provides that all convict-made goods shipped into a State for sale or exchange come under the laws of that State the same as if manufactured therein.

"Seventeen States have taken advantage of this law and from now on no convict-made products can be shipped into them lawfully. These States are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

"The American Federation of Labor has been working faithfully since its first convention in 1881 to eliminate convict labor in competition with free labor. In the platform adopted that year was the demand that all laws permitting prison contract labor be repealed. State Legislatures were urged to pass laws providing that the convicts should produce exclusively for the institutions of the state and its subdivisions.

"Nearly every year certain gains were made in various states. Twenty-eight years ago Congress was asked to pass a bill similar to the Hawes-Cooper Act but it was not until December, 1928, that Congress by a very large vote passed the Hawes-Cooper bill, which was signed by the President.

Accident Results in Death of Officer of Local Union 150

William Dietz, for many years Financial Secretary of Local Union 150, Plymouth, Pa., passed away at the Wilkes-Barre. Pa., General Hospital, February 12, 1934, death resulting from an accident while he was at work on February 1st.

Brother Dietz joined Local Union 150 on March 5, 1901, and continued his membership in the Local Union until the time of his death.

He was a true and valued member of the Brotherhood for thirty-three years and will be sadly missed by the officers and members of Local Union 150.

Death Takes Officer of Local Union 957

The members of Local Union No. 957 of Stillwater, Minn., were deeply grieved to learn of the death of Brother Ole Berg which occurred February 3, 1934, at his home in that city.

He joined the Local Union on September 6, 1910, and served as Treasurer from the year 1922 until his death.

Brother Berg was a true unionist and always happy when working for the interest of his fellow men and the Local Union has sustained a severe loss in the passing of one of their most faithful officers.

DEATH ROLL

GUY V. deCASTRO—Local Union No. 469, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

H. S. HOLLOHAN—Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C.

C. M. LARSON—Local Union No. 1176, Fargo, N. D.

LOUIS RITTER—Local Union No. 1243, Oneida, N. Y.

Intellect is the edge of the ax, but moral power is the back which gives force to the blow.—Horace Mann.

* * *

Statistics inform us that the span of life was increased by 25 years in the past century. The trade agreement and the union label were great factors in this notable achievement.

* * *

There are many conceptions as to what success really is. To some people it means getting to the top, winning distinction and fame; to most people success means the accumulation of wealth and with it a life of ease and luxury. But for one to gain riches at the cost of true friends, and to find himself without the companionship and affection of loved ones, he will eventually realize that his success is but a miserable failure.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Training For The Construction Industries

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"In an article on Training For The Construction Industries" in the February issue of "The Carpenter," my colleague, Nelson L. Burbank, Architectural Drafting Instructor and teacher of Related Mathematics, English and Science in our Carpentry classes, makes some statements which are not acceptable to many Vocational Teachers. I intend to challenge some of these statements and endeavor to clear up some misunderstandings which have been brought to my attention.

We will grant the truth of his statement "That a close analysis of certain trades will bring out many points of similarity one with another." For instance, in comparing the Carpentry and Cabinet Making trades there are points of similarity, both work with wood, use many of the same tools, but one turns out furniture and cabinet work while the other turns out homes, garages, etc. But how any one can group such trades as Electrical work, Plumbing, Steam Fitting, and Elevator Construction is beyond my comprehension. Where is the similarity in any two of these trades? The only thing I can see is that the Plumber, Steam fitter and Electrician all use pipe of some kind in their work, therefore, they all need to cut and thread pipe. Here the similarity ends.

Where does Mr. Burbank get his authority for the statement that "—and the demand for trained specialists is less than ever before."? We all know that industry is becoming more the work of the specialist every day. A few years ago a Carpenter was hired because he was a good all-round mechanic, capable of working anywhere on the house. He built the forms, framed the structure and then after the plaster had set came back and installed the trim. Now certain men work at nothing but form work, especially on large construction work, others have specialized on interior trim on these same large jobs. There are the men who have turned to stairbuilding, and what is more specialized than hardwood floor work. Some men make a life study of Roof Framing and are always in demand in every city. I again ask where does he get his authority?

Why group such trades as; Rodmen (I suppose he means Reinforcing rods), Structural iron work, Ornamental iron work together? I admit they all use iron, but how? What is the reason for classifications of the following trades under the heading "Trowel Trades."? The Stone cutter is not interested in using a trowel to set the stone, he leaves that to the stone setter. The Plasterer and Bricklayer use mortar, but of a different mix and for a different purpose. The Tile setter, Stone Mason, Terrazzo worker and Cement Finisher complete his list. Why are they all together?

In the article as printed in "The Building Age" the author makes this statement; "Trained journeymen versed in several trades would at once have distinct advantages over others: some of which are:

A. Days of employment per year would be greater.

B. More master mechanics would be needed.

C. Unfit or unsuited workers would be eliminated.

In answer to these three statements may I quote from some of the Tradesmen, Educators, Contractors, and Professional men who have read Mr. Burbank's article. These men are all rated as experts in their fields.

"You can't make work by having workmen able to do several things. If the work is there, every workman will have work in his own line. The total days of employment for workers would not be greater as stated unless the work was slowed up by having 'Jack of all Trades' on the job.

"It is doubtful if a combination of trades could be offered by the workmen without having a general lowering of standards. Your most efficient worker is a specialist."

"I am positively opposed to the school messing up the skilled crafts. We only have to join the band wagon of the so-called industrial arts to be lost in this maze of confusion. Don't misunderstand me, I am a strong advocate for the type of industrial arts which offers say six weeks TRYOUTS in a great variety of industrial pursuits."

"Your colleague has evidently not had much experience in the trades. An over emphasis of the philosophy of some of our leaders in industrial arts is generally responsible for such a point of view. Vocational educators must combat this school of thought or retire from the field."

"I think the writer failed to take into consideration the time spent in becoming proficient in one trade, let alone several."

We of the teaching profession are often criticised for statements made by certain of our members. The teachers on the staff of the Vocational Schools of Cincinnati are taken from the ranks of industry. We are required to meet certain requirements set up by the City of Cincinnati, the State of Ohio, and the National Government, under the Smith-Hughes Act. When some teacher has come direct from the University into the teaching profession and has never had contact with industry as an active worker for a living we can not expect him to have the view point of industry or the industrial trained worker, but rather that of industrial arts in which he was trained. The person attempting to write such an article should seek the advice and counsel of those more familiar with the subject.

The following is the set up of two of our representative Vocational Schools here in Cincinnati, Ohio. I have chosen two schools connected with the building trades.

Building Voc. High

Building Industries Shops, 15 hours per week.

Related English, 2 hours per week.

Related Mathematics, 5 hours per week.

Civics and accident prevention, 2 hours per week.

Related Drawing (Blue print reading), 4 hours per week.

Related Science, 2 hours per week.

Electrical Voc. High

Electrical shops and laboratories, 15 hours per week.

Related English, 2 hours per week.

Related Mathematics, 5 hours per week.

Civics and accident prevention, 2 hours per week.

Related Drawing (Blue print reading), 4 hours per week.

Related Science, 2 hours per week.

Our Trade History is concerned with the history of the various tools and of the trade of Carpentry or Electrical worker as the case may be. By Related English, Related Drawing, etc., we mean that English, drawing, etc., DIRECTLY related to the trade being taught.

We are not trying to turn out journeymen; rather we are trying to give the boy an advanced start in his apprenticeship, by teaching the fundamentals of tool care, usage and the fundamentals of the trade. Our boys must be fourteen years of age and have satisfactorily completed the eighth grade. They enroll in our school on the next school day after the closing of school in June, continue in school through June, July, and August. They then receive two weeks vacation, returning on the regular opening date of the public schools in September for the start of the second term. They complete their year of 48 weeks, 30 hours per week, 6 hours per day, 5 days per week the following June. The course lasts for a period of two years or, longer if the student cares to stay for more advanced work.

The following is an excerpt from an article in the April 1920 issue of "The Carpenter." It was written by my father, Baxter E. Hart, who was then Senior Instructor of Carpentry in the Government Schools for returned soldiers. Up to the time of his death he was a member of the Brotherhood. It was he who taught me my trade and many a happy day did we have working at the trade, in Cincinnati, California, New Jersey, and Florida.

"To be a successful carpenter of today one must have the ability to read a blue print, and also be able to intelligently express himself by the aid of his pencil.' 'To be brief, he must understand architectural drawing, at least, in so far as it pertains to his own trade.' 'The carpenter should have some idea of the strength of materials that he uses in his work.' 'All carpenter foremen should understand the building code of the city in which they work, at least, in so far as it applies to their own trade.' 'A knowledge of the various woods used in the building in his locality is very essential to the progressive carpenter. A wood that will make a beautiful interior finish may be practically useless as an exterior finish exposed to the weather.' 'He must in fact, have a good knowledge of mensuration and some geometry.' 'A knowledge of contracts and building laws in relation to owner and contractors would be very valuable right here."

It is evident from the above that outside of becoming more specialized the trade of carpentry has remained the same. The same things that were essential then are essential now, and where is a more logical place to learn these essentials and fundamentals than in a school under competent instructors.

Eugene E. Hart, Instructor in Carpentry and Roof Framing, Building Vocational High School. Principal of Building Vocational Evening School, Cincinnati, O.

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Unemployment and Malnutrition

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Malnutrition is a "windmill" that I have longed to tilt at, but I lacked data, although I was particularly interested in the subject. Through the courtesy of Doctor Ella Oppenheim, of Washington, I am the fortunate possessor of a mimeographed copy of the proceedings of the Child Health Recovery Conference, held in Washington on October 6, 1933; also programs, examination cards and diet lists.

We really live our lives moment by moment, so with our great "Social Problems," the magnitude of our task appalls if we try to be too comprehensive at once. If we try to solve a fragment at a time perhaps we can solve that portion. I am not concerned about changing the "System"; if we change our own thought and try to solve the vital questions, I think that the system will adjust itself.

Secretary of Labor, Perkins, from time to time received reports of undernourishment of children, which made her uneasy. Checking and re-checking reports, it appeared to be a fact that 25 per cent of the children of school and pre-school age were undernourished; hence the calling of the conference on October 6th.

Briefly, I wish to impress on you the fact that Malnutrition is a vital and urgent problem; to arouse a sense of responsibility in your minds; to give you some slight understanding of the continuous sense of insecurity of the worker, and to recognize one of the chief by-products of the depression.

Federal Relief Commissioner Hopkins said: "There are 6,000,000 children in the United States getting public relief. They are, in the main, children of workers, children of parents that are taking the licking in this depression, on a pauper level of 50 to 60 cents per day."

Mr. Hopkins then announced that it had been decided to allow "Relief Funds" to be used for school lunches for children of the unemployed.

New York City showed considerable increase of malnutrition, after examining approximately 400,000 children.

For Example: Manhattan increased from 16 per cent in 1929 to 29 per cent in 1932. Bronx, from 13 per cent to 23 per cent.

Pennsylvania, excluding Philadelphia, —showed an average of 25 per cent from malnutrition; based on 667,000 to 1,000,000 examinations; some increase 45 per cent and some 100 per cent.

West Virginia in 1931 in a survey covering 34 counties and 42,219 school children, showed 23.1 underweight; Virginia sounds the warning that we shall in later years reap the harvest, in tuberculosis and other ills. Kentucky reports:—Examined 38,000 children and find 25 per cent undernourished.

Need I say more in proof that the problem exists?

Oddly enough North Carolina reports decrease of malnutrition among the children, except in a few poor spots, but reports malnutrition among the mothers. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt also spoke about the mothers. She said, "Many children are being born today whose mothers are physically below par."

"The figures that we have now appalled me at the very poor progress that we are making in the care of our mothers, and that has a very distinct bearing on the possibilities for the children of the future."

Mrs. Roosevelt also spoke of Puerto Rico, tracing the inefficiency and reluctance of taking responsibility in the people, back to the period when there was a food shortage there.

"Suggested Remedies."

Child Health Recovery Conference:—

The Chairman (Miss Grace Abbott) said:

"I wish it could be done by the father bringing home a pay envelope that is full . . . anything else is a poor, wretched substitute for what ought to be done."

Dr. Beatty (Utah) was blunt and plain:

"They need food and education." He implied that a great need for food was there and would have to be met.

Dr. Emerson:

"We should avoid . . . . increasing in anyway the people's fear."

Emergency Relief Administration:

Remarks by Dr. Haven Emerson— "They have asked if we would be willing to have the nurses recommend to them, families that they think should receive additional amounts for food. They would be willing to grant from $1 to $3 additional, merely on the recommendation of the nurse or the doctor."

Dr. Bailey B. Burrit:

"There is not much use in examinations . . unless recommendations are actually followed up in the home."

The Red Cross provided for lunches in 3,600 schools with 184,000 children.

Dr. Beatty (Utah)—Reports that they are trying to improve malnutrition by serving soup for school lunches.

Dr. Earle G. Brown—Secretary Kansas Board of Health, made what to my mind, is one of the most important suggestions for rural districts. He said:

"In some agricultural counties, we find that 70 per cent of the children, for whom we thought the information was correct, were not using milk.

"On the other hand, we found the largest proportion of milk drinkers, and the lowest proportion of malnourished children, in the counties having full-time health departments."

I have not mentioned the fathers. Cast your minds back to old times; the horse feeding on grass all winter looked fine; as soon as you started him to work he went to pieces unless you first fed him oats.

Nuff Said

Albert E. Edginton, R. S.,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

Appreciates Our Journal

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Looking over our journal from cover to cover (the March issue) I was interested in the editorial from the AMERICAN BUILDER. When that paper started it was "The Carpenter and Builder." Your editorials and official information are both valuable and interesting, so are all the rest of the pages. Correspondence was unusually interesting. I only hope every brother in the organization will read Brother Perry's letter.

I was saddened to note the death of Brother Cattermull who was with us so much in years gone by. I doubt very much if there is another carpenter in Indianapolis who knew him as well as I did.

I received many appreciative letters from carpenters who secured my little booklet "On The Square."

Any brothers wanting my latest leaflets "On The Square," or who want my book "Carpenters Square and Compasses" can receive further information by corresponding with me.

D. L. Stoddard,
R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

Another Appreciative Reader

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I, personally, wish to take this opportunity to compliment you on the splendid issue of "The Carpenter" for the month of March. It contains much valuable and informative material which I am sure our members will find very interesting

LeRoy Westervelt, F. S.,
L. U. No. 265. Hackensack, N. J.

Four States Have No Workmen's Compensation Laws

At its first convention, in 1881, the American Federation of Labor demanded stricter laws making employers liable for all accidents to employes resulting from employer negligence or incompetency. Later the A. F. of L. demanded radical modification of the unjust bar to recovery of damages based on the legalistic and judicial fellow servant doctrine, and its accompanying waiver of rights, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence, all of which were clever schemes devised to relieve employers from financial obligation toward injured employes.

As a result of organized labor's efforts, the State of Washington, in 1911, enacted the first adequate compensation law. Other States have followed the example set by Washington until now forty-four States and the District of Columbia have compensation legislation.

The justice of workmen's compensation is generally admitted. It is therefore regrettable that the legislatures of four States still refuse this meager equity to the workers who are the victims of accidents, often fatal, while engaged in the production of commodities and the performance of services solely for the private profit of their employers. Nevertheless, this basic right is still denied working men and women and their dependents in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Organized labor in these States has persistently fought for the enactment of appropriate workmen's compensation laws. But the industrial and legislative bourbons who dominate the legislatures have succeeded in blocking the proposal. Usually the outstanding persons opposing this legislation are those who have persistently fought adequate child labor laws and refused to recognize the right of their employes to organize in effective trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining in the adjustment of wages and hours and other working conditions.

The political and industrial leaders in these four backward States should cease their opposition to adequate protection for injured workers and their families and promptly enact up-to-date workmen's compensation laws. By so doing they will get more in touch with the general spirit underlying the President's Recovery Program.

New York Courts Refuse To Enjoin Union Workers

Organized workers in New York have won two big victories by decisions of New York courts.

In one case, the judge said he did not believe in government by injunction; in the other case the judge declared the National Recovery Act had deprived employers of the company union and the "open shop."

Following a hearing on petitions for injunctions and damages filed against each other by the Radio Factory Workers' Union and the Cornell-Dubilier Condenser Corporation, in the Bronx, Justice Charles B. McLaughlin of the Bronx Supreme Court said:

"I don't see much need for an injunction. I will not restrain organized labor. We don't want government by injunction if we can help it."

In Brooklyn Supreme Court, Justice Paul Bonynge denied an application for a temporary injunction to restrain a union from picketing.

The Kings County Haberdashers' Association, which controls 12 stores in Flatbush, sought an injunction against the Retail Hat and Furnishing Salesmen's Union, asking that the union's officers and members be restrained from interfering with its customers by picketing, approaching its employes or "doing any other illegal acts."

"Motion for temporary injunction denied with $10 costs," Justice Bonynge wrote. "The defendants have neither committed nor threatened any illegal acts. The law recognizes their right to spread the gospel of unionism and to picket places of business of recalcitrant employers. The plaintiff's assumption that the provisions of the National Recovery Act fortify their position is a mistaken one. Nothing in the act curtails the rights previously enjoyed by labor. Quite to the contrary, Congress has greatly strengthened the arm of labor by stripping its traditional enemy of two highly effective weapons, viz.: the company union and the open shop."

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Ego in moderation is good for man, it aids the development of character.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXVII

Marking for studding, joists or for openings, is not a difficult job, however, it must be done with care, if the proper degree of accuracy is to be attained. One of the first requirement, is a good pencil, well sharpened, with lead not too hard and not too soft. A pencil that is too hard, will not leave enough mark to be readily seen, and one that is too soft will wear away too fast. Another essential, is a good steel square, with the figures and graduation marks clearly visible, so that it will not be necessary to search for them. A good way to bring out the figures and marks on an otherwise good square, is to clean out the groves thoroughly, and then apply a coat of white enamel, allow this to dry until it will cut without smearing, and then with a sharp chisel shave off the enamel, which will leave the figures and graduation marks full of enamel, thus bringing them out so they can easily be read.

Top and bottom plates should be marked together, that is to say, the two plates should be laid side by side, and marked for the studding, with one operation. The body of the square should be kept tight against the edge of one of the plates, while the marking is done along the two edges of the tongue. The practice of making just one mark, and then placing a cross mark where the studding is to be placed is not only unsatisfactory, but it requires more time than the two-line marking. For instance, two operations are all that are necessary for the two-line marking, while for the one-line-and-crosss marking, three operations are required, one for the line, and two for the cross.

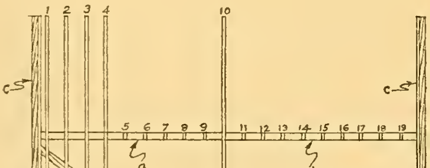


Fig. 381

For two-story buildings, where a ribbon or ledger board is used, the spacing from the plates should be transferred to the ribbon board. The same thing is true for the end-joists, onto which the studding are nailed; they should be marked to correspond with the bottom and top plates, which will prevent any variation in the width of the building from the bottom plate to the top plate. To mark these various pieces separately with the square, often results in differenes in their length as well as in the spacing, owing to the fact that the square can not be held exactly alike for the various operations. Another thing about marking, the line should be made as close to the edge of the square as possible, and only one line to

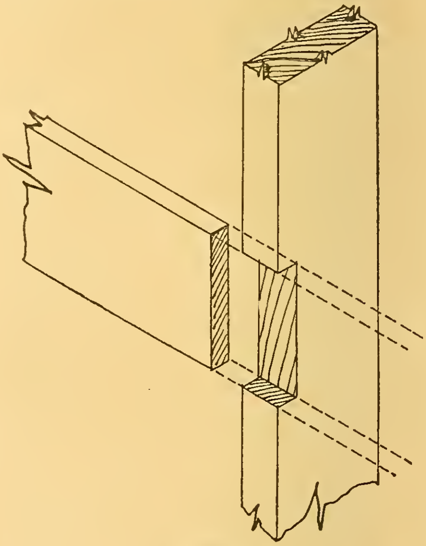


Fig. 382

the edge—practice of making two or more strokes along the edge of the square when marking, presumably to insure a definite mark, cannot be too severely condemned. Quite frequently it happens, that each stroke makes a separate line, which makes it confusing when you try to tell which line is supposed to be used. Men with unsteady hands more frequently indulge in this practice than those who are sure of their action; however, making superfluous strokes when marking, no matter who does it, is usually due to habit. Watch yourself the next time you do some marking, and see whether you yourself are entirely rid of this habit; if not, start at once to eliminate it.

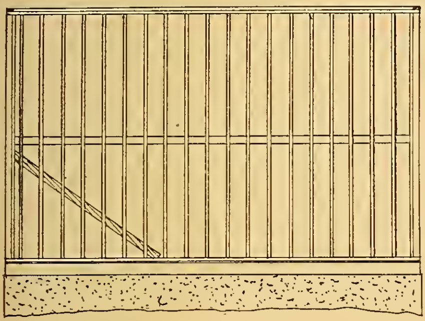


Fig. 383

Marking tools used in carpentry are: Pencil, scratch awl, knife, scribers, compass, gauge, chalk, chalk-line, and for emergencies, nails, which sometimes include finger nails. There are probably other marking tools, but these are all that come to my mind at this writing. The reader, no doubt, can think of some marking tools, which have played a part in his individual experience, or which might have more nearly a local significance, or which are used in particular branches of our trade and not in others. Marking means so much in carpentry, that it can either make or mar the usefulness of any mechanic.

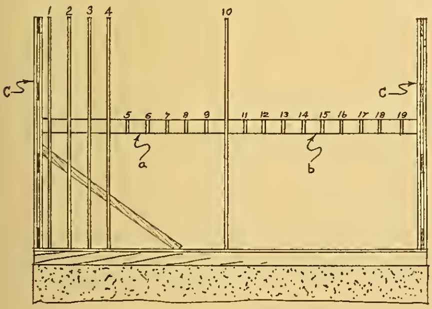


Fig. 384

In the previous lesson we dealt with framing and erecting one-story skeletons. In this lesson we take up skeletons for two-story buildings. Here, as in the previous lesson, we are not going into details, for the reason that most of this work becomes common knowledge to every carpenter very early in his experience; but, as we stated in the other lesson, it belongs to carpentry, and so we are treating it. Marking the top and bottom plates for the studding was explained in the previous lesson as well as in the preliminary remarks of this lesson, where we also explained marking the ribbon boards and the end joists for the studding. With these things in mind, we will turn to Fig. 381, where the corner posts, which should be erected first and braced, are marked c c. At d, we are showing a brace in place. Before any of the studding can be erected, the ribbon boards should be put up. The one marked a, should be fastened to the corner post and to the center studding, marked number 10, then the board marked b, should be nailed into place in the same manner. Now commencing with studding number 1, the studding are nailed into places in the order shown by numbers, one carpenter nailing the ribbon board, and another toe-nailing the studding to the bottom

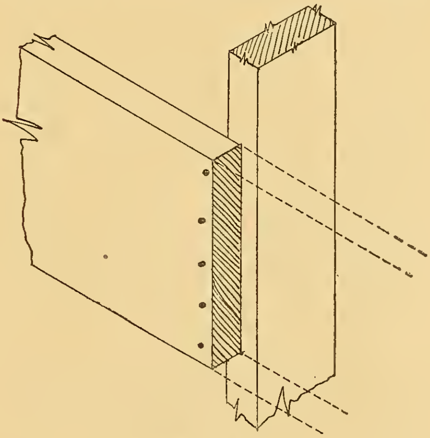


Fig. 385

plate while another man lifts the studding into place. Fig. 382 shows how the studding are notched to receive the ribbon board, and Fig. 383 shows the skeleton wall completed, including the doubled top plate.

Fig. 384 shows how to proceed on the sides where the studding are fastened to the end joists. Here, as in the other case, the corners marked c c, are erected first, then the joists marked a and b are nailed into place, as shown. Now, with a man nailing the joist to the studding and another man nailing the studding to the bottom plate, proceed to erect the studding in the order shown by numbers, 1, 2, 3 and so on. It will be noticed by referring to Figs. 382 and 383, that the braces shown are nailed on the inside, in order to keep them out of the way when the studding are erected. Fig. 385 shows how the joists are nailed to the center studding, which in Fig. 384 is marked number 10. Fig. 386 shows the skeleton wall completed.

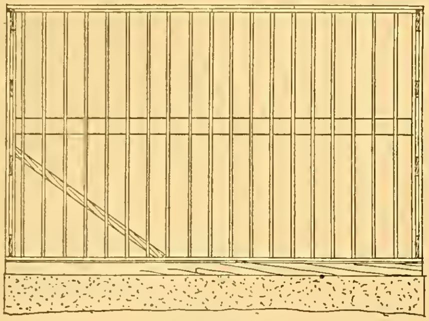


Fig. 386

In order that the reader will not be misled, we want to say that the braces shown on the illustrations, are given merely to show how braces should be nailed—no attempt has been made to show what constitutes proper bracing. The corners should be braced two ways on every story, and the walls should be braced enough to hold them in proper alignment. As a rule, proper bracing is governed by conditions or circumstances. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, other than the rule of substantiality.

In the next lesson we will take up framing rough openings in outside walls.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-THREE

There is a story about a man who was asked whether he knew how to play the fiddle. "I do not know, he said, I never tried."

I venture to say there are scores of building operatives who at some time or other find themselves in the position of the man who did not know whether he could play the fiddle or not. They never have tried their hand at many of the important phases of their trade, either for lack of interest, fear of responsibility, mental indolence or trusting good luck—that they may always get by—by doing some unimportant, routine work they were doing all their life.

Times have changed considerably a long time before this economic debacle has struck our globe. Rapid development in every province of engineering and particularly in building construction has compelled man to compete with machinery which costs less to operate, produces more work and is more reliable than man is, which is very unfortunate for the man.

There is, however, one thing that the machine will never replace and that is mind-power. It is therefore evident that in order to win the battle in this cruel war of competition one must direct all his efforts into the development of his mental powers no matter what the nature of his activities may be.

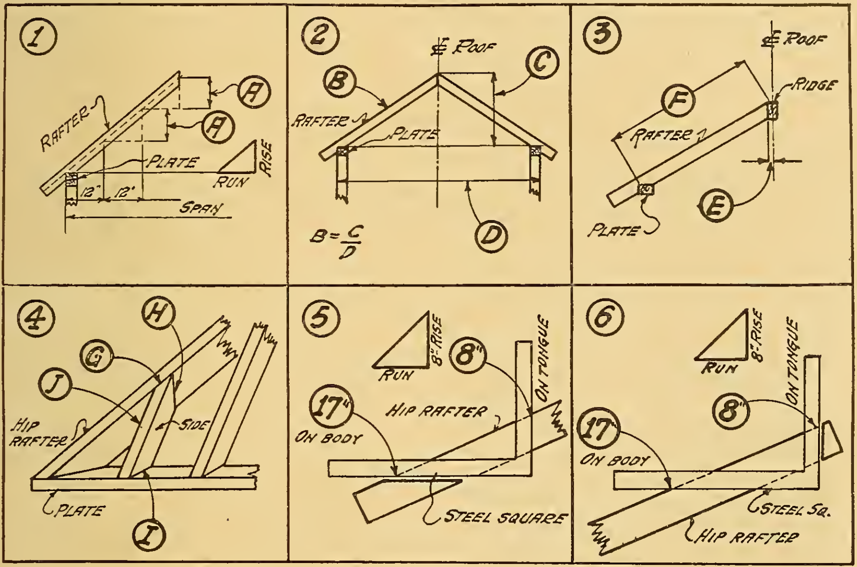
Did it ever occur to you that carpentry is the branch of building construction which requires more skill, more initiative, more inventive ability and technical knowledge than any other trade employed on an equal basis in the erection of buildings. It should be the highest ambition of each carpenter to measure up to the highest possible standard of his trade.

The above is particularly true of roof framing. As long as buildings are to be built, there always will be roofs to be framed.

There are machines on the market today which can accurately cut and shape rafters. They can produce roof members for a certain type of a roof, width and pitch. But no machine will ever be able to construct a roof of any shape, width, pitch, and above all satisfy the whim and vagaries of the architect. It takes a real carpenter to do that. And as long as a man can boast he can meet the situation, not necessarily in roof framing only, you understand, he need not worry to be out of a job.

It is an easy matter to test just how much mind does participate in the work you do. We propose to try it in a general way in this particular paper, using the diagrams accompanying this text.

Produce a pencil and a sheet of paper. Your carpenters' pencil will do and any kind of paper, even such as used for wrapping will answer the purpose.


1
RAFTER
A
A
PLATE
RISE
RUN
12"
12"
SPAN
2
B
℄ ROOF
C
RAFTER
PLATE
B = C/D
D
3
℄ ROOF
RIDGE
F
RAFTER
PLATE
E
4
H
G
J
HIP RAFTER
SIDE
PLATE
I
5
8" RISE
RUN
8"
ON TONGUE
17"
HIP RAFTER
ON BODY
STEEL SQUARE
6
8" RISE
RUN
ON TONGUE
8"
17"
ON BODY
STEEL SQ.
HIP RAFTER

Refer to diagram No. 2. Here the end view of a roof is represented. It is a plain gable roof, the rafters are 14 feet long and are spaced at 24 inches on centers. The building is 36 feet long. Draw a plan of this roof on your paper and determine how many lineal feet of lumber will be required. When we say "draw" we do not expect you to make a "drawing." This is the part of the draftsman and the architect. But any one certainly is able to make a line or a number of lines as nearly straight as possible and arrange these lines in the manner he thinks they should be. This is where the activity of your mind comes in.

In Fig. 4 a corner of a hip roof is shown. The building is 28 feet long and is 17 feet wide. There is a ridge board used on this roof. How many hip rafters will this roof require and how many common rafters will there be at each end? Make a rough sketch showing how the ridge board and the hip rafters come together.

Do you think the common rafters at the ends will be longer or shorter than the common rafters on the sides of the roof.

This writer will be only too glad to verify your sketches and replies if you will send a self-addressed envelope to L. Perth, 745 West Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEMS IN ROOF FRAMING

1. In diagram No. 1 what is indicated by letter "A"?
2. Referring to Fig. 2 define "B" "C" and "D." Formulate the rule for finding the pitch of the roof?
3. What does "E" indicate in diagram No. 3.
4. What is the name of the roof member indicated by "J" in diagram No. 4. What do letters "G" "H" and "I" indicate?

5. Explain diagram shown in Fig. 5 and 6. Formulate the rule which should be followed in shaping the respective cuts.

ANSWERS

1. The rise of the rafter per foot run.
2. "B" is the pitch of the roof. "C" is the total rise and "D" is the span. To find the pitch of the roof divide the rise by the span.
3. When ridge board is used in roof construction half of the thickness of same should be deducted from the length of the rafters obtained from the tables on the Steel Square. Thus in diagram 3 "F" is the theoretical length of the rafter. The actual length will be "F" minus "E".
4. The letter "J" indicates the "jack-rafter." "G" is the top cut against the hip. "H" is the side cut and "I" the bottom cut.
5. The diagrams in Fig. 5 and 6 represent the method of obtaining top and bottom cuts for hip and valley rafters. The following rule should be followed—"Use 17 inches on the body of the Square and the 'rise per foot run" on the tongue. 17 on the body will give the seat cut and the figures on the tongue the vertical or top cut.

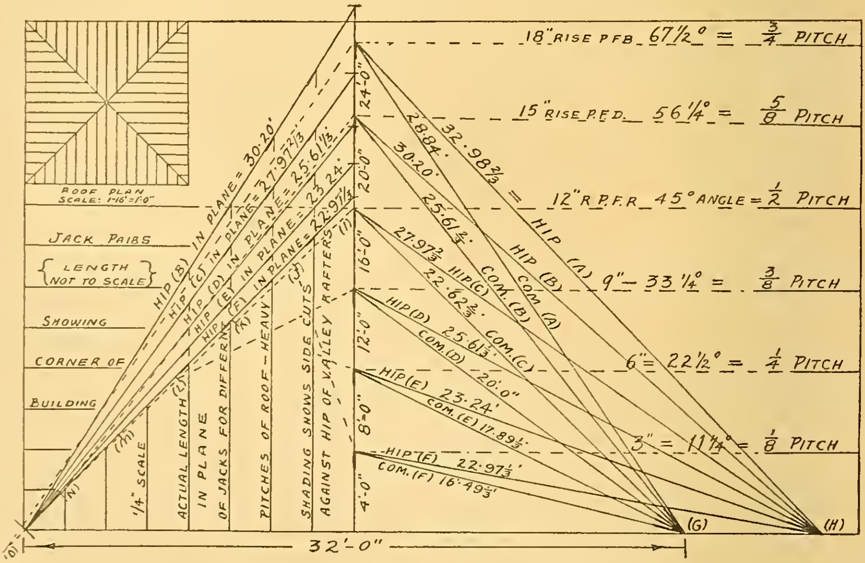
◆

Roof Framing Made Easier

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As Roof framing seems to be a regular feature of the "The Carpenter," I am submitting a drawing which I think will be interesting and may help some brother to work out another way to check his framing.

Peter A. Reilly,
Local Union No. 40,
Boston, Mass.


18" RISE PFB 67½° = ¾ PITCH
15" RISE P.F.D. 56¼° = ⅝ PITCH
12" R.P.F.R. 45° ANGLE = ½ PITCH
9" – 33¼° = ⅜ PITCH
6" = 22½° = ¼ PITCH
3" = 11¼° = ⅛ PITCH
ROOF PLAN SCALE: 1-16"=1'-0"
JACK PAIRS
LENGTH NOT TO SCALE
SHOWING
CORNER OF
BUILDING
HIP (B) IN PLANE = 30.20'
HIP (C) IN PLANE = 27.97⅔'
HIP (D) IN PLANE = 25.61⅓'
HIP (E) IN PLANE = 23.24'
HIP (F) IN PLANE = 22.97⅓'
(I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O)
¼" SCALE
ACTUAL LENGTH IN PLANE OF JACKS FOR DIFFERN PITCHES OF ROOF — HEAVY SHADING SHOWS SIDE CUTS AGAINST HIP OF VALLEY RAFTERS
24'-0"
20'-0"
16'-0"
12'-0"
8'-0"
4'-0"
32.98⅔ HIP (A)
28.84' COM (A)
30.20' HIP (B)
25.61⅓' COM. (B)
27.97⅔ HIP (C)
22.62⅔' COM. (C)
HIP (D) 25.61⅓'
COM. (D) 20'.0"
HIP (E) 23.24'
COM. (E) 17.89⅓'
HIP (F) 22.97⅓'
COM. (F) 16.49⅓'
(G)
(H)
32'-0"

SCALE: ¼" equals 1'-0"

Plan and elevation of hip roofs, showing relation of common rafter to hip and the respective lengths of each with the jacks flat to show cuts and lengths. All being obtained by descriptive geometry and square root for a check with the steel square to find the rise per foot run. Hip rafter lengths are obtained by measuring down at right angle from the 45 degree angle line a distance equalling the total rise for each pitch, and measuring to points (G) and (H), from points: (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) and (O).

A Beading-Plane Gauge

(By H. H. Siegele)

A very simple way of making a beading plane, and at the same time a gauge, is illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1, shows a perspective view of the device, indicating the position it is in when used as a beading plane. Fig. 2, shows an end view of the device and the timber onto which a bead is formed. Fig. 3, shows the results, when the device is used as a gauge.

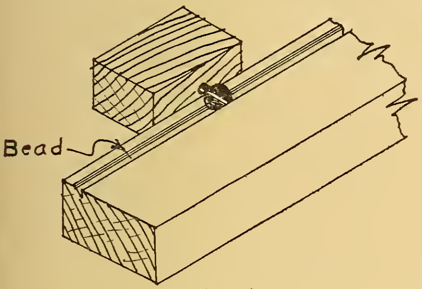


Fig. 1

A block of wood, and a flat-head screw is all that is necessary. The size of the bead, or the width of the gauge line, can be controlled by simply turning the screw in or out, whichever the case requires. Again, a very large bead would require a larger screw than a very small one. The groove in the head of the screw answers as the cutter and clean-out, which can be enlarged or deepened by means of a knife-blade file.

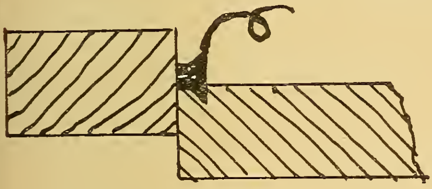


Fig. 2

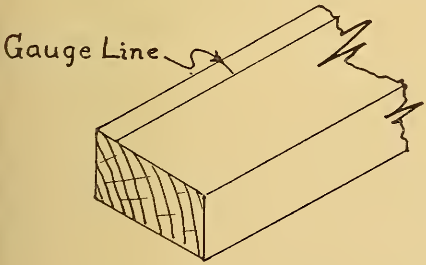


Fig. 3

After the groove for the bead is cut, as shown in Fig. 1, the corner of the material onto which the bead is cut is rounded with a plane and finished with sandpaper.

◆

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of "The Carpenter" Brother Frank Miller presents a problem to be solved. This same problem has already been ably solved and explained in two past issues of the "The Carpenter under the title of the "Picture Frame Problem." In the July issue both Frank De Guerre, L. U. No. 22, and C. L. Pelham, L. U. No. 1335, ably solved the problem and in the September issue, Paul I. James, Norwalk, Conn., gave the best solution for Mr. Miller to use as he gives data for both the square and the rectangle. Hope this will solve Mr. Miller's troubles and that we may see more of these difficult problems in the future.

Lon W. Skinner,
L. U. No. 678. Dubuque, Ia.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Assume the width of the walk to be X yard. The total area of this walk is obtained by multiplying the added sides of the building with the width of the walk plus its 4 corners and wants to equal 270 square yards.

Or in algebraic terms:

66 times X plus 4 times X squared equals 270.

This arranged to the basic form of a quadratic equation:

X squared plus 16.5 X minus 67.5 equals zero.

(The solution of this type of an equation is given in any book teaching algebra.)

X equals the square root of 135.5625 minus 8.25 or 3.393131 yard.

Then B equals 21.786262 yards and C equals 24.786262 yards (wanted exact).

3.393 yards are changed into feet and inches like this: Multiply by 3 for feet and get 10.179 feet. For inches multiply decimal fraction by 12 and get 2.148 inches. For 32nds multiply decimal fraction by 32 and get 4.7 or 5/32nd. 3.393 yards equal 10 feet, 2 and 5/32nd inches.

Conrad Herre,
L. U. No. 419. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting an answer to Brother Frank Miller's problem published in February issue of "The Carpenter."

Question No. 1. Exact width of walk 10 ft. 2 13/100″

Question No. 2. Length of C or longside 74 ft. 4 27/100 inches and Length of B Short Side 65′ 4 27/100 inches.

892 27/100 x 784 27/100 inches equals 699771. plus 7928 divided by 144 inches equals 4859 76/144 square feet divided by 9 equals 539 yards and 8 76/100 square feet or 64 square inches short of 540 square yards.

So he can keep on his own land.

Herman W. Scott,
Gardiner, Me.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Following is a solution of problem appearing in the February Carpenter submitted by Brother Frank Miller, L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Calif.

The square root of 270 yds. "Area of inner Rectangle" equals 16.4317 yds.

The square root of 540 yds. "Area of inner and outer Rectangles equals 23.2379 yds.

Difference in sides of Rectangles 23.2379 minus 16.4317 equals 6.8062 yds.

15 yds. plus 6.802 yds. equals 21.8062 yds. Width of outer Rectangle B

18 yds. plus 6.8062 yds. equals 24.8062 yds. length of Outer Rectangle C

24.802 x 21.8062 equals 539.92895844 yds.

6.8062 divided by 2 equals 3.4031 yds. on the width of Walk D.

This is as close to the correct solution as possible by using yards as the unit and extending fractions to four points.

E. J. Weekley, F. S.,
L. U. No. 3. Wheeling, W. Va.

This Free Book
Will Make Friends for You

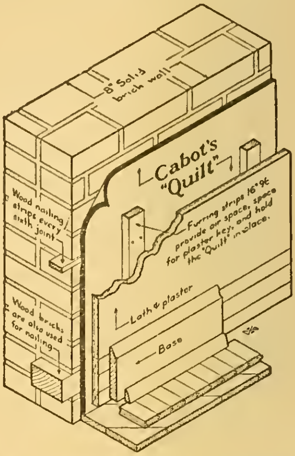

8" Solid brick wall
Cabot's "Quilt"
Furring strips 16" o.c. provide air space, space for plaster key, and hold the "Quilt" in place.
Wood nailing strips every sixth joint
Wood bricks are also used for nailing
Lath & plaster
Base

Fig. 2. 8″ Solid Brick Wall Insulated with Cabot's Quilt

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NRA

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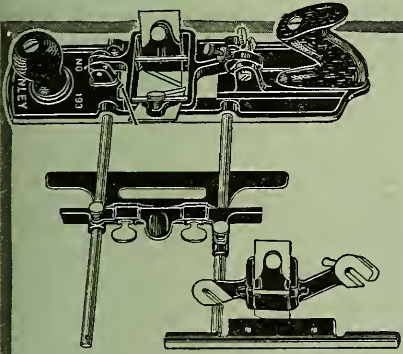
HANDY CANS AND BOTTLES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It's a Stanley Quality Tool — smooth strong castings; Stanley "Bailey" rosewood Handle and knob; tool steel cutters that can be resharpened like a regular plane iron; carefully machined parts all of which are replaceable.

See it at your Hardware Dealers
Write for descriptive Folder P47

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New Britain, Connecticut

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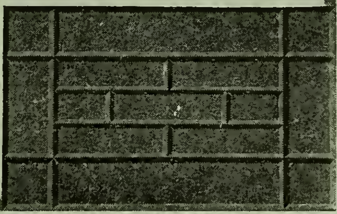

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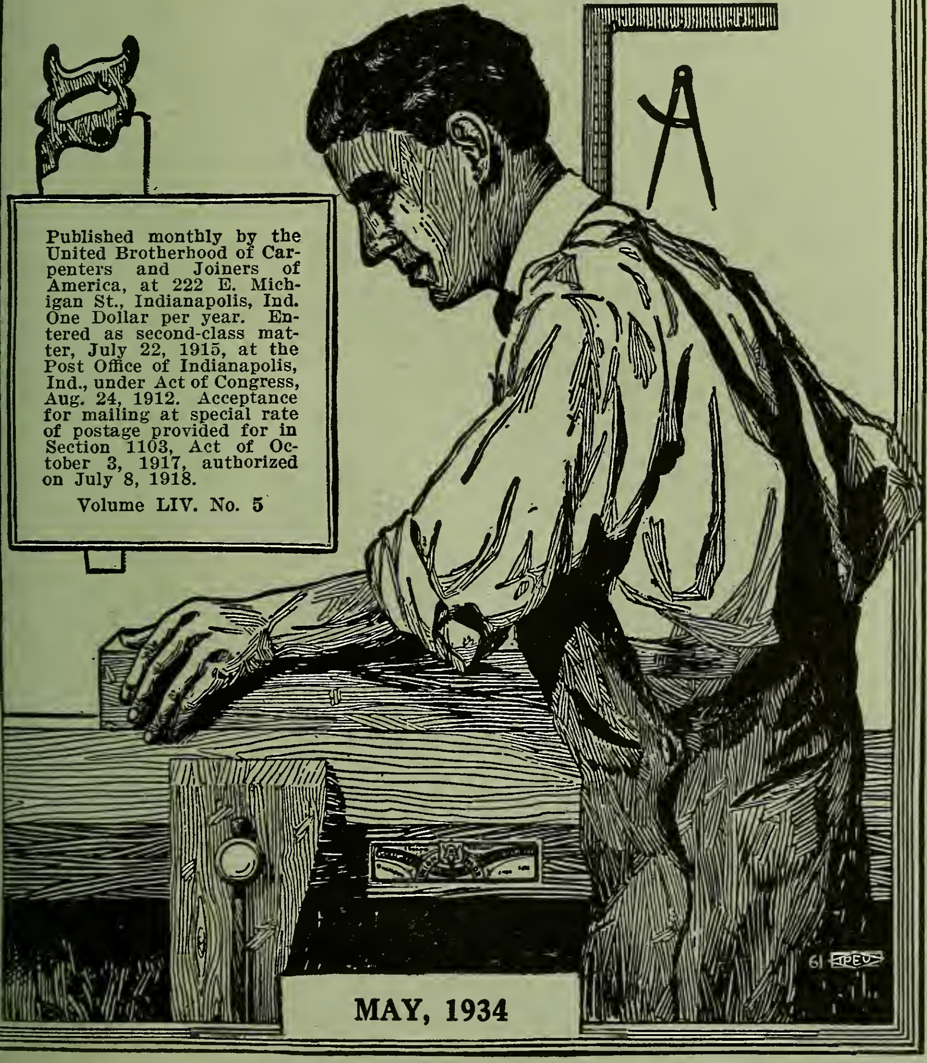
The CARPENTER



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Volume LIV. No. 5

MAY, 1934

Just A Woodworker

You're "just a woodworker," is that what you said,
Who "makes things of wood just to earn daily bread?"
—Is that all you see in this great craft of ours
That dates back to history's earliest hours,
To when some ancestor carved out a crude shelf,
Or a stool to sit down on to relax himself,
To when earliest man, in the best way he could,
Began, e'en though crudely, to "make things of wood"?

All down through the ages our craft played its part
With every developing science and art,
And as each new advancement was made by the race
This great craft of ours kept ever apace;
And with civilization, in its long forward sweep,
This good craft of ours has been able to keep
In a place most essential; where would man have been
If the woodworker ne'er had appeared on the scene?

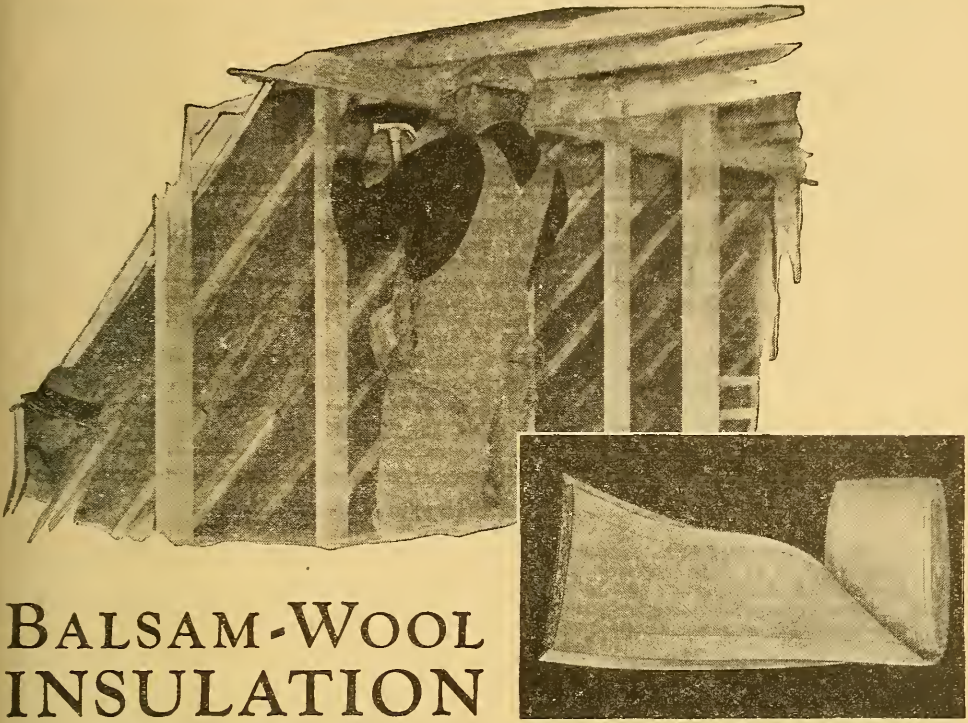
The savage in making his arrow and bow,
Or his spear, or his club, found it needful to know
How to work them from wood, and from this humble start
Has come all the skill of the woodworker's art.
The throne in the palace, the stool in the hut,
The bed the king sleeps on, the fisherman's cot,
The nobleman's carriage, from wheel unto shaft,
All, tribute must pay to the woodworker's craft.

How could modern humanity ever exist
Without tables and chairs, and the whole lengthy list
Of things made of wood, which we use all the time,
In every country, in every clime?
There are settees and consols, and great office chairs,
Plow-beams, beds, and washboards, in use everywheres,
And radios, and cabinets of many a stamp,
(And likewise the workman's own workbench and clamp.)

There are toothpicks, and bridges, and wagons and sleds,
And board walks, pianos, and fences and sheds,
Bookcases, wheelbarrows, picture frames, bats
For our baseballs, leadpencils, and racks for our hats;
Broom handles, peg-legs,—and all these have stood
For the good of mankind, and they're all made of wood.
And clothes pins, and street cars,—and we hope you'll excuse
Our neglecting to mention the houses we use.

There is no one man that stands out from the crowd,
No Edison or Fulton; fate has not allowed
That one man might claim to be greatest of all
'Mongst those who have answered the woodworker's call.
So when you've done your best to perform your own task,
(And really there's no more this old world can ask),
Though only a woodworker, lift up your head
And be proud of the way you earn your daily bread.

Frank Shiflersmith,
L. U. 1367. Chicago, Ill.



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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIV.—No. 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1934

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

A Nation's Strength

What makes a nation's pillars high
And its foundations strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that round it throng?
Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.
Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

GREEN FLAYS COMPANY UNION; CLAIMS IT DESTROYS WORKERS' RIGHTS

OFFICIALS of the American Federation of Labor were greatly pleased with the announcement by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, that the United States Government would prosecute railroad officials who persist in their violation of the labor section of the Emergency Transportation Act which outlaws the railroad company unions by prohibiting the railroads from maintaining them and influencing or coercing employes to join them.

It was pointed out that William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in his recent speech at Detroit, tore the company union into shreds before the large audience made up largely of automobile workers, specifically citing the Missouri Pacific Railroad's plan as a fair sample of these employer-organized and employer-controlled schemes conceived to attack the economic interests of working men and women.

Declaring that the company union is one of the methods used by employers to "deny the workers the free exercise of their right to join a union of their choice," Mr. Green said:

"The National Industrial Recovery Act practically outlawed company unions. It declared that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

"I believe that was the intent and purpose of Congress, to outlaw company unions, when it said that no worker would be compelled to join a company union as a condition of employment. I believe Congress meant what it said.

"The management of a company cannot set up a company union for the workers without in some way, by suggestion or by innuendo, requiring the employes, the timid employes at least, working for that company to become members of the company union set-up. There is coercion in it from the beginning to the end. When the worker knows that the management wants him to join a union he is afraid to say no and they have devious ways of letting men and women know that they want them to join a union which they have set up.

"A company union is fundamentally wrong. It is contrary to the provisions of the Recovery Act. It is a shadow without a substance. It is no union at all. It is merely an extension of the corporations' power over the economic strength of the workers.

"Did anybody ever see a group of workers going into a hall forming a company union? Did you ever see a group of them writing a constitution for their company union?

"Read the constitutions of company unions and you will find they were all written by the most highy paid, skillful lawyers in the country. They were handed to those who belong to a company union and who join a company union.

"Is it not enough for a corporation to manage its own affairs, direct its industry? Is that not enough? No, they want not only to control the industry but also the economic life of the workers. It is against this that we protest.

"The company union is fostered by the company. It is financed by the company. It is protected by the company. It is the child of the corporation and not a very legitimate child at that. It is the product of the best thought and mind of skilled attorneys and, of course, no workers are required to pay dues to it because the corporation pays the dues for them.

"No company union ever served the workers. Do automobile workers in Detroit ever expect to receive a redress of their wrongs through their company union?

"One great automobile manufacturer said that twenty thousand of his workers voted to accept his company union. That is a joke. I challenge that company to permit their workers to go away from their plant, off the company's premises, into their own hall and hold a secret election allowing each man and woman to vote in accordance with his conscience for the adoption of a union they want.

"The company union is a creature of the company's mind. The earnings of the company, made possible through the service of the workers, are used to pay the expenses of the company union. I will prove that.

"The Missouri Pacific Railroad had a company union. It was opposed to the bona fide trade unions. It went into the hands of a receiver. The company union did not serve it very well. When it went into the hands of the receiver, the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, Mr. Eastman, discovered from an examination of the books that during a certain period of a large number of years the Missouri Pacific had used $500,000 of the earnings of that road to foster, finance and maintain that company union.

"So he properly ruled that that was an illegal expenditure of the railroad's income and that the receiver must stop using any funds of the railroad to perpetuate, finance and maintain a company union.

"We got an idea there, because we think we can prevail upon Congress to write into the law that it is an illegal use of funds for any corporation, railroad or otherwise, to finance, maintain and foster a company union.

"I think if there is one way that is more reprehensible than another in opposing the exercise of the right of workers to join a Union it is to threaten them, to coerce, to silently scare them, to let them know through their management that the company union is there and the management wants them to join it.

"I think it is reprehensible for the management to prevent the workers from exercising their right under Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act."

NATIONAL STUDY SHOWS GENERAL INCREASE IN WAGES

ARGUMENTS for higher wages and shorter work periods are seen in figures on national income from 1929 to 1932, just made public by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Labor, as always during "hard times," suffered most, wages having fallen off 60 per cent and salaries 40 per cent. In comparison, property income dropped only 30 per cent.

The study of American incomes, showed that the national income dropped from $81,000,000,000 in 1929 to $49,000,000,000 in 1932, a decline of 40 per cent.

The income decline was worst in the construction industry, where the income distributed in 1932 was only 28 per cent of the 1929 total. Income in mining fell 60 per cent and manufacturing about 55 per cent in the four-year period covered by the study.

Incomes in the fields of Government, communications, food and food products manufacturers, electric light, power and gas were least affected.

Revealing the lack of balance between purchasing power and profits, the study shows that in the boom year 1929 the national income distributed to individuals was $2,000,000,000 less than that produced.

This surplus was retained by corporate individual enterprise, instead of being paid out in the form of higher wages and was used to pay interest and dividends in the "lean" years. Accumulated surpluses and assets were tapped in excess of income produced to the extent of $10,600,000,000 in the year 1932, the last included in the survey.

The study shows that of the total income distributed in 1929 labor received $53,000,000,000 or 65 per cent.

The maintenance of property income at only 30 per cent below 1929 levels was explained as due to maintenance of interest payments rather uniformly up to 1932 with only a small drop then.

That dividends are still well maintained and in fact are on the increase, while miserably low wages are being paid in industry, is shown by dividend reports of recent months. One account says dividend reports "make an optimistic showing."

Moody's compilation of dividend changes for the first half of January, for instance, lists the following: 33 initial, extra and special dividends; 31

resumed dividends, 10 increased, 17 paid on arrears of the depression, three reduced and two passed.

For the month of December, the same authority lists 53 initial, extra and special; 32 resumed, eight increased, 30 on arrears, five reduced and nine passed.

The New York Times' monthly compilation of dividend payments, as reported to the Commerce Department, listed totals of $123,000,000 in October, $259,000,000 in November and $192,000,000 in December. This was more than one-half of the peak figures of 1929 and 1930 for the same quarter, and only slightly less than the total for the final quarter of 1932.

Moody's service calculated that annual dividend payments on the average of December payment rates would amount to $1,023,400,000, compared to $987,000,000 on the basis of October dividend rates, and $2,601,000,000 in 1930.

ENGINEERS SURVEY BACKS SHORT WEEK

RESULTS of a seven-year fact-finding study of productive work, based on data of twelve billion man-hours in every major industry all over the country, the greatest amount of manhour data so far compiled, were presented at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers on December 14, 1933, by Dr. L. P. Alford, consulting engineer, and Joshua E. Hannum, editor of "The Engineering Index Service."

Reporting on their survey of productivity, wages and salaries, working hours, plant and organization capacities and agricultural versus industrial prices, the investigators presented the following as their findings of fact:

1. The amount of production in the past, as exemplified by the high level in the years 1927 to 1929, is not an all-time high but simply a high level to be not only equaled but even exceeded by an increase in the American standard of living. This is an absolute contradiction to the doctrine that we must stabilize at a lower standard of living.

Productivity is independent of business conditions, and in well-managed plants the rate of production continually increases and is independent of the expansion and recession of the business cycle. In such plants, it was found, the annual rate of increase, due to the increase in the skill and dexterity of the workers and managers, is from 6 to 8 per cent.

2. As to wages and salaries, the studies positively support the doctrine of high wages. Low wages and salary rates have been found to go hand in hand with low productivity, and vice versa.

3. "Our study of working hours absolutely supports the doctrine of the short work period. In 1931 thirty-five hours per week produced as much product as fifty-one hours produced in 1923."

Another study determined the optimum, or most favorable length of work week, for four basic industries—machine tools, pig iron, lumber and petroleum products. It was found that "the upper limit of optimum range in every case was substantially lower than the work week which prevailed down to midyear of 1933. In other words, it was found that the work week in these four basic industries was too long for maximum effectiveness.

"The lower limit of the optimum range for maximum effectiveness," Dr. Alford and Mr. Hannum said, "has been found from our data to be between thirty and thirty-five hours per week. The advocates of the thirty-hour week are thus supported in their position by our findings."

4. As for plant and organization capacities, it was found that in general small plants have the highest effectiveness of operating performance.

"Mass production methods," the engineers said, "can be applied successfully in small and medium-sized plants. The emphasis should be laid not on size but on the production method. We have worked out optimum size plants for these same four basic industries. In every case the range of capacity has been found to be a small plant. Thus, the findings show that decentralization is managerially economically sound. The basis of all our measurements was the number of man-hours worked per year, not the total quantity of output as is generally done."

AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS URGED BY A. F. OF L. COUNCIL

THE necessity of aggressive action to secure nation-wide security for the aged by the enactment of adequate old-age pension legislation in every State was stressed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the Federation's annual convention.

Twenty-five States now have old-age security laws, 19 mandatory and six voluntary, leaving 23 States whose old people are still cared for in almhouses and by public and private charity.

William Green, president of the Federation, sent copies of the A. F. of L. model old age security measure to all State federations of labor with the request that the officers have them introduced in State legislative bodies. This procedure was followed in the 34 legislatures which met in January. But persistent work is necessary to persuade the legislators of the 23 backward States to recognize and perform their duty to the dependent aged.

In describing the work in the interest of old age security performed by the American Federation of Labor during the year and the general need for pension legislation, the Council said:

"Wage-earners want most of all security of income during their producing years and assured income for old age.

"During the past year through State federations of labor and city central bodies the American Federation of Labor has carried on an aggressive campaign in behalf of old age pension legislation. Some progress has been made, but not as much as the urgency of the situation requires or as the workers hope could be recorded.

"Social justice legislation providing for the payment of pensions to superannuated workers was introduced in a number of States.

"In some instances where legislators could not be persuaded to vote favorably for this character of legislation, they did vote for the creation of commissions to study the subject and report at some future sessions of the State legislatures.

"In every instance where votes were taken, even though the measures were defeated, the workers have reason for encouragement because the number of votes cast could only be interpreted as an indication of the development of favorable public opinion in support of this legislation.

"It is the purpose and intention of the Executive Council to utilize every means at the command of the American Federation of Labor and to continue its efforts to secure the enactment of old age pension laws in the different States.

"We urge as a social obligation that adequate provisions be adopted so that every producing worker may be assured, after his productive years, of an adequate income, at least equal to the income earned at the time of retirement. By providing honorably for our citizens who have served us in their prime, we shall make social and economic adjustments necessary to the maintenance of business prosperity. We recommend that plans be developed to carry out these suggestions.

The Council listed the following 25 States as having old-age security laws:

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Voluntary Agreements Sound

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the NRA National Labor Board, stated a profound truth when he said that voluntary agreements between employers and workers are always preferable to "agreements" forced by an outside agency, such as the labor board.

There is food for thought in his statement for those who have vociferously shouted for more forcible action by the board. By waiting until sober second thought has had a chance to function, the board has obtained more lasting agreements in many cases than it would have by compulsion.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

BIG JOB IN REHABILITATION MUST FOLLOW UP RECOVERY

LARGE-SCALE plans for human rehabilitation "far beyond anything that has been done in the past" should follow up the country's program of industrial recovery, declared Lewis H. Carris, of New York City, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in an address before the National Conference on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons at Chicago.

"The new deal in government," said Mr. Carris, "is giving us also a new deal in man's attitude to man, in the employer's outlook on his responsibility to the employe and to the community, in the whole country's attitude toward conservation of human resources as well as material resources. There is need now, and the time is ripe, for the forces of rehabilitation to prepare for the biggest job in their history, to co-operate with and to seek the co-operation of the many other professional groups which can help to prevent much of what is otherwise impending disaster for thousands of men and women.

"Now is the time to reconsider what constitutes a handicap for work. Now is the time to seek through governmental sources the same public interest in and perhaps comparable financial support for human rehabilitation that we are observing in the rehabilitation of manufacturing and distributing machinery and practices, in employer-employe relationships, and in the conservation of natural resources.

"Much has been said of the extent of unemployment, of the destitution of those who have remained without employment for two or three or four years, and of the need for material relief. Not so much has been said or written of those results of the depression which are daily adding to the need for rehabilitating men and women—a job which will have to be done in the years immediately ahead.

"First among these results are malnutrition and all its consequences. Long continued unemployment has affected more than 10,000,000 families, numbering probably 40,000,000 individuals, in this country in the last three years. When one reads the reports of welfare workers in immediate touch with these families or, better still, talks to these workers and hears the observations that do not often get into the records, one cannot escape the conviction that a large proportion of these 40,000,000—those who are on relief rolls as well as those who are not—have been hungry and underfed, for weeks, months, and years.

"In the years immediately ahead, these underfed men and women and their grown children will return to our factories, mines, railroads, elevators, motor trucks, street cars, and other work places. It will be years—and possibly several generations—before the purely physical effects of their long-continued privations have been wiped out; for many this will never happen. Meanwhile, marked increases in public and industrial accidents, marked increases in illness of all sorts are inevitable.

"These undernourished workers will, for years, become more easily fatigued; they will, in many cases, be less alert to the health and accident hazards of their occupations; their co-ordination of sense organs—sight, smell and touch—with brain impulses will be less rapid. Only a miracle will save us from a marked increase in the frequency and severity of serious industrial injuries and diseases during the next five or ten years.

"We must seek not only to reduce unemployment by redistribution of work opportunities; not only to raise the standard of living by reducing hours and increasing pay rates; but also to conserve to a greater degree than has been true in the past, the life, limb, and general health of the American worker. Our great difficulty has been that production has been organized not to meet the needs of the individuals composing society; but to yield the greatest possible profit, in order that this profit might be reinvested in additional machinery and raw material which in turn could produce more profit. This philosophy of life has resulted in a steadily increasing multitude of individuals needing rehabilitation for the loss of sight or limb or for disability caused by disease; it has produced a much greater multitude who need rehabilitation in the sense of finding a job and adjustment to life."

ACCIDENT RECORD OF WOODWORKING INDUSTRY IN OHIO

(By Thos. P. Kearns, Superintendent, The Industrial Commission of Ohio)

WHEN ONE studies the accident statistics of the woodworking industry in Ohio, it is made clearly apparent that the hazards of operating woodworking machinery and the handling of woodworking tools are not to be dismissed lightly.

While 1932 was not a normal year, either as regards the numerical strength of employees of the industry or the man-hours worked, due to the unprecedented falling off in industrial activity, the accident rolls of the industrial group classified as lumber and wood products read like the casualty list of a major battle.

Occupational injuries in this group in 1932 numbered 3,528, of which 22 were fatal, 78 caused permanent partial disability, 731 over seven days lost time, 324 seven days or less and 2,373 causing no time loss but requiring medical attention. These figures represent actual claims filed with the Industrial Commission.

A review of this record by nature of injuries presents a strong indictment of the failure of woodworking employers to provide proper safeguards and safe working conditions and of the empolye for the failure to heed ordinary safe practices and inclination to thoughtlessness and carelessness. Woodworkers suffered 41 direct amputations, of which 39 were fingers, 3 asphyxiations, 108 burns and scalds, 625 crushes and bruises, 1,444 cuts and lacerations, 181 fractures, 445 puncture wounds, 372 sprains and strains, 16 dislocations and 293 injuries from causes not classified.

A further breaking down of the statistics discloses that 418 of the injuries were to the trunk, 189 to the head and face, 589 to the eyes, 302 to the arms, 322 to the hands, 1,258 to the fingers, 247 to the legs, 112 to the feet and 91 to the toes.

It is difficult to estimate the cost to the injury of these numerous mishaps but it is certain that it has been thousands of dollars and it is equally certain that much of this loss could have been prevented by a closer adherence to safety methods and safe practices. The loss to workers is shown in the fact that the 3.528 accidental injuries last year occasioned a loss of productive capacity totalling 209,413 days. Reduced to dollars and cents this woud represent a tremendous drain upon the economic resources of Ohio wood workers, even in a year when employment was at a low level.

This record should have a dramatic appeal to all affiliated with the woodworking industry in Ohio, not only from an economic standpoint, but by reason of the humanitarian aspects of the situation. These accidents have caused a tremendous amount of suffering and sorrow and our interest in human welfare demands that we take account of the great measure of needless infliction of physical pain and mental anguish that have accompanied them.

It should be patent to every woodworking employer and employe that their particular group has contributed its full quota to the 131,519 injury and occupational disease claims filed with the Industrial Commission in 1932 and that a greater stimulation of accident prevention effort is needed to bring the record nearer to a parity with the man-hour exposure of the group.

The lumber and wood products industry of Ohio has not accomplished any notable results in organized effort for safety, despite the fact that a considerable number of its representatives have worked diligently and persistently to that end, firm in the conviction brought about by the results in their own plants that safety really pays. It is to be hoped the efforts of these zealous advocates of safety will be reflected in a reawakening of interest in 1934.

* * *

When a man possesses a deep sense of obligation to humanity he will take advantage of every opportunity to render service to his fellow men. Selfishness can have no part in his life. He is mindful only of the well-being and happiness of others. His sojourn, however fleeting, is filled with achievement and the value of his goodly deeds can not be measured by the mere space of time. Co-operate! Organize.

ORGANIZATION AND THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER

IN spite of the fact that organization, unity of action, has benefitted the workers immensely, materially and intellectually, there are still workers, to whom membership in a union appears as something like a burdensome duty. They will eventually become members—especially if they "have to"—but in a way as though one has to submit to a somewhat disagreeable condition.

An attitude like that can only arise from thoughtlessness or from a regrettable misunderstanding in regard to the essential meaning of the principles of organization. To become a member of a labor organization should be considered not a sad duty but as the deliberate, voluntary act of a worker who knows what is what and who rejoices because he is able and permitted to co-operate with the forces, ideas, inclinations which are foreshadowing a better world for labor, for its sons and daughters.

The most desirable kind of organization exists where its members keep a close mental relationship with the organized body. Entirely wrong it would be to see in it almost nothing but compulsion to which one submits unwillingly. Such a wrong conception would soon lead to fatal weakness, disintegration, and would extinguish all progress towards greater accomplishments. A stifling uniformity may be necessary for institutions based on forced discipline but the further an organization is from such an ideal of servile minds the better will it develop.

It is harmony of organic growth which produces variety of color and form, the complete whole of which we admire in a flower. Analogously will the organized activity of human beings, imbued with a spirit of solidarity, result in a perfection of social harmony between them.

Every individual worker needs the trade union organization. Through it only can he become an individual, conscious of his own dignity and of his own rights. Without it he is of no significance whatsoever in this hard world of industry. On the other hand again, the trade union also needs the individual worker, not merely as a dues paying member but more so as an active intelligently co-operating individual. As such he assists together with the others to increase the power of the trade union, helps to increase the spiritual and moral capacity of the organization. It surely makes a big difference whether the organization is composed of such active members, or whether its composing elements are unthinking and indifferent.

In organization it is not alone quantity that counts, quality also is necessary to meet the requirements of the great struggle.

All the workers, every one of them, should be organized, but they also should be conscious of the fact that it is their spirit, their insight, their courage which will give character, endurance and strength to the organization. As many brooks, rivulets, and rivers make a big imposing stream so in the end do the abilities and capabilities of the individual members give the organization significance and stamina.

There is no antagonism between the right union and individual. Both need, inspire and strengthen each other.

There is bitter strife enough in this topsy-turvey world of hostile interests, but in a labor organization it should not find a fertile soil. Its grand purpose should bind the members together in friendly understanding and brotherhood. A strong unity in regard to the involved principle and to the final aim make all petty considerations, personal quarrels, etc., appear unimportant, unworthy of a noble cause.

For all these reasons members of a labor union should not be stingy with their help, participation and co-operation towards the union. What they give they will get back ten fold. The dues they pay will multiply finally in higher wages, in a more human existence. The time they spend in meetings, committees and agitation will gain for them shorter work hours, more time for recreation and leisure.

But that is not all. With the development of the organization the individual member not only gains materially but also intellectually. The experience gathered by him in fighting the battles with and for his brothers provides him with a deeper understanding and better judgment which makes him more able and determined to stand up for his organization and his rights. He walks erect and despises crawlers and toadies. He can neither be cowed by brutalities nor taken in like a Henry Dubb by a condescending smile. In short he gets rid by and by of all traces of the slave complex and the slave morality which make things easy for the professional slave drivers. He ceases to be a mere "hand" and becomes a real person. The greater the number of such persons in an organization the greater the power the latter will have and the less stagnation is to be feared. The total of all possibilities and activities of an organization is represented in the expression of individual energy and determination in the total of its adherents.

The hopes for the future and the guarantee for the satisfactory ending of present struggles are based on such close connection between organizations and their memberships. The outcome of strikes, lockouts and other conflcits depends on this connection. Where it exists the organization will prove strong and unconquerable.

THE NEW DEAL

(By H. H. Siegele)

"THE age of perpetual plenty for all," the philosopher said, "will come when the good things of life will be distributed on a basis of need, and not on a basis of greed. During the depression, when millions of people were in need of the three chief necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter, a great deal was said about overproduction. The farmer, they said, was raising too much wheat, too many vegetables, too much beef and too many pigs. The manufacturers, we were told, made too many shoes, too much clothing and altogether too much of everything. The building trades were held responsible for having built too many houses and too many places of business. Overproduction was playing havoc with everything, everywhere. That was the cry that went out, but it was a false alarm. Maldistribution by reason of curtailed purchasing power was causing the trouble. Underconsumption was the fact—overproduction was merely an alibi. There isn't too much food, so long as there is a hungry soul suffering for want of it. There aren't too many shoes in existence when people of necessity go without them; and there isn't too much clothing, when honest men and women with their children go in rags. There is no overproduction of houses, when families, unwillingly, double up because they are unable financially to pay rent, or to own a home. If all of these human wants were satisfied, there would not be a vacant business house in this whole United States, while the ranks of the unemployed would be changed, as by a miracle, into prosperous and self-respecting working men and women. Happiness would reign supreme and we would find ourselves living in the era of perpetual plenty for all."

The philosopher had in mind the New Deal, and was wondering whether in the long run, it would bring to pass the things he had more and more advocated and hoped for as he grew older. The New Deal, until it was put into action under the NRA, seemed to be just another one of those high-sounding phrases, which meant only that. But when something was being done, that was different. Working hours and the work-week were to be shortened, and men were to be re-employed. Wages were to be raised, and the minimum wage was to be a substantial living wage. It all sounded almost too good to be true, but when the blue eagle came out, and soon appeared everywhere, with but a few exceptions, the philosopher was almost ready to accept the New Deal as the harbinger of his hoped-for age of perpetual plenty. In the light of these things, why should he not? Did we not have most of the principal good things of life in abundance? And were we not able, with our improved machinery, to work out a system of distribution so that everybody would be clothed, fed and sheltered? "Surely," the philosopher thought, "we have everything, and if the New Deal can supply a system of just distribution, this world will be better, and I might yet live to see the day when the products of labor will satisfy the needs of humanity, rather than being the chief object of greed." But deep down in the philosopher's sub-conscious thinking there was something that kept him waiting, and waiting, wondering. Weeks passed, and many things transpired. There was talk of a processing tax, presumably to raise the price of wheat; and the price of cotton was to be raised in the same way; and the price of pork; in fact, commodity prices were to go up.

"I do not understand," the philosopher said one day, shaking his head, "how a processing tax on wheat will help the working man; he will have to pay just that much more for his bread. I can not see how it will help the farmer, excepting the wheat farmer, for his flour will cost him more. But there it is, a processing tax on wheat, which the consumer must pay, and the proceeds are to be used to reduce the wheat acreage for the sole purpose of raising the price of wheat, while the consumer will have to pay still more for his bread. Here is the way it works: When the tax goes on, we pay the tax, by paying more for our bread. Then the tax is used for the purpose of putting the price of wheat up higher, and we pay that too, by paying still more for our bread. This isn't so bad for those who are working, or those who have had their wages raised, but it is an injustice to those men and women who are still out of work, with little, if any, prospects for a job."

The processing tax, at first, did not arouse the philosopher so much, but when it came to using this tax money to pay for destroying millions of acres of cotton, he knew that such a thing could not be tolerated in his hoped-for age of perpetual plenty for all.

"It is a shame," the philosopher went on, "that the government should feel called upon to spend money to destroy fundamental necessities of life, when the same money could have been used to clothe the millions who are going in rags; or to feed the hungry, who seem to be with us always."

What the philosopher could not understand, was the inconsistencies of the government, which on the one hand, was trying to reduce production by reducing the acreage, while on the other hand it was spending millions of dollars to reclaim land and to teach farmers how to, as the saying goes, raise two stalks of farm products where previously he raised but one. He could not understand why the government loaned money to farmers to buy seed for planting, for instance cotton, and when the cotton was raised, it paid the same farmers for destroying it; all of which, if it would bring about the desired results, would raise the prices of everything the working man needs for the support of his family.

"It is strange," the philosopher continued, "that statesmen, if they can be called statesmen, can not see the lack of consistency in almost at the same time, appropriating money for the production and the destruction of fundamental necessities of life. Moreover, while this paradox of production and destruction is still before them, these statesmen call upon everybody everywhere to relieve suffering by means of another paradox, Charity, which brings in the same basket, as it were, bread and disgrace to the suffering victim.

"The needs of humanity," the philosopher concluded, with a sigh, "can not be supplied through a policy of destruction and charity, but rather, we need a system of distribution that will, at the minimum, supply first the living needs of all; and then, if there is anything left, store the left-over away for future distribution. Destroying necessities of life under any conditions, is fundamentally wrong, and it becomes a crime against humanity, when it is done in the face of even one soul, who is suffering for want of it."

Words of Wisdom

Those who reprove us are more valuable friends than those who flatter us.

Be patient with everyone, but above all, with yourself.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, and virtue is its sun. The two are never far apart from each other.

Man was given a tongue that he might say something pleasant to his fellow men.

An automobile is the only thing that can run around with the muffler wide open.

It requires less philosophy to take things as they come, than to part with things as they go.

Do not acquire the reputation of being an obstructionist. Do something for the good of the organization.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1934

Unemployment Insurance

NOW that our economic structure seems safe from the disintegration that has been threatening, it is high time to plan against conditions that upset economic balance. While we do not know all the forces, there are some that stand out conspicuously. One of them is unemployment.

Our whole basis of living requires each person to have an income or to be cared for by some one with an income. Employment is the source of income. When the job goes, the whole basis of living is gone. Not only are the individuals' lives demoralized but also their contractual relations with individuals and business undertakings. These simple facts explain why unemployment is so demoralizing to society. In addition unemployment is demoralizing to the individual, for work is an essential means of personal development and expression. Unemployment is a social as well as an economic evil. We cannot in the immediate future at least abolish unemployment for it is an accompaniment of change. We can however avert some of the worst consequences of unemployment while we bridge the way to new jobs. The method which has been most widely sanctioned in modern industrial countries is unemployment insurance.

The various plans for unemployment insurance that have been tried give opportunity to study experience as a basis for developing plans adapted to conditions in United States. Briefly the various plans may be summarized thus:

The way was led by the Ghent Plan which supplemented trade union unemployment benefits. The English plan provided a central fund to which the State, certain employers and employes contributed and from which limited benefits were paid in accord with specified standards. The German plan established a corporation (to avoid difficulties due to a federal government). Employers and employes paid into a central fund contributions in proportion to classified wages. Similar benefits were paid, limited in time and amounts. Social upheavals of the past twenty years changed elements in these basic plans materially, but the essential principles remain. To these methods, discussion in United States has added an additional proposal—reserves varying from plans for individual accounts and funds for an industry. This proposal tries to make regulation of unemployment profitable to the industry and depends upon analogy between reserves for wages and reserves for these industrial purposes.

In recent months consideration has been given to development of reserves for an industry under the machinery set up by its code.

While opinion is crystallizing as between reserves and general fund pooling risks; as between state-wide systems or plans covering competitive areas, separate industries or groups of industries or the whole country; as between governmental agencies or corporations for public service, two proposals important for whatever decision is finally rendered in these various methods, are before Congress for action. Of fundamental importance is adequate appropriation for our Federal Employment Service to provide the machinery through which any unemployment insurance measure must operate. An adequate, well-functioning service is a prerequisite to additional social legislation.

The second measure is the Wagner proposal for a 5 per cent excise tax on payrolls against which local contributions to unemployment insurance should be credited. Favorable action on these two measures will facilitate decisions in unemployment problems.

America Lags in Rehousing

RECCURRENCE of slum fires in American cities is a ghastly reminder of the tragedies of the "warrens of the poor." In New York's most disgraceful district five children and three adults were recently trapped and perished. How many victims this form of man's inhumanity to man claims each year would make an appalling total.

Fire prevention is possible in all cities. Only the greed of landlords and the indifference of the public makes it difficult to bring about better conditions. According to New York's Tenement House Commissioner, Langdon Post, there has not been a fatal fire in any of Manhattan's new-law tenements.

What is needed to bring home to American cities is their failure in meeting housing needs of workingmen's families. Cities and States alone can undertake the task of razing slums and rehousing the six million or more families in need of decent homes. But the Federal Government stands ready to help with loans and grants.

So far only five States have passed proper laws authorizing co-operation in housing projects with the Public Works Administration at Washington. Only Milwaukee and Los Angeles among the larger cities have charters permitting them to go ahead without special State legislation. The States are holding up the Government's rehousing program.

Since the war, England has rehoused one-eighth of her population in 2,000,000 houses, many of the cottage type with garden space. Germany, France and Belgium have made marked progress in rehousing their people.

The United States, richest nation in the world and urgently in need of a great rehousing movement, has hardly begun.

Judge Prohibits Antiunion Employer from Using the Union Label

JUDGE Calvert of Denver, Colorado, issued a permanent injunction prohibiting Boris Robbins, operator of the Monarch Press and Universal Press, from using the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on printing produced in his two shops, which are nonunion plants.

The injunction was a culmination of an investigation which the Allied Printing Trades Council began a number of months ago. Robbins claimed that he acquired the label through the purchase of second hand type.

Union officials point out that while this is not the first time that a conviction has been secured on the illegal use of the union label in Denver, the granting of this permanent injunction in this particular case will have an important bearing and influence on such printing firms who are suspected of the illegal use of the allied label.

"In The School of Adversity"

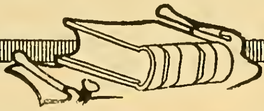
Those who learn in the school of adversity are apt pupils. Many valuable lessons are impressed upon the mind and when properly applied help to build a firm, substantial prosperity.

Adversity is the true test of friendship—it is the acid test. It weeds out the flatterers and throws the spotlight on friendship.

In adversity a man may lose his friendship, his money and his business but if he keeps his self-confidence he is up before he is down.

Business depression is not a good thing for any country. It is the test of fire and only the courageous survive. Business depressions help business to build upon a firmer foundation—they separate the chaff from the wheat and point the way to success.

Official Information



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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Montgomery, Ward & Company Give Contract to Open Shop Contractor

Montgomery, Ward and Company, operators of a large number of department stores, have awarded a contract for the erection of a new building at Duluth to F. J. MacLeod, open shop contractor, according to recording Secretary Emil Strandin of Local Union 361, Duluth, Minn.

For years MacLeod has been an advocate of the open shop and in his attempt to spread his plan of employment he has brought to Duluth non-union men from other cities, and in this action he has the assistance of the Citizen's Alliance and other anti-union organizations.

Local Union No. 361 desires the members of our Brotherhood to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of Montgomery, Ward and Company and to adhere to the policy of our organization to support and give assistance to our friends and those who co-operate with us. Therefore our members should refrain from patronizing or making purchases of any kind from this company.

Carpenters Stay Away From Chicago

Due to the fact that many thousands of our members are unemployed, we must again warn against coming to Chicago to seek work. Members in other jurisdictions will do well to heed this warning.

At no time since the depression set in have building trades jobs been so scarce as they are just now.

The tight-fisted attitude of the bankers; their persistent refusal to make building loans; the tax muddle and the excessive real estate tax burden; the excessive building loans made during the boom years and a number of other irrational practices during the boom years have resulted in many thousand of distress cases, foreclosures and loss of real estate equity, as a result of which there is no market for real estate mortgages, and no market means no loans, for bankers will make loans only when they can find investors who will buy mortgages.

The World's Fair work so prominently and misleadingly played up by the press amounts to but "a drop in the bucket." Only a very small percentage of our many thousand of unemployed members can find work.

For your own good stay away from Chicago unless you have enough money to pay your way without seeking employment. And by all means bear in mind that we are not in a position to give aid to any member who may come here and find himself in distress.

CHAS. H. SAND, Sec.,
Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

Stay Away From Miami, Florida

Contrary to the reports that you may see in the papers from this section, there is no boom in Miami and we are able to handle all building activities that may be planned in the future as well as at present. We have about 456 members in this Local Union and there are only about 100 men on an average that are working. Kindly take notice and give Miami a wide berth in your travels when looking for work.

Clarence E. Miller, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 993. Miami, Fla.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Ottumwa, Iowa, as there is but little building going on there at the present time. Only a few jobs are now in course of erection in that city according to information received from B. B. Hall, recording secretary of Local Union 767, who advises they have more than enough members to handle the work.

Increased Building Construction Promised for Westfield, Mass.

Building construction shows some improvement in Westfield, Mass., according to information received from Anthony Masaitis, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 222 of that city.

Among proposed work is the erection of the State Armory. In order that all carpenters might assist in stabilizing the building industry and enjoy improved working conditions, the Local Union reduced the initiation fee for the month of April.

Organized Labor Urged to Mobilize Its Influence in Favor of Wagner-Lewis Unemployment Insurance Bill

A ringing appeal to officers and members of organized labor throughout the United States to mobilize the influence of the labor movement in the interest of the prompt enactment by Congress of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill has been issued by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Although the measure has the emphatic approval of the administration, the anti-labor bourbons who oppose any protection for the army of jobless and their families are mobilizing subversive interests in all parts of the country in opposition to the measure. This opposition, it is pointed out, makes it imperatively necessary for the millions of organized workers to inform their members of Congress at once that it is their sincere desire to have the bill promptly enacted into law.

"The Wagner-Lewis bill, designed to advance the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation in the different States, is of great importance to the working people of the nation," Mr. Green said. "The bill provides for the imposition of a five per centum excise tax by the Federal Government, upon employers' pay rolls; said tax to be refunded to employers where under the operation and administration of a State Unemployment Insurance Law the employer has made contributions toward the creation of unemployment reserves or to a state unemployment insurance fund.

"The American Federation of Labor has endorsed this measure and is giving it whole-hearted and enthusiastic support. This proposed legislation marks a very direct and definite step forward in the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation. It is hoped and believed that following the enactment of this law, unemployment insurance legislation will be introduced and passed by a large number of state legislatures within a reasonably short period of time.

The working people of the country stand in great need of the enactment of unemployment insurance laws. The benefits of such legislation will be reflected in the establishment and maintenance of purchasing power during periods of idleness and in the relief from human distress and human suffering which the payment of unemployment insurance benefits will provide.

Not only will the unemployed worker and his family be aided, but in addition, the whole community will share indirectly in the economic and social benefits which will flow from the application of just, equitable and fair unemployment insurance legislation.

The opponents of this legislation are active, doing all they can to prevent the Wagner-Lewis Bill from becoming a law at this session of Congress. That means that the friends of this Bill must give it their immediate support and call upon others, to join with them in appealing to the Members of Congress to vote for the Wagner-Lewis Unemployment Insurance Bill.

March Building Shows Large Gain

According to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, March contracts for construction of all descriptions amounted to $179,161,500. This was almost twice the total reported for February and about three times the volume of March, 1933. Increases over both the previous month and March of last year were scored in each of the four principal classes of construction.

For the first quarter of 1934 contracts totaled $462,341,500 as contrasted with only $196,026,800 in the corresponding quarter of 1933. For residential building the gain over 1933 to date amounted to about 46 per cent; for nonresidential building the increase was almost 85 per cent; for public works the 1934 volume was more than three and one-half times the size of the 1933 total; while for public utilities the first quarter's total was about two and one-half times as great as in the corresponding period of 1933.

Contracts awarded in March showed gains over February in each of the thirteen Dodge districts except southern Michigan, where a relatively unimportant decline was reported. Gains over March, 1933, were universal throughout the thirteen districts. Likewise, for the initial quarter of 1934 contracts showed gains over the corresponding quarter of 1933 in each of the districts without exception.

The Dodge bulletin states:

"During the second quarter of 1933 contracts for all classes of construction in the thirty-seven states as a whole totaled $236,086,600. For the second quarter of 1934, contracts in the same territory should exceed $375,000,000 by a fair margin.

"Of the contract volume for the second quarter of the current year it is probable that at least 70 per cent of the total will represent publicly-financed undertakings. During the initial quarter of the year this class of work, totaling almost $350,000,000, represented 75 per cent of the contract total."

Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The Thirty Seventh Convention of the Massachusetts State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, March 24, 1934, at the Labor Temple, Worcester, Mass., by Brother Daniel S. Curtis of L. U. 877, who, after welcoming the delegates, introduced the Honorable Mr. Mahoney, Mayor of the City of Worcester. The Mayor delivered an interesting address and conveyed a warm welcome to the delegates. The Reverend Father Fitzgerald then invoked Divine Blessing on our deliberations.

In view of the fact that we had gone through almost four years of a very trying period, a convention of meager attendance was anticipated. In accordance with this thought, the convention time was reduced to a two-day period and held on Saturday and Sunday in order to lighten the expense as much as possible. Contrary to expectations, our roll call showed eighty-five delegates present from all parts of the state, and far from being depressed, the delegates brought with them an atmosphere of cooperation and that "put your shoulder to the wheel" spirit, such as has not been seen in many conventions of the past.

We were surprised and pleased to find in our midst our Second General Vice President, James M. Gauld, and in short order he was on the speaker's platform and in his congenial way conveyed the respects and well wishes of our General Officers, and expressed his regrets that they were all confined to the General Office with pressure of business and could not be present. Brother

Gauld delivered a very interesting talk on the Building Industry Code, pointing out the danger spots and advising the delegates to contact the various districts pertaining to the setting up of regional areas and the creation of wage rates. He also enlightened the delegates on the existing conditions throughout the country, pointing out the difficulties confronting organizers in extremely low wage rate areas.

Brother Charles N. Kimball, our New England Organizer, and, I believe, one of the oldest organizers in point of service, spoke in detail on many of the problems confronting our members, and urged the full co-operation of all units in the state if we expect to make any forward progress.

Two resolutions were adopted by the Convention One submitted by the California State Council pertaining to the organizing of the air craft workers, and the other from the Boston District Council asking that the Government expedite their P. W. A. Program.

In the election of officers, Edward Thompson of Salem, was chosen as President; H. Caron of Fall River was elected Vice President, and William Francis of Boston was elected Secretary.

Brother Gauld was called upon to install the officers.

The Executive Board will decide in which city the next convention will be held.

William Francis, Secretary.

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Local Unions Chartered

Piedmont, Ala.

Mullens, W. Va.

Rusk, Tex.

Brigham, Utah.

La Grange, Ga.

Gilbert, W. Va.

Raymond, Wash.

Welch, W. Va.

Paducah, Ky.

Port Washington, Wisc.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Gastonia, N. C.

Memphis, Tenn.

Unusual Coincidence

Thaddeus S. Gurley, John Koch, and Clinton Witman, all members of Local Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Indiana, each born on the same date—April 7, 1869, and admitted to the Brotherhood April 22, 1890, August 8, 1900, and March 8, 1901, respectively, all made application for the Pension on the same day and each application was approved on the same day, April 16, 1934.

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Local 482, Jersey City, Loses Pioneer Member

Michael J. Walsh, one of the most widely known members of our organization in Hudson County, New Jersey, and a member of Local Union 482 of Jersey City for 45 years, died February 16, 1934, at the age of 81 years.

Brother Walsh joined Local Union No. 8 of the former United Order of Carpenters in 1882 and with that Union came over to our organization on November 1, 1888.

For many years he was business agent of the Hudson County District Council of Carpenters and in that capacity played an important part in instituting the 44-hour week and other improved working conditions.

In 1910 he was elected business agent of the Hudson County Building Trades Council and continued in that office until failing health caused his voluntary retirement in 1932.

He also attended many general conventions of our organization including the 22nd general convention held at Lakeland, Florida, in 1928. Brother Walsh's passing is a severe loss to the membership of our organization in Hudson County.

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Financial Secretary of Local Union 633 Called by Death

The members of Local Union 633 of Madison, Illinois, were grieved to learn of the death of Emile F. DaMotte, its financial secretary, which occurred March 9, 1934, after a brief illness. Pneumonia was the direct cause of death.

Brother DaMotte was born in France April 26, 1875, and joined Local Union No. 633 in May, 1905. He was a good and true union man and served that Local Union as financial secretary from 1920 until the time of his death.

Funeral services were held March 11th and attended by many members of Local Union 633 and other Local Unions of the Tri-County district.

Former President of Local Union 787 Dies

William MacDonald, a member of our organization for the past 45 years, the greater part of which time he was a member of Local Union 787, passed away at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 25, 1934, at the age of 70.

Brother MacDonald was born in Elgin, Scotland, February 12, 1863, and joined Local Union No. 8 of Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1888.

He was president of Local Union 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1917 to 1919 and again from 1921 to 1922. He also served as a delegate to the New York District Council at various times and was active in the labor movement until prevented by failing health a few years previous to his death.

His presence and his constructive advice will be missed at the meetings of the Local Union that he formerly served as president.

Accident Results in Death of Officer of Local 1904

The membership of our organization in the Kansas City district has suffered a deep and irreparable loss in the death of their beloved Brother and youthful aggressive leader J. M. (Mat) Stubblefield who on January 16, 1934, while attending a meeting of the District Council of Kansas City was called from the meeting and shot to death through an open window.

We deplore the loss of one so young and courageous in his untiring efforts for the betterment of the working people, and trust that our membership in Kansas City may carry on with the ideals of his life to guide them and others. He was a true and valued member of the Brotherhood for many years and will be sadly missed particularly by the officers and members of Local Union 1904.

DEATH ROLL

GROVER PISTOL—Local Union No. 1671, Kilgore, Texas.

BEN TUSHER—Local Union No. 1808, Wood River, Illinois.

MORRIS L. ZEBLEY—Local Union No. 626, Wilmington, Delaware.

Condemns Company Unions

In an article discussing at length the company union, the Christian Science Monitor in its issue of January 19 makes the following points against that favorite subterfuge of employers:

Company unions are schemes for employe representation instituted by employers during the last twenty years, and especially during the last twelve months, principally as an alternative to ordinary unions.

* * * No workers ever of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union. The power that creates company unions can destroy them. Worker representatives not only must not antagonize the management—for that means discharge—but are ignorant of labor conditions in other plants and other sections even in the same industry, and moreover are untrained in the tactics of bargaining; thus the representatives are usually timid, ignorant and unskilled negotiators. No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions. A company union can not strike because it has either no treasury or one limited to its own members; it can not get the help of other workers in the same industry. Consequently a company union has no power of compulsion over an employer.

If the New Deal aspires to balance a strong united employer group against an equally strong organized labor group, this ideal can not be obtained through company unions.

* * * The attitude of the ordinary citizen toward company unions must be related to that citizen's attitude toward the control of industry. Shall it be autocratic if sometimes benign individualism, or collectivism balanced between employer, employe and the government or the public?

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 230

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been reading letters in "The Carpenter" from the different Ladies' Auxiliaries and find them very interesting.

Our Auxiliary No. 230 of Springfield, Illinois, has twenty-four members. We meet the first and third Wednesday of each month, serving refreshments at the first meeting of the month.

Our Auxiliary and Carpenters' Local Union No. 16 jointly gave a Thanksgiving Eve Dinner, at which we served over 200 carpenters and their families. Following the dinner the remainder of the evening was given over to games, music and dancing.

We have an annual Chicken Dinner in December for all auxiliary members and their families, which is always an enjoyable affair.

Last fall, in an endeavor to increase our treasury, we appointed three committees of four members each, the committee securing the largest amount of funds to be entertained by the two losing committees. New Years was designated as the close of the contest, at which time we had cleared Fifty-four Dollars. The winners were entertained with an Oyster Supper. During the contest we obligated seven new members.

When the weather is warm we enjoy many good times in the form of pot luck dinners, picnics, and all kinds of out-door get-togethers.

We all like to use union-made goods and do our purchasing where they may be procured.

We hope to get new members from time to time, also the return of those who were obliged to drop out during the depression.

Our Auxiliary would be pleased to have any sister auxiliary members visiting in Springfield to call on us. We welcome suggestions and correspondence from other auxiliaries and extend best wishes to all.

Mrs. N. Newlin, Rec. Sec.
Mrs. Frank Dickinson, Pres.

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It's Wise to Advertise

Who said the Carpenters were dead, and their journal never read,
And therefore 'twould not be wise, with them now to advertise?
Whoever 'twas he's a chump, and should go straight to . . . . and jump
Into the river, I say, and wash that all away.
Thirty years, with all its crooks, I have tried to sell my books;
Advertised in all the kinds, of publications in the times
Of greatest prosperity known; barely got back dollars sown.
Hundreds of dollars have I spent, could not get ahead a cent;
Even prosperous times—I was lucky to get dimes.
A Notice—would they look at? Wanted to place my booklet
"ON THE SQUARE" just to see, if I'd help them they'd help me.
Orders came—my booklets gone, then the press ran on and on;
Orders kept coming my way, I was worked both night and day;
Such a great rush—I declare, I never had "ON THE SQUARE"
Before in all my life, of toil and struggle and strife.
Is a NOTICE with them READ? Yes, it nearly knocked me dead—
Sixty-ninth Birthday—two hundred and ten I had already to send.
Hundreds more I could not reach. Our journal surely is a peach
For NOTICE to catch the eye of carpenters passing by.
Forty-five years in Union stand, never knew it was so grand.
My life has been to HELP YOU—all I possibly could do.
With or without dollars or dimes, I will help you every time.
All my life I tried to write; success finally came in sight.
I will now just say good-night; from your humble Brother Dwight.
Well you know, though you may stare, I am truly "ON THE SQUARE."

D. L. Stoddard,
R. R. 4, Box 141,
Indianapolis, Ind.

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There is a righteous use for anger—reserve it for what is unjust and cruel.

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Demand the Union Label

Benefits of Depression

The New York World Telegram recently published a series of articles by a member of the order of the unemployed. He had traveled from coast to coast seeking employment and finding none. In his wanderings he met all sorts and conditions of men and women. Some were confirmed tramps, unwilling and sometimes incapable of steady work. Others had taken to the road like himself in an effort to find work. Among them were laborers, skilled mechanics, professional men and women and clerical workers. What seemed to him most striking was the patience which they displayed.

Most of these wanderers seemed to be satisfied if they kept soul and body together. They appeared to realize that the prevailing condition of unemployment and distress was temporary and there was not lacking a confidence in the future. The same state of mind can be observed everywhere among the unemployed. When the country finally emerges from the depression as it will, the most agreeable feature characterizing it will be the patience of the people. We may say that their patience was truly a virtue. The temptation to violence and disorder has been great but the people have resisted the temptation. Little if any part of the crime wave may be attributed to unemployment. The criminals could not be numbered among the unemployed. Communism has made no inroads among the mass of people in spite of persistent efforts in some quarters. Attempts to rouse the unemployed to rebellion have failed. Although not content with their condition they realize that a program of violence could only end in worse conditions. There have been a few hunger marches but these have served to throw into clear relief the remarkable self-control of the majority.

While there has been no violence or rebellion among the poor and the unemployed there has been a great stirring of charity in behalf of those in need. There also has been brought home to us an understanding of the social and economic injustices that in a large measure are responsible for the hard times from which we have been suffering. Determined efforts which promise to be successful are being made to eliminate these injustices. It may be that when it is all over and we have learned the lessons it has taught we may find reason to thank God for the depression.

If A Union Card Could Talk

I AM A UNION CARD. Among men I am the symbol of Unity, the diploma of Skill. All the workers of the world—whether within or without the ranks of the organized—have received the benefits I have bestowed upon Mankind. I have made free men of serfs and converts of doubters.

Being of a retiring nature, I keep most of my business to myself. I hear. I see. I feel. But sometimes I wish I could talk! For in the past I have lain in the pockets of suits fashioned by fingers that have signed "yellow-dog" contracts; next to cigarets produced by labor that sells itself for 10 cents per hour; adjacent to haberdashery bought in stores whose proprietors rebuke organized labor and its press; close to combs intimately acquainted with barber-college haircuts. * * * Yet I HAVE HEARD THE VERY SAME MEN IN WHOSE POCKETS I AM CARRIED CONDEMN LOW WAGES AND BLAME THE DEPRESSION ON POLITICS.

Frankly, I become quite irritated when I find myself next to a receipt signed by a merchant who has been indifferent to every invitation to co-operate with organized labor.

Were it the lack of allegiance that caused men to forget my mission there is little I could do. But I know that the cause is NEGLECT!

I wish my owners would carry me into stores whose proprietors subscribe to my principles. I feel more at home among friends. There are merchants who ask to see me before my possessor is permitted to work in their buildings. I wonder why my owners don't give all of their business to such merchants, thereby assuring themselves of employment, future income and co-operation?

Without the unlimited support of those men who carry me, I am but a scrap of paper. But, properly utilized, I AM THE PASSWORD TO PROSPERITY!

OH, HOW I WISH I COULD TALK!

—Cleveland Citizen.

Ohio Old-Age Pension Law Goes Into Effect

Old-age pensions for the eligible needy citizens of Ohio went into effect when Governor White signed the appropriation bill enacted by the recent special session of the State Legislature appropriating $3,000,000 to pay the pensions during the last half of 1934. The measure also provides funds to administer the law through a new division set up in the Department of Welfare.

The amount paid to any person is limited to $25 per month, with a burial fund not in excess of $100.

To be entitled to a pension persons must be 65 years of age or over, citizens of the United States and Ohio for 5 years, and residents of the county in which they make application for at least one year. If single, they must not have property in excess of $3,000, nor more than $4,000 if husband and wife. They must be unable to support themselves, have no one who legally could and should support them, and have no income in excess of $300 annually. Inmates of penal institutions are barred from pensions, but residents in charitable, fraternal or benevolent institutions, hospitals and homes, public or private, are eligible if they meet the reuirements of the law.

Lessons From Animals

A four-horse team hitched to a heavy load cannot start or go anywhere unless the horses co-operate by all pulling together. A school of fish would soon be inextricably wedged into a solid mass unless they co-operated and all headed in one direction. Fish must swim like a row of soldiers in one direction, otherwise they would become hopelessly powerless and unable to move and would soon perish for lack of collaboration. This is true of practically all animal life.

Men, or some of them, in their conceit, think they can make the grade by going it alone. This is impossible for working men in industrial occupations. They are, in production, incapable of getting or maintaining fair wages if acting in their individual capacity. Such people are far behind, and have not so far learned to adapt and follow the animals' methods of co-operation, for self-preservation and fair wages and less hours. Even employers who have formed associations have not been able to prevent competition, bankruptcy, failures and periodic wasteful depressions.

It has been so and always will be unless the wage-earners organize. Nothing of a permanent worthwhile character will flow from Federal and State plans unless the workers organize and force reluctant employers to pay fair wages.

Low wages caused this depression with its world of misery and will cause other depressions unless labor organizations through collective bargaining raise wages to a point where consumption can balance production.

Organization of the workers is the one sure means of preventing cut-throat competition, which must be stopped before fair employers willing to do the right thing will be safe from unfair low-wage paying employers. The only way to accomplish something helpful and lasting to all concerned, including the general public, is for the workers to organize.

We Get What We Work For

The trouble with a lot of us is that we want to accomplish many things, but aren't willing to pay the price. If life were a game in which the rewards were handed out on a silver platter to anyone who happened to ask for them, lots of folks would sleep in rosebeds. But unfortunately, you've got to reckon with the thorns.

"He who would climb a tree," said Thackeray, "must grasp its branches—not the blossoms."

Which means that you've got to pull yourself up over the rough places and not expect simply to coast down hill all the time.

We get pretty much what we go after—if we go after it hard enough and persistently enough.

About the only thing that has ever come into our life without being worked for or sought after is trouble. And a lot of that could be traced back to a desire to take hold of the blossoms instead of grasping the branches.

Thorns serve a purpose. They teach us the lesson that, even in plucking roses, one must go about it with care and skill and practical knowledge—or get stuck.—Selected.

Trade Unions of First Importance

It cannot be repeated too often nor emphasized too strongly that organizations of wage workers—trade unions—are of first importance in our industrial scheme. Without their organization the worker is a cipher; he is but a pawn in the hands of those who control industry. Men have spent their lives in hopes and struggles for betterment of conditions and their time has been wasted until they joined hands with their fellows and acted collectively and concertedly.

No ideal can be realized, no wrong can be righted, without the compelling power of united action. No man can be a free agent unless he acts with and has the support of his contemporaries. Yet such is the composition of our human mind and so insidious is the propaganda of the controllers of industry that men must be shown again and again that there is no royal road to better conditions; constant vigilance and unceasing conflict are necessary, to gain every advance. The welfare and the very lives of the wage worker and his family are under the control of those few individuals who constitute the financial or employing element of our society. They have their organizations which function with all means of aid at their command.

It is futile to imagine that they will surrender that control with a severe struggle. They will only yield when compelled to do so and by an intelligently directed power. Company unions, bonuses, employe-ownership are but camouflage to cover the iron fist that lies concealed. Power, profit, dividends. Those are the motives driving the industrial autocrat to a disregard of the human element involved in employment.

And there is but one salvation for the worker, organization. Once organized, once agreed to lay aside petty personal grievances and strive forward with their co-workers for the greater good of all, with intelligence, forbearance and firmness—and keeping organized—that is the only means by which labor can gain and keep those privileges to which it is rightfully entitled.

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For over fifty years the Brotherhood has been protecting, assisting and encouraging the competent men in all the branches of woodworking. Surely, this is a record of which, every member may well be proud.

Navy Yards to Share Equally in Building of Big New Navy

Not in years have the Navy Department bureaucrats suffered such a rolling, rocking blow as that delivered to them by standing vote in the House when Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee was bowled over in his attempt to have the big new navy built "one-half in the navy yards and one-half in private shipyards."

The defeat was equally devastating for the so-called shipbuilding trust.

Because every ship built in a navy yard is a victory for labor the vote was a tremendous labor victory. . . .

Thompson of Illinois had offered an amendment to the effect that "the first and each succeeding alternate vessel" be built in a navy yard. In the language of navy yard backers, that "breaks the back of the shipbuilding trust." Vinson immediately threw his amendment into the ring.

The Vinson provision for "one-half" of the ships to navy yards could mean half in numbers of ships, with a given number of capital ships going to private yards and an equal number of small ships going to the navy yards—dollars to the private yards, dimes to the navy yards.

The navy bureaucrats and the private yards went down to defeat 140 to 93. Arsenals and government gun factories benefit equally with the navy yards.—I. L. N. S.

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Sectional Wage Differentials

Since the codification of industry began under the terms of the N. I. R. A., it has been noticeable that in all Codes submitted, sectional wage differentials are proposed by the industrialists. Differentials of the minimum rate of wage between the North and South range from five to ten cents an hour. A careful analysis of conditions affecting workers in North and South, and their employers, proves that such differentials are not justified.

Arguments in favor of the differentials advanced by the employers are generally based upon transportation charges from their industrial site in the South to the markets in the North and East, cheaper living conditions in the South, etc.

The South affords many advantages to the employer over the North from an industrial angle. For instance, shipping and transportation facilities are practically unlimited. The even climatic condition with no emphatic seasonal changes permits a year-round operation of any industry.

All the arguments advanced supporting wage differentials for the South lower than that of the North are thinly veiled subterfuges which are intended to cover up the real question which is negro labor. The negro worker is being exploited in the South to the detriment of all.

Foundation of Success

Notwithstanding the variety of human wants and the fact that we all want different things, there is one thing we all desire—and that is success. Yet it is surprising to note how few people really attempt to achieve success in a businesslike way. Most people hope and dream for their ship to come in instead of planning and working for it. Hoping and dreaming alone will not bring success. Planning and working for it in the right way surely will bring it.

What is "success?" Webster defines success as the "prosperous termination of any enterprise."

Abraham Lincoln said: "It begins with saving money."

Andrew Carnegie said: "The failure of the man who does not save his money is due only to the fact that he has no money with which to take advantage of opportunities that come in the way of every man, but also and particularly to the fact that such a man is not able or fit to avail himself of these opportunities. The man who cannot and does not save money cannot and will not do anything else worthwhile."

James J. Hill: "If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure in life you can easily find out. Are you able to save money? If you are not, drop out. You will lose. The seed of success is not in you."

George Washington said: "Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep."

John Wanamaker: "The difference between the clerk who spends all his salary and the clerk who saves part of it is the difference in 10 years between the owner of a business and the man without a job.

William E. Gladstone: "Economy is near to the keystone of character and success. A boy who is taught to save his money will rarely be a bad man or a failure. The man who saves will rise in his trade or profession steadily. This is inevitable."

Better Building Eases Financing

To speed recovery, governmental and private agencies can perform no greater service to the country at large than to stimulate private construction—both by creating a wider demand for it, and by making financing easier and less expensive.

Government has made a start, through the Home Loan banks which are endeavoring to loosen credit for residential building. Building and loan associations should, so far as is possible, follow—the heads of some of the largest of them have said that themselves, and are known to be considering ways and means to expedite financing and eliminate the various barriers that have stood in the way during the past few years. And the home builder can do a great deal to help—simply by demanding higher quality in housing, both because of economy and comfort, and because the finished structure is so much more worthy of a loan.

Generally speaking, real estate has stood up better than most other types of security during depression. The value is there. It is tangible. It will remain. And where real estate values have collapsed is in the case of jerry-built, boom homes, which were the best friends of obsolescence and decay.

Nowadays, especially, there is no excuse for building poorly. Methods and materials have been constantly improved—and depression has actually forwarded progress in these fields, due largely to the need to make sales appeal stronger than ever.

Is the home fire resistive? Is it rigid in construction? Is it permanent? Will maintenance cost be low? Has it the modern conveniences that buyers demand? These and similar questions, answered in the affirmative, point the way to better homes for America—and have an obvious influence on solving the problem of financing.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXVIII

"I fired the boss carpenter when I had this house built," a man said a few months ago, while he was showing us through his home, and telling us with pride, that he had planned the house himself. And when we asked him why he fired the boss, he told us that in framing the rough openings for windows, he had some of them too small for the window frames and some of them too large. "Any carpenter," he contended, "ought to know how to frame rough openings so that when the window frames are to be set, the rough openings will not have to be worked over." The man was right,—and yet, we can recall an instance when two experienced journeymen carpenters made window frames for a two story house, and when they were brought to the job, the frames were, not only too large for the rough openings, but they were too large for the sash that were to go into them later. Both men knew how to make window frames, but in this case they made a mistake, such as anyone, even the boss carpenter, is likely to make. A mistake in figures can be forgiven, but to make a second mistake in failing to check over the figures before going ahead, is inexcusable. There are probably few journeymen carpenters, if any, who can not remember instances where rough openings either had to be enlarged or had to be made smaller when the window frames were set, all of which causes, not only a lot of extra work, but a great deal of genuine grief for somebody, if not the loss of somebody's job. When mistakes are discovered, before discharging without mercy, the old proverb should be remembered, "He who is without sin, let him cast the first stone."

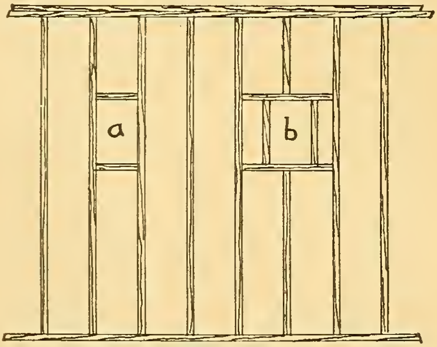


Fig. 387

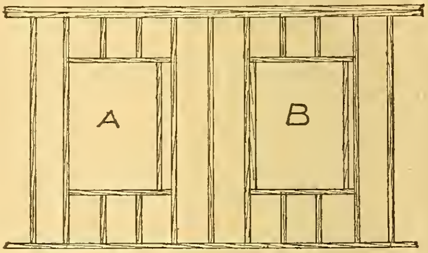


Fig. 388

Here are formulas for obtaining the width and height of rough openings for windows: The width of the glass, plus the width of two sash stiles, plus the thickness of two pully stiles, sometimes called jambs, plus the width of two weight boxes, will give the width in the clear, for rough window openings. In other words, the width of the rough opening for a window must be, (assuming the width of the glass to be 30 inches) 30 inches for the glass, 4 inches for two sash stiles, 1¾ inches for two ⅞ inch pulley stiles and 4¾ inches for two weight boxes, in all 40½ inches. Ordinarily, adding 10½ inches to the width of the glass, gives the width of the rough opening, but if there are variations in any of the additional parts that we have enumerated, such variations must be taken into consideration, therefore remember to check your figures before you go ahead. For the height of a rough opening (assuming, for convenience, the height of the glass to be 30 inches, and the window a double-hung window) we must take twice 30 inches, or 60 inches for the glass, to which we must add, 2 inches for the top rail, 1 inch for the meeting rail, 3 inches for the bottom rail, ⅞ inch for the yoke, ⅞ inch for the subsill, 1¾ inches for the sill and 1 inch for clearance, making in all, 70½ inches. For ordinary purposes, adding 10½ inches to the height of the glass will give the height of rough openings for double-hung windows. As in ascertaining the width, any variations in the enumerated parts must be taken into consideration. For single-hung windows, only one glass and no meeting rail is required. We repeat, check over your figures thoroughly before going ahead.

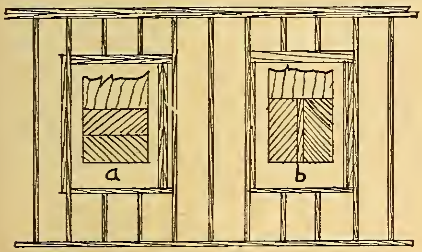


Fig. 389

Taking up the illustrations, we refer the reader to Fig. 387, which shows at a, the simplest kind of rough opening, consisting of a top and bottom header nailed between two studding. At b, we show the same size opening which is framed so as to be located at a specific place, hence a studding had to be cut out, and in addition to top and bottom headers, two trimmers are necessary. Fig. 388 shows at A, a commonly used method of framing rough opening for windows, in very cheap work. This method is all right where it is not necessary to locate the window at a given point. At B we are showing a somewhat better construction, which is merely a modification of what is shown at A.

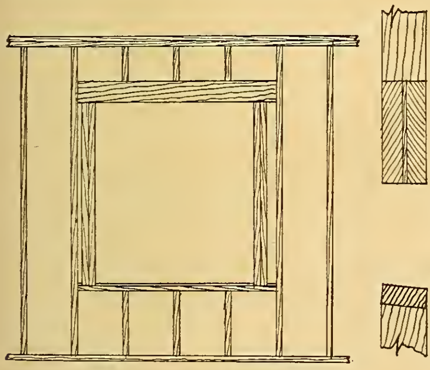


Fig. 390

The methods of framing rough openings for windows shown in Fig. 389 are good, and are commonly used on residence work. Attention should be called to the construction of the top headers. At a, we show a plain double header, which is all right, but will not support as much weight as the header shown at b, where the 2x4's are set on edge, with a lath between to bring them to the width of the studding. The former of these constructions costs a little less in labor and in material than the latter, but for ordinary purposes, especially where boxing is applied to the studding, one construction is as good as the other. One reason, but not the only reason, for doubling headers and trimmers in rough openings, is to provide nailing for the trim, or finish, as it is sometimes called.

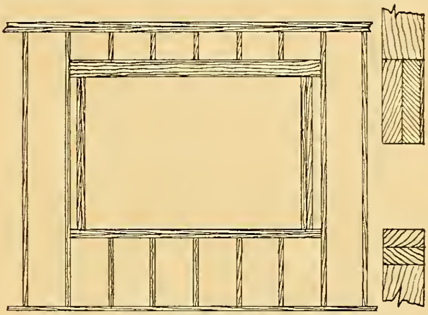


Fig. 391

Where a wall must support a great deal of weight, as is often the case, the construction shown in Fig. 390 is very good. The top header, shown in detail to the right, is built up of 2x8's set on edge, the trimmers are doubled 2x4's, while the bottom header is sloped outward, as is shown by the detail to the right. Fig. 391 shows a rough opening for a twin window. The top header is built up of two 2x8's stripped with a lath on the inside to bring it out in alignment with the edges of the studdings, as shown by the detail to the right. The bottom header is doubled, as shown. This makes a very substantial construction, and provides amply for nailing.

As we explained in a previous lesson, some builders frame the rough openings before raising the skeleton walls, others raise the walls and cut and frame the openings afterward. We have used both methods, and like them. The former is a labor saver, while the latter, perhaps, makes possible a larger degree of accuracy, but we are saying this without guaranteeing it; for accuracy is a product of careful workmanship, and when this element is absent, accuracy, if it is attained, is merely a matter of luck, no matter what method might be used. But that is another story,—we are showing by Fig. 392 a templet for marking studding to be cut out for window and door openings. The templet is made of a regular studding, in the manner shown to the left. To the right, we are showing the templet set against a studding ready for marking the top and bottom cuts. The upper crosspiece is so located on the templet that when the cutting is done and the header is in, the height of the opening will be right. The same can be said of the bottom crosspiece, it must be placed in such a manner that allowance will be given for the header. For doors, only the top crosspiece is necessary. The dotted lines, shown on the templet to the left, indicate how additional crosspieces can be placed, for smaller openings. The reason the crosspieces extend both ways, is to make it possible to mark either side of the studding, for it is not always convenient to do the cutting from the same side.

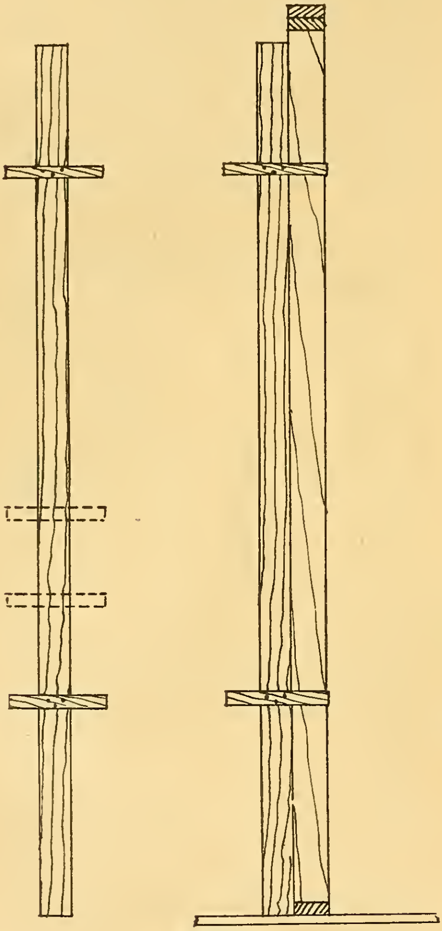


Fig. 392

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-FOUR

Those Who Do Not Understand

This is the story of a man who bit off more than he could chew which makes this a combination lesson on roof framing and how to read drawings.

We have before us a letter addressed to the Editor of the Journal and signed by a man affiliated with a Carpenters' Union in one of the larger cities of Southern California.

In his communication he informs us that a mistake has been discovered in the December 1933 issue of "The Carpenter" and refers to Fig. 3 on page 30. Naturally he is very indignant and even goes so far as to recommend prophylactic measures against such irregularities.

We do not expect the man to be a Wendell Phillips but somehow after reading and re-reading his message we still could not exactly understand just what it is he is driving at. Neither does he suggest a way to correct the "mistake" which it is quite customary to do for one who was instrumental enough to discover an error where it did not exist. As close as we could guess the man is trying to tell us "what might happen if one should attempt to do the wrong thing."

It is not our custom to take up issues of this sort for we can ill afford to waste our time.

Now let us get back to the man who unearthed the mistake. In attempting to interpret his statements all we could gather was that the man is trying to learn something about "laying out rafters and their cuts from the diagram shown on Fig. 3." He, naturally, discovers that this diagram does not quite answer the purpose and of course his deduction is that "Fig. 3 is wrong."

There isn't anything wrong with Fig. 3 only it appears wrong to the man who does not seem to know much about how to read drawings.

Anyone who has the elementary ability to interpret drawings understands how these are being classified. Thus there are—general drawings, erection drawings, working drawings, construction details, fabrication details, diagrams and sketches. Time and space do not allow us to go further into the elucidations of the respective functions of the above classifications. But insofar as this discussion is concerned we will have to explain the distinction which separates "details" from "diagrams."

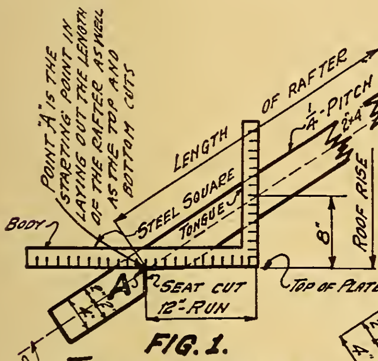
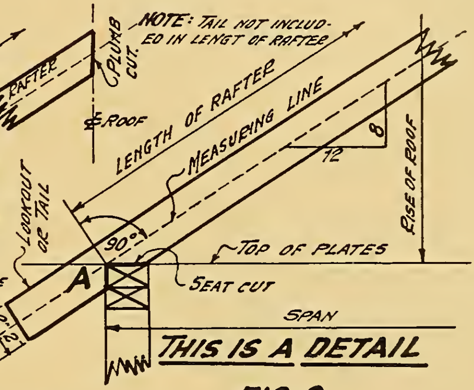

POINT 'A' IS THE STARTING POINT IN LAYING OUT THE LENGTH OF THE RAFTER AS WELL AS THE TOP AND BOTTOM CUTS
BODY
LENGTH OF RAFTER
STEEL SQUARE
TONGUE
1/4-PITCH
2×4 RAFTER
8"
ROOF RISE
A
SEAT CUT
12"-RUN
2"×4"
TOP OF PLATE
MEASURING LINE

FIG. 1.
THIS IS A DETAIL


NOTE: TAIL NOT INCLUDED IN LENGT OF RAFTER
PLUMB CUT.
℄ ROOF
LENGTH OF RAFTER
MEASURING LINE
8
12
RISE OF ROOF
LOOKOUT OR TAIL
90°
TOP OF PLATES
A
SEAT CUT
SPAN
2"×4"

THIS IS A DETAIL
FIG. 2.

DIAGRAMS IN FIG. 3 AND 4 DEMONSTRATE THE PRINCIPLE OF "ROOF PITHES"

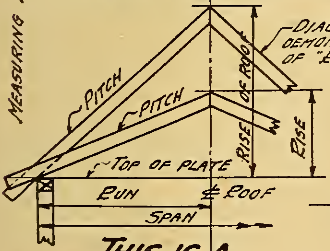
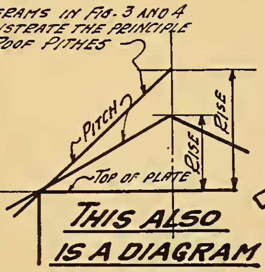
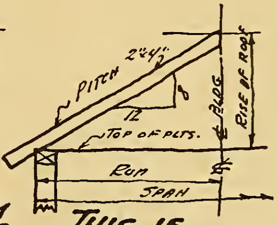

PITCH
PITCH
RISE OF ROOF
RISE
TOP OF PLATE
RUN
℄ ROOF
SPAN

FIG. 3. THIS IS A DIAGRAM


PITCH
RISE
RISE
TOP OF PLATE

THIS ALSO IS A DIAGRAM
FIG. 4


PITCH
2"×4"
8
12
TOP OF PLTS.
℄ ROOF
RISE OF ROOF
RUN
SPAN

THIS IS A SKETCH

A "detail" is a drawing which has for its purpose giving the builder all the minutest information which will enable him to successfully erect a certain part of a structure, or make it possible for him to produce a complete structural member. The detail drawing usually contains all the specific data, sizes, complete dimensions in all directions, material, appearance from various points and even method of procedure.

Sometimes a certain "part" of a member of a structure or equipment is so complicated that the architect finds it necessary to make a special detail just of that part only.

In that case the unit as a whole is being neglected and may be taken care of in another drawing. Such a case is shown in Fig. 1. This detail is intended to show the complete layout of the seat cut of a rafter and it gives all the information necessary to successfully proceed with the job. Note that all the work is concentrated on this particular part of the rafter. The rest of the features are being entirely disregarded.

A "diagram" on the contrary is a drawing of the simplest possible form. It is made for the purpose of demonstrating a principle as in Fig. 3 and 4 or it shows the relative position of structural members. Diagrams also are frequently used to indicate the sequence and the progress of building operations. Diagrams usually have a few indispensable dimensions but they are never used for the purpose of fabricating, manufacturing or making a finished product.

There are "one-line diagrams" as in Fig. 4 and "two-line diagrams" as in Fig. 3. They both serve the same purpose.

The sub-title of the article in the December 1933 issue reads "Roof Pitches." It is evident therefore that the entire paper is devoted to that particular subject. No other phase of roof framing is touched upon throughout the entire article. "The Roof Pitch" is an idea, it is a principle, a factor which determines the slope of the roof. Therefore the purpose of that lesson was to plant in the mind of the reader a concrete idea of what a "roof pitch" really is and to make the idea clear "diagrams" were shown on page 30. All these diagrams demonstrate the principle of the "Roof pitch." No attempt was made throughout the entire paper to touch on anything else but "roof pitches."

Now comes our friend and tells us that Fig. 3 "may be used by some of our members for laying out rafters and if they do they are liable to be "off." And in conclusion he pathetically exclaims: "Result—all the material and labor wasted and man fired."

To our way of thinking—anyone who attempts to cut a rafter from a diagram similar to the one shown in Fig. 3 knows very little about carpentry and still less about plan reading. He has no room in the ranks of such an organization of skilled mechanics as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

But the most entertaining part is contained in the body of the letter. It is legislative in its character and recommends a measure whereby the occurrence of such mistakes may be prevented in the future. Here is in substance what it says:

"All such details and articles should be submitted to a Carpenter for approval before being used in our journal."

We subscribe to above dictum, at least to the last part of it, and for the good of the fraternity are willing to submit ourselves to any regulations and restrictions no matter how drastic they may be. We realize, of course, that our friend in recommending his "approving measure" is laboring under the impression that the author of these articles on building construction which have been running in the Journal since 1925 must be a hodcarrier.

As to the "approving" we sincerely trust our friend is not looking for that job. For if he is he may be sadly disappointed to find out that the job has been already filled successfully many years ago.

Undoubtedly our friend knows what an Editor is and what an Editor's functions are. A little light however on the subject will do him good.

Mr. Frank Duffy who is General Secretary of the United Brotherhood is also the Editor of the Carpenter. We are happy indeed to have the opportunity to say something about the personality of the Editor of the Journal.

If the duties of Mr. Duffy were limited only to those of a General Secretary he would have had his hands full. But Mr. Duffy in addition to having to discharge the direct duties of his organization is also constantly called upon to serve in an executive capacity at numerous conventions, conferences, commissions and committees of the various labor bodies which are in session during the year.

And on top of all that Mr. Duffy is the Editor of the Carpenter and a very able Editor at that. Under his able management the Journal, a small four page paper in 1881, has grown to be a respectable size magazine which reflects all the vital phases of the life of the organization, has a technical educational section and in normal times is successful in selling as much advertising space as any magazine of that class can boast. It will be well to add that in connection with this magazine Mr. Duffy attends to the wants of a modern good sized printing plant which has proved to be a profitable establishment for the organization.

Now if there is any "approving" to be done Mr. Duffy is going to do it as he has successfully done for many years in the past.

Mistakes are bound to happen, and will happen, and we are glad to correct same when called to our attention. But we certainly have neither time or patience for any unnecessary criticism.

We would advise our friend to dig up his old copies of the Journal and look up some very useful articles on "Elementary Drawing," "Blue Print Reading" and Sketching by this author. He may learn something about how to read drawings. This also is a good source from which to learn something about laying out roof members and general roof framing.

◆

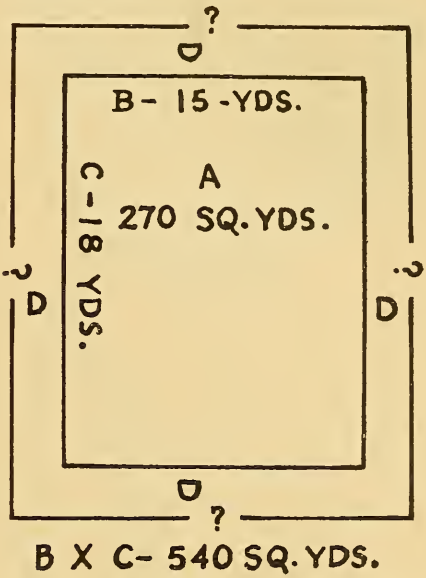
Approximate Width and Length of Walk

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In a previous issue of "The Carpenter" Brother Frank Miller presents the accompanying sketch, which shows the plan of a building 15 yds. wide and 18 yds. long, that has an area of 270 square yds. and sets in exact-center of field covering 540 sq. yds. and wants to know the "EXACT WIDTH" of a surrounding-parallel walk containing 270 sq. yds.? Also the "EXACT WIDTH & LENGTH" of field?

Conditions of this problem do not admit of "EXACT ANSWERS," so I submit the following close approximations, which are within One Ten-Millionth of an inch of EXACTNESS—

Width of Walk—3.393131025 yds. or 10 ft. 2.5271690 in.



Width of Field—21.786262050 yds. or 65 ft. 4.3054338 in.

Length of Field—24.786262050 yds. or 74 ft. 4.3054338 in.

Verification

```
D—Width of Walk--------3393131025
E—Length of Walk------  795725241
                       ----------
                       3393131025
                     13572524100
                     6786262050
                  16965655125
                  6786262050
               23751917175
              16965655125
             30538179225
            23751917175
```

Area of Walk—2700000002612702025 Sq. Yds.

```
2 x D plus 15 equals B—2178626205
2 x D plus 18 equals C—2478626205
                       ----------
                       10893131025
                      43572524100
                    13071757230
                    4357252410
                  13071757230
                 17429009640
                15250383435
               8714504820
              4357252410
```

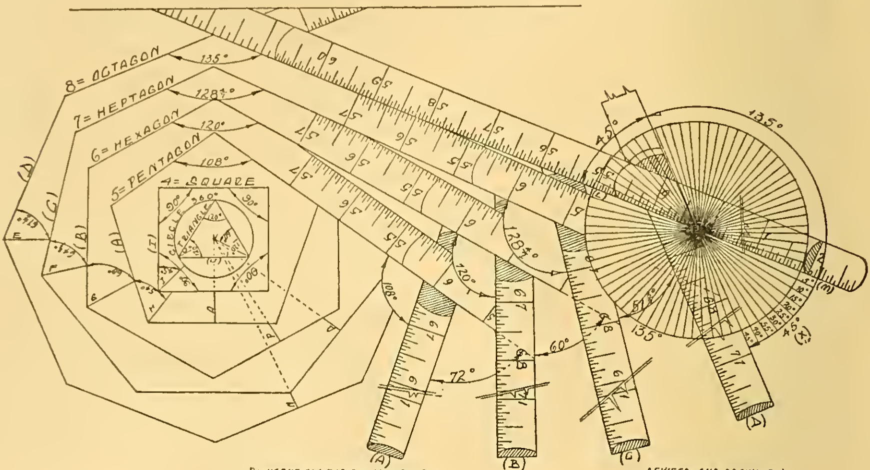
Area of Field—5400000002612702025 Sq. Yds.

Frank DeGuerre,

L. U. No. 22, Villa Grande, Calif.

Polygons and Six Foot Rule

Much is written about Polygons and the Steel Square. Little has been said about the Zig-zag Six Foot Rule and Polygons. The diagram below shows how one can lay out any polygon by using an ordinary protractor with a rule. The inside and outside angles are found as shown in drawing. No figuring is necessary except to divide the number of degrees in a circle (360) by the number of sides in the desred polygon; i. e., 360 divided by 8 equals 45 which is the outside angle of an octagon as shown in sketch. 45 subtracted from 180 (half of 360) gives the number of degrees in the inside angle of the polygon as shown in diagram. The partly graduated circle at right of sketch, shows the protractor applied on rule. It being of 180 degrees, locates itself from points L and M on the edge of any folding rule of the type shown here and used by most carpenters in their work. The angles E-F-G-H-I and J are found by dividing by 2 any of the inside angles of the shown polygons, which is a line from any vertex to the radii-K. The lines N-O-P and Q of the different polygons multiplied by their perimeters divided by 2 equals the areas of any polygon. Pi-R-square equals area of circle, which means the square of the radius multiplied by 3.1416 which is the relation of a diameter to its circumference.



POLYGONS AND THE SIX FOOT RULE

REVISED AND DRAWN BY PETER A REILLY

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

Splicing Round Poles

(By H. H. Siegele)

"Zweimal ab gesagt und doch zukurz," is an old German saying that is often heard among carpenters; which, being interpreted, means: "Sawed off twice, and still too short." Few carpenters there are, indeed, who do not find among their experiences, incidents to which this old saying would fittingly apply. Recently one of our patrons ordered some curtain poles, and when we came to put them up, they were too short. She almost quoted the old saying, when she explained that she "measured them twice," but still they were too short. And then she wondered whether they could be spliced, and we told her they could—which brings us to our problem of splicing round poles. The whole problem lies in the joint, and the joint depends on the cutting. How will we cut the joint so the pole will be substantial and at the same time straight? Well, this is the way we did it: We nailed the two pieces side by side, on an even surface, in the manner shown by Fig. 1. It was necessary to add 12

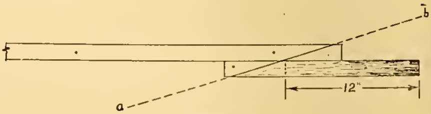


Fig. 1

inches to the pole, so the shortest part of the addition could not be less than 12 inches long, as we are showing by the figure. Then we took the saw and cut both pieces at the same time, in the

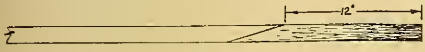


Fig. 2

direction shown by the line between a and b. This done, we applied the glue, and with brads, we fastened the joint together in the manner shown by Fig. 2. A little sandpapering finished the joint so it could hardly be detected.

◆

Here's A Poser

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a problem which I would very much appreciate having published in your valuable journal.

A, B, and C, live at the vertices of an equilateral triangle, 320 rods in length on each side.

A can run two miles per hour.

B can run three miles per hour.

C can run four miles per hour.

KEEP RUST OFF WITH 3-IN-ONE
3-IN-ONE OIL
A SCIENTIFIC BLEND OF ANIMAL MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS
LUBRICATES CLEANS AND POLISHES PREVENTS RUST AND TARNISH
THREE IN ONE OIL CO. NEW YORK
A HIGHLY PENETRATING OIL FOR BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, LAWN MOWERS, FIREARMS, AUTOMOBILE PARTS, TOOLS
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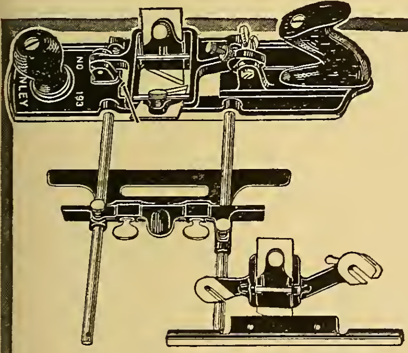
3-in-One keeps tools always ready for use by preventing rust and keeping the working parts cleaner as it lubricates. Three fine oils are blended in 3-in-One to give it this triple action. Use it regularly; it keeps tools *good* longer.

HANDY CANS AND BOTTLES


STANLEY
NO 193

A New Stanley Tool

SLITS, GROOVES AND BEVELS FIBRE BOARDS LIKE UPSON BOARD, CELOTEX AND OTHERS

Fibre Board Cutter No. 193

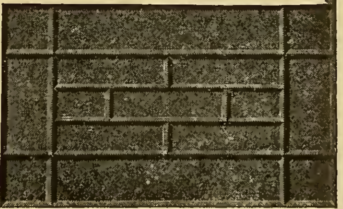
You will want this new tool for your next fibre board job. It grooves, bevels and slits any of the fibre wall boards now on the market. Through cuts can be made much easier and faster with it than is possible with a saw and it leaves smooth edges. Furthermore it cuts beveled edges, makes beveled edge battens, cuts grooves, makes decorative designs such as squares, parallel lines and bricks as shown below.

It's a Stanley Quality Tool — smooth strong castings; Stanley "Bailey" rosewood Handle and knob; tool steel cutters that can be resharpened like a regular plane iron; carefully machined parts all of which are replaceable.

See it at your Hardware Dealers
Write for descriptive Folder P47

STANLEY TOOLS
New Britain, Connecticut

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART



House in Portland, Ore. Builder, Angel & Son. Insulated with Cabot's Quilt.

Homeowners Wrote this Advertisement

"Your building quilt I used on my cottage is a wonder. Paid for itself in reduced coal bills last winter."—M. L. Bangham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"We have your Quilt around the second story and also all around our bathroom for a sound deadener. It's going to be great. Our contractor . . . is delighted with it."—Mrs. L. Bixby, Ludlow, Vermont.

"We have very much appreciated the Cabot's Quilt that was used to insulate the writer's house. The last few weeks have been unbearably hot, but with no trees at all to shade the house as yet, if we kept it closed during the hot days, there is as much as 15 degrees difference in inside and outside temperature. We are very pleased that this material was brought to our attention as it is most satisfactory."—Warren S. Weiant & Son, Newark, Ohio.

Satisfied customers will advertise you, too, and bring you more business. Mail the coupon below for our "Quilt" Book.

Cabot's "Quilt"

Send in this Coupon Today
Samuel Cabot
Incorporated
141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free book. "Build Warm Houses."
Name..........
Address.......... C-5-34

"PLASTIC WOOD Helped Me Become a CRAFTSMAN"

Wood in Cans Hides Dents, Blemishes, Splinters, Tool-Marks, Streaks, Knotholes, Mistakes!

PLASTIC WOOD

Thousands of carpenters carry this greatest of all scientific discoveries in their tool box—all the time. They know it can be used to save time and labor on 9 out of 10 jobs. It is wonderful for repairing damaged wood, filling holes, sealing cracks, and 1001 other uses. Genuine Plastic Wood handles easy as putty—it can be shaped, molded or stuffed into holes with the bare hands. But when it dries it becomes hard, permanent wood—stronger than actual wood—wood that takes nails and screws without splitting or crumbling—wood that can be sanded, carved, planed, sawed, painted, shellacked or lacquered. And—best of all—Plastic Wood sticks forever to wood, stone, tile, glass or plaster.

They wish to locate a ball-ground somewhere within the triangle, at such point that each may leave his home at the same time and arrive at the ball-ground at the same time.

Locate the ball-ground.

S. Gregory,
L. U. No. 169. Des Moines, Ia.

◆

Another Nut to Crack

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to submit the following problem to the brothers for a solution:

There is a certain tract of land inclosed with a board fence. There are as many acres in the field as there are boards inclosing it. The fence is four boards high and the boards are 12 ft. long: How many acres in the field?

Warren E. Smith,
L. U. No. 281. Binghamton, N. Y.

◆

Don't let the mistakes you have made prey on your mind. There's a margin of error in most jobs that are undertaken which cannot be eliminated.

Program to Protect Workers Mapped by A. F. of L. Parley

A double-barrelled program for the protection of wage-earners' rights was announced by the A. F. of L. following the conference in Washington of the chiefs of the 109 affiliated national and international unions.

On the legislative side, five amendments will be offered to strengthen the labor provisions of the National Recovery Act.

On the industrial side, union machinery was made more flexible and plans laid for a new campaign for unionization of unorganized industries.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York will introduce the amendments to the Recovery Act.

1. Corporations are to be prohibited by law from forming, fostering and financing "company unions," preparing their constitutions and guiding or directing their activities.
2. The National Labor Board is to be given power to subpoena witnesses, swear them under oath, and examine the books and financial records of companies whose cases are under consideration.
3. The National Labor Board is to have mandatory power to hold elections where these are requested by employes or where the board feels that such elections are necessary to determine who shall represent the employes for collective bargaining.
4. Labor shall have representation on all NRA boards and code authorities.
5. Adequate protection is to be afforded to all workers who organize into unions so that they shall be free from discharge, lockout and intimidation.

Bills to Modify Immigration Act Threaten U. S. Workers' Jobs

The jobs of American workers, and the prospects of new jobs for those now unemployed, are in danger. Despite the large amount of unempoyment, amendments to our immigration laws are being offered in Congress that would admit large numbers of aliens who would be seeking jobs in competition with those already here.

In fairness to those now in the country, whether native or foreign born, the laws limiting immigration should be strengthened, rather than weakened, if we are to save the available jobs for those now here.

Contrary to general belief, the immigration act passed in 1924 did not settle the question of limitation of immigration for all time. As a matter of fact, for the last three years all that has prevented the admission of at least half a million aliens has been a temporary executive order, enforced by the State Department, refusing immigration visas to anyone without a definite means of support, and so likely to become a public charge.

Even this executive order is temporary. As soon as jobs in any number become available it may be lifted, again permitting foreigners to come in and seek jobs in competition with workers now here.

The 1924 immigration act establishes a quota for Europe of 150,000 immigrants a year, apportioned among the various European countries. But outside of this quota it permits the entry of an indefinite number of Europeans, such as wives and children of immigrants, ministers and professors, students, etc. The law excludes Asiatics, but places no limit on the nubmer of immigrants from Mexico, the West Indies, and the other countries of North, Central and South America, and the Philippines. With the removal of the "Likely to become a public charge" provision, those desiring cheap labor would again receive a total of some 300,000 persons a year, as they did in the six years from 1924 to 1930.

As a result of the openings left in the immigration dikes in 1924, the United States received over 1,762,000 immigrants, as against the 900,000 that would have come in if the European allowance of 150,000 within the quota had been the total allowance from all sources.

The effort being made to break down the laws limiting immigration is clever and insidious. Some 50 bills have been introduced in the present Congress to modify the law and make it easier for foreigners to enter. Taken singularly many of these bills are insignificant but collectively they would undermine and break down the law.

It is time that Congress cease giving favorable consideration to bills favoring special class of foreigners, and do something in the way of further limitation of immigration in the interest of our own unemployed.

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OF
SUPPLIES

One Charter and Outfit	$15.00
Application Blanks, per pad	.50
Application Blanks, Ladies' Auxiliary, per 100	1.00
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Constitutions, Ladies' Auxiliary, each	.03
Due Books, each	.15
Treas. Cash Books, each	.50
F. S. Receipt Books, each	.35
Treas. Receipt Books, each	.35
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Official Note Paper, per 100	.50
Rituals, each	.50
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Receipting Dater for F. S.	1.75
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Card Cases	.10
Withdrawal Cards, issued by General Office only, each (always send name)	.50
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Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

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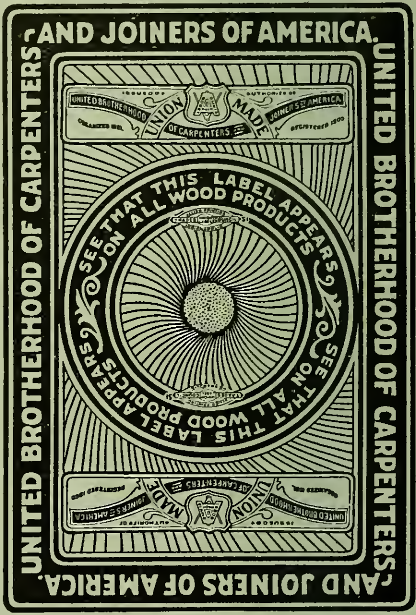
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(Regular Decks only — No Pinochle)

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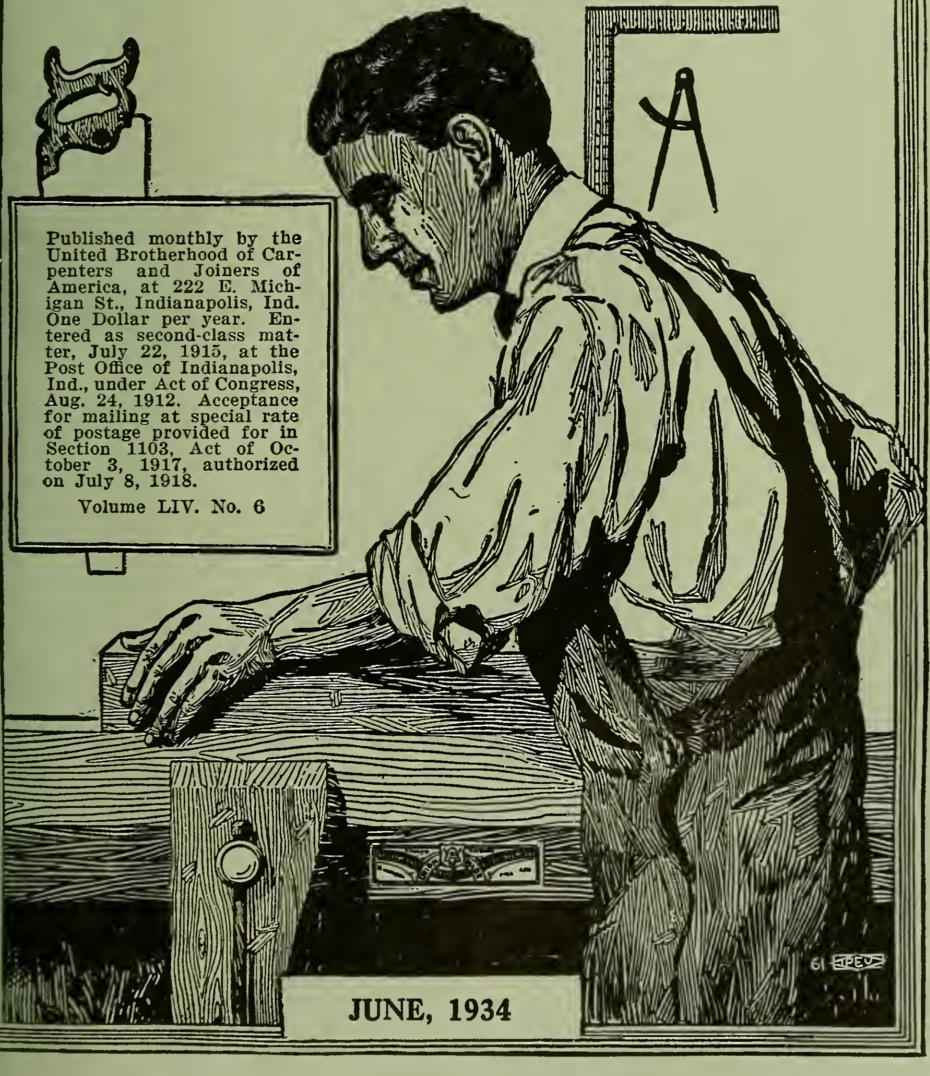

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Volume LIV. No. 6

JUNE, 1934

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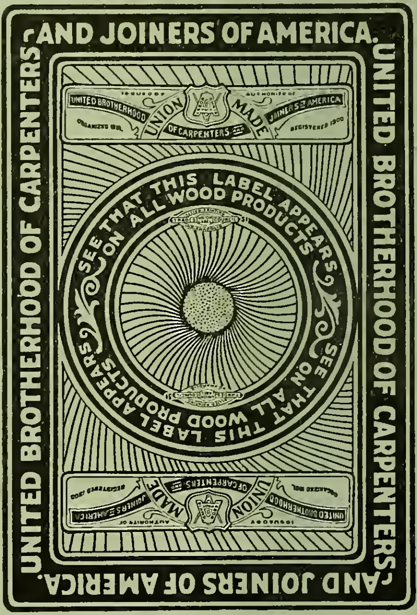
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How will these *NEW* Products Help You Build a Business of Your Own?

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The line includes NU-WOOD Plank and Tile—wonderful *multiple-purpose* wall and ceiling coverings, adaptable either to new or to old construction—and selling at amazingly low prices. NU-WOOD is pre-decorated, comes in interesting pattern and color combinations, and enables you to get into the interior decorating business—with a hammer! Because it insulates, hushes noise, and corrects acoustics, NU-WOOD opens up still broader fields of use in schools . . . churches . . . hotels . . . offices . . . hospitals . . . stores . . . shops . . . restaurants . . . apartments . . . and homes.

Then there is BALSAM-WOOL Blanket Insulation—now furnished with sealed and flanged edges for easy and quick application. It, too, is applied by carpenters. It pays for itself in fuel saving and keeps out stifling summer heat. Every job sold is a permanent advertisement for the carpenter who applied it.

All NU-WOOD and BALSAM-WOOL products are handled by your lumber dealer. You find the prospects—he will help you sell them. Ambitious carpenters are invited to write us NOW for full information about the Wood Conversion Company line of interior finish materials which combine insulation, permanent decoration, acoustical correction and noise hushing.

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THE CARPENTER

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NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Gifts

One man gave lavishly of gold
And builded tower and town;
Then smiled content to think his deeds
Should win him great renown.
Another, poor in worldly gain,
Gave all within his ken
Of strength, and tenderness, and truth,
To help his fellow men.
The record of the rich man's gifts
Lies on a dusty shelf;
The poor man lives in countless hearts,
Because he gave—himself!

—Ex.

HOW TWO GREAT NATIONS KEEP THE PEACE

(By J. A. P. Haydon)

ALL Europe is rife with talk of another war. The nations are armed camps; troops are massed on national boundary lines, with chips on their shoulders and their fingers on triggers. Deadly war materials capable of terrifying destruction are being accumulated in vast quantities. Statesmen are sitting on powder barrels, fearful that some incident of no importance in itself may be a match that will start a conflagration that will destroy European civilization. How strangely and significantly this disturbing situation contrasts with the amicable relations between Canada and the United States, the two democratic nations which occupy the major portion of the North American continent!

There are just as many potential reasons for conflict between these neighbors as exist between nations of Europe which are making faces at each other. The boundary line separating them is some 5,500 miles in length, of which 3,100 is land and 2,400 water, This is the largest international boundary separating any two nations in the world—and yet no armed troops or forts are to be found anywhere between the two oceans.

In part this is due to the Rush-Bagot treaty, negotiated after the close of the American Revolutionary war, and which defines the boundaries between the nations and stipulates that they shall never be armed. Naval vessels of any sort are prohibited on the Great Lakes.

To see that this agreement and others since adopted are carried out with a minimum of controversy, an International Boundary Commission was created in 1793 to survey, map and mark the dividing line. The commission has prepared 255 maps and all but three are now printed and available for distribution.

In 1925 an agreement was reached between Canada and the United States providing that the boundary lines as determined by the Commission should be permanently maintained.

An International Joint Commission was formed in 1910 to assume jurisdiction over the use, obstruction and diversion of boundary waters, and when requested by either government it examines and reports on such differences as may arise in the vicinity of the boundary which involve the rights of citizens of either country.

The Joint Commission was the outcome of extended discussions between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, in which Lord Bryce, Hon. Elihu Root and Sir Wilfred Laurier played prominent parts. Three of its six members are appointed by each country. Mr. Charles A. Magrath heads the Canadian delegation, having been appointed by Sir Robert Borden in 1912. The other members are Sir William Hearst and Mr. George W. Kyte, for Canada, and former Senator A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, former Assistant Postmaster General John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire and Eugene Lorton of Oklahoma, representing Uncle Sam. The latter was named by President Roosevelt to succeed the former Senator Peter J. McCumber of North Dakota, deceased.

In the United States the commission is regarded as a haven for "lame ducks." The members are appointed for life and their work is pretty much of a sinecure. Sessions are held only at rare intervals—less a criticism of the commission than a tribute to the peaceful proclivities of the countries they represent.

Nevertheless since its formation 34 years ago, the commission has dealt with many problems, and all its decisions have been reached unanimously. Some of the questions were just as important as those which are causing European governments a chance to flirt with Mars and would have given war-minded statesmen excuses for a half dozen conflicts.

But they were rather casually turned over to the six amiable old men, with the people of the two nations scarcely aware there was a difference of opinion.

With no heated clashes to report, no threat of strife between neighbors, no deadlocks nor charges of one country being robbed of victory or suffering injury to its pride—in short, with no effort by one nation to "put something over" on the other—the commission has been taken for granted by the public at large. When it handed down one of its occasional findings it was lucky if it made the inside pages of the press.

Giving to the commissions all the credit they deserve for ironing out difficulties and removing sources of friction, the fact still remains that peace has persisted continuously because the two peoples wish to live as good neighbors and were willing to make such accommodations as are necessary to maintain friendly relations.

Mr. Noel J. Ogilvie, Canadian representative of the Boundary Commission, has said:

"Experience on many occasions has shown that for the proper exercise of police authority and for the proper and efficient enforcement of customs, immigration, fishery and other laws, it is necessary that everywhere along the entire border officers responsible for enforcing the regulations shall be able easily to locate the dividing line.

"It is equally important to the general public that the boundary be everywhere so plainly marked that no one need be in danger of unknowingly crossing it and failing to report to the proper authorities, and in so doing unintentionally commit an offense which would render him liable to punishment."

Mr. Ogilvie might have gone farther and have said that, in turning these functions over to a friendly tribunal rather than entrusting them to militarists, Canada and the United States have given a practical demonstration to the world of how to settle disputes that inevitably crop up between nations as they do among men.

Conciliation and investigation have been employed with such signal success that the commissioners now have little to do. The rights of each nation having been defined, and the people of each country being disposed to respect the rights of the other, it is inconceivable that any controversy can now arise that would be treated by either government as a cause of conflict.

TERMS TO GOVERN PROJECTS FOR LOW-COST HOUSING

HORACE W. PEASLEE, assistant to Director of Housing, Federal Emergency Public Works Administration, in an address delivered before the National Conference on City Government at Atlantic City, N. J., said:

Under procedure in vogue before the Public Works Administration set up the Housing Division, a project came for approval well advanced and with the approval of State Housing Boards. To expedite the preparation and submission of projects and to eliminate red tape, the Division set up a form of preliminary general submission by which not only was time saved, but cost of preparation as well for the organizers with minimum loss in cases where applications had to be rejected.

The detailed requirements for a preliminary submission as outlined in a departmental circular are very searching as to the general set-up of a project but very limited in so far as any drawings are concerned. Certain things must be established beyond doubt:

First, that there is need for the project proposed and that this particular project will meet that particular need.

Second, that the objective is really to serve that lower income group for which modern sanitary housing is not now available and is not masquerading as such with an underlying speculative house-sales-land-unloading motive.

Third, that the design will not only produce sound construction but at a cost which will meet on a rental basis the incomes of the group it aims to serve.

Fourth, that the land is free from encumbrances and neither assessed at the fanciful figures of 1928 nor at today's sacrifice sale value, that it represents a fair and reasonable valuation and that the equity of which this land must be an unencumbered part is substantial and sufficient to include some working capital.

Fifth, who the backers are, their standing in the community and the nature of their individual contributions, whether money, land or services.

Sixth, a clearly established relationship between the particular project advanced and the city as a whole showing the relationship of the site to the utilities, schools and other facilities of the city as at present established and in relationship to planned growth or growth trends together with tax rates, description of present improvements, assessed valuation, etc.

Incidental to these and other prerequisites such as financing, operating expenses, etc., are the plans—a diagram block plan of the entire development with sufficient elaboration of a typical unit to define exactly what is proposed.

Of more than 200 applications for loans that have been filed, considerably more than half had been rejected or were scheduled for rejection as failing to meet some prerequisites of law or policy. An equity was inadequate, the assessed valuation was found to be excessive, the site itself was entirely out of relationship to any possible low cost housing or the proposed plan in need of radical changes to accomplish the desired results. Such short-comings had to be ironed out if the project could proceed.

The rejections have been based upon the fact that low cost housing cannot be produced through the erection, on high priced land, of high buildings of high unit cost, involving high costs of maintenance and operation. While the erection of such structures would serve to clear slums and provide employment they would add to the supply of houses within a rental bracket where it is known that a considerable percentage of vacancies exist.

The Administration therefore has to weigh with great care the gains to be derived from increasing employment and clearing slums against the financial effects which would follow the production of additional houses in direct competition with existing properties which cannot be described as bad housing.

There are two ways in which help can be given. First, if the gentlemen of the press will refrain in their headlines, sub-heads and text from raising in the minds of their readers the hope that stimulates hundreds of applications for assistance in building individual homes, in re-modeling small stores or apartment buildings; in promoting the construction and sale of small house developments of the usual type.

It should be obvious that the statement of policy which definitely calls for "low cost rental housing on low cost land for those lower income groups for which modern sanitary housing is not now available," must mean mass housing for rent and not individual houses for sale. When it is clearly stated that the applicant must be limited by law or charter as to dividends and interest on securities, and that no loans will be made to speculative building projects, it must be obvious that the individual as such cannot be recognized.

The second thing that can be done to assist in the general housing movement is local organization of local problems. It may not be feasible in every community; but in more than one community at least such a set-up has been definitely established.

There is, first, the responsible central group from which applications will be received and to which a loan will be in order if conditions justify. Second, there is a large advisory committee composed of officials and representatives of civic organizations to make recommendations to the primary group on questions relating to comparative sites. Third, there is a technical agency comprised of local architects to collaborate with the advisory committee in the study of sites and with the primary group in the development of sites selected.

This seems a reasonable and efficient working set-up wherein the maximum consideration is given locally by competent local people to the meeting of local needs.

What is low cost housing? That depends on type, materials used, method of construction and, above all, on the location. In the one case it may be 20 cents per cubic foot, or even lower; in another it may be more than twice as much.

And what is low cost land? Is it $1, $1.50 or $2, $3 or $4, or is it 25 cents a square foot? One city has offered good land at 7 cents.

It all depends on various factors such as the improvements that may be necessary to make it available; upon the loss in existing improvements; upon protection from inundation; upon depressed value due to unpleasant surrounding conditions; upon the cost of bringing utilities to it, cost also depends upon what the local conception of the necessities of life may be.

These are all questions which should receive the best and most impartial local judgment before the housing project for your community is submitted to the Housing Division. Every project submitted to the Housing Division has to be considered in relation to the country at large in determining all these factors.

ADDRESS OF ANTON JOHANNSEN, MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AND OF L. U. 1367, TO THE INSURANCE FEDERATION OF ILLINOIS, AT BLOOMINGTON, MAY 10, 1934

THE present personnel of the Industrial Commission have been in office a little over fifteen months. During that time a number of important changes have been made, both in the arrangement of the headquarters and in the various departments, so that the handling of the business of the Commission has become more systematized. It is now possible to have hearings on arbitration within twenty-one days after the petition is filed.

The Commision has worked out a set of rules, in conformity with an amendment that was passed at a recent session of the Legislature.

All employees of the Industrial Commission have been instructed diligently regarding the value of courtesy, the importance of efficiency and the honest discharge of their duties.

The advent of prohibition in America, fourteen years ago, resulted in the development of a great deal of racketeering that we did not witness prior to the passage of this law, and since the abolition of prohibition, some of those folks that were educated in profiteering and racketeering in liquor are attempting to edge into legitimate industry, including workman's compensation claims. The Commission is thoroughly on guard against those racketeers, and is conducting its affairs in a function calculated to give every case the attention it deserves, and to make its awards based upon the law and the evidence, with the least delay and the least expense to the litigants.

We are also giving our attention to amendments, that may be suggested from time to time in the law, with the hope and aim of simplifying the Workmen's Compensation Law, in a fashion calculated to make more difficult the use of the law for exploitation purposes.

The Commission is considering the publication of a medical fee list, such as is being used in other states,—not for the purpose of making such fees mandatory, but rather to be used as a guide for working men and employers, and with the aim to have the medical fees not only reasonable, but also with some degree of uniformity.

With the present showing of economy, made by the present Industrial Commission, it should be a saving to the State of Illinois in overhead of approximately $300,000.00, in the four years that this administration is to serve.

To give you an indication of the business of the Commission, I may say that the mail received for the month of March totaled 30,387 pieces; for April, 31,108.

The following is a brief history of the cases that came before the Commission in Illinois:

1933	Applications Filed:	Awards	Applications Dismissed
February	493	155	159
March	644	260	145
April	442	250	207
May	493	181	191
June	586	241	200
July	536	170	103
August	533	84	105
September	575	130	220
October	587	192	490
November	578	390	325
December	516	180	175
1934			
January	580	260	155

1933	Lump Sum Filed	Lump Sums & Settlem't Contracts Filed	Settlement Contracts Filed	Disposed of by Commiss'ners
Feb.	152	138	153	692
March	163	146	232	725
April	186	128	246	776
May	191	146	243	712
June	216	148	267	765
July	177	138	218	609
Aug.	161	185	178	581
Sept.	211	166	249	732
Oct.	240	180	314	798
Nov.	29	373	94	638
Dec.	40	462	101	794
1934				
Jan.	32	398	90	731

Accident reports filed since July 1, 1933, 38,569.

Fatal accidents in 1933, 456.

Fatal accidents in 1934, to date, 206.

627 cases where death payments and pensions are being paid since 1929.

In 1929 there were reported to the Commission 60,033 cases, of which 958 are open and in process of settlement.

In 1930, 46,316 cases reported, of which 507 are open, where death or pensions are being paid.

In 1931, 35,736 cases reported, of which 490 are still open.

In 1932, 27,611 cases reported, of which 2,768 are still open. This large number for 1932 is probably due, in a measure, to the failure of a large number of insurance companies.

In 1933, 28,767 cases reported, of which 2,588 are still open.

In 1934, 5,005 cases were reported, of which 2,967 are in the process of adjudication. 1,848 cases on which compensation is being paid.

The average cases reported per month are approximately 3,000.

These figures are not based on guesses. They are taken from the records of the Industrial Commission.

FLAGS

THE flags of the early American colonies represented many nations, and were also emblematic of many dramatic and stirring events in early United States history. There were not only many national flags, but each colony each group of settlers had its flag. Many tales are on record associated with flags of Colonial and Revolutionary days. A story is told of a flag carried by a South Carolina regiment under Colonel Moulton. It was a blue flag, with a white crescent in the corner and the word LIBERTY across the bottom. In the course of a battle, the flag fell behind the enemy lines, but was recaptured by Sergeant Jasper. The Colonel recommended promotion and a commission for Jasper, but this advancement was refused by Jasper on the unique plea that he was not fit to associate with officers because he could neither read nor write.

Another interesting flag of this period has been called the rattle-snake flag, and was carried by the early American navy. It was a white flag, with a three-coiled black rattler having 13 rattles. Underneath the serpent are the words, "Don't tread on me." The three coils stood for the three leading colonies—New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The rattlesnake is not looked upon with favor by the majority of people, but as a symbol of the American navy its more commendable characteristics were intended to be brought out. For example, this reptile has no eyelids, hence its vision is keen, alert, watchful. As a fighter it is a courageous foe, for it gives warning of its approach. Furthermore, it fights to the end—it never gives up.

The oldest flag in the United States so far as is known is now treasured in the Public Library of the little town of Bedford, Mass. It was made in England about 1665, and was for the Middlesex Three County Troop, a military organization of Massachusetts. Later it became the standard of the Bedford Minute Men. This flag was carried by them during their difficulties with the Indians under King Phillip, and also at Concord on the historic morning of April 19, 1775. It is about two feet square, of red damask, decorated in oil, the design being a mailed arm with saber, and a scroll containing an appropriate motto. Originally it had a silver fringe.

One of the first American flags was the "Grand Union" which was raised by General Washington at Cambridge, Mass., on January 2, 1776. It had alternate red and white stripes with the English crosses of St. Andrew and St. George in the corner. This was used nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence.

It was on June 14, 1777, that the Continental Congress created the stars and stripes as the national emblem by passing the resolution: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." With the admission of Kentucky and Vermont into the Union, the stripes were increased to fifteen, but in 1888 Congress ruled that the stripes would be limited to thirteen, and that with the admission of every new state a star should be added to the Union of the flag.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL

(By Will Rutgers)

BETWEEN capital and labor there has always been a conflict of opinion, as finely drawn as the conflict between the political philosophy of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. And this controversy has been inspired, more or less, on both sides, by selfishness. The issue has been, "the Autocracy of Capital vs. the Democracy of Labor."

The most important problem before the country today, is the settlement of this dispute of long standing. I consider it just as much the duty of labor to try to reach a proper understanding and appreciation of capital's problems, as it is a moral obligation on the part of capital to study and understand the struggles of the wage earners.

Labor recognizes the necessity of capital and its rights. Labor cannot, and does not, expect capital to invest vast sums of money without an adequate return. Neither must capital expect labor to invest "service" without receiving more than a low standard, "living wage." Labor is just as much entitled to a profit on service as is industry to a profit on product. This principle applies, in common justice, to any form of capital investment, or individual investment of time, as against wages paid.

The conflict between capital and labor, the cause of much of the trouble, is due to the fact that capital has "foreflushed" during prosperous periods and paid extra stock dividends, and endeavored to continue this policy, when business was on the skids, by the reduction of wages. This was particularly true during the crisis of 1929, when some 900 corporations paid out greater dividends than ever before in the history of the country, in the face of a substantially reduced wage scale. In the meantime the salaries of the heads of industrial groups were not reduced; in many cases they were increased.

And when Labor is shown by senate investigation that a retired bank official is permitted to draw a salary of $100,000 per annum, merely in an advisory capacity, when the stockholders of his bank drew no dividends, it is made pretty plain to labor that capital is playing a very underhand game and cannot be trusted. Under such circumstances government must act in defense of the common weal.

Let capital lay all its cards upon the table; look upon labor as a co-operative unit of their enterprise; treat its workers in confidence and fairness, and much trouble will be averted. Then when wage reduction is found imperative, let that pay cut hit every employe, from the president of the corporation down the line, and labor will take its medicine as gamely as the best of them. But labor has no confidence in a capitalistic system that takes away the profit of its invested time to pay unearned dividends to stock holders.

If the practical unit of industry, the producing class, must suffer from depression, let every other unit of industry suffer with it. Otherwise labor justifies the strike as a weapon of self preservation and justice.

If I understand the spirit of the National Industrial Recovery Act it is that these warring elements in the social complex may be brought together in a more mutual interest and understanding of each other's problems, in an effort to end this conflict. There is common interest between capital and labor. Both are investors; one invests his time for wages, the other invests his money for profits. The wages should enable the worker to maintain a decently high standard of living, and give labor buying power beyond the mere necessities of life. But this common interest must be established definitely between the employer and the employe, and that should not be such a difficult problem in a democracy. But both capital and labor must drop some of their "isms" and get down to honest effort before any great progress can be made.

Real obstinacy never settled a dispute. Let justice be the controlling factor and capital and labor will end this age-long conflict.

Glenn Martin predicts that the time is near when passenger airplanes will cross the Atlantic in a one-night trip. Quite probably he is right. But if man has wit enough to fly the seas in that way, what excuse is there for wallowing in the muck of depression?

COLORADO COAL COMPANY MINERS AND MANAGEMENT SHOW COOPERATION PAYS

HOW a single coal mining company in Colorado—largely owned and managed by a woman—with the co-operation of the miners met a vital issue now before American industry by choosing the trade union instead of a company union; how in that issue the company and the miners "challenged the original sponsors of the company union idea and all their allied interests in what is fundamentally a struggle for power between labor and capital"; how this comparatively small company not only won wide public support in the fight, but at the same time actually enlarged its share of the Colorado coal market, even during the period of declining business; how the collective agreement signed by the company and the union gave the men a greater share in management than coal miners have ever enjoyed anywhere in this country; and how these miners brought about extraordinary savings, loaned half their wages to the company in an emergency, and even helped sell the coal they had mined.

These are some of the dramatic bits revealed in a report entitled "Miners and Management—A Study of the Collective Agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company," by Mary van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation. The report is the sixth in a series of studies extending over 15 years, in which employes' representation, or company unions, and collective agreements with trade unions have been analyzed and contrasted.

"The experience of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, in contrast with that of coal producers having company unions," Miss van Kleeck points out, "is particularly significant now because of the widespread revival of the company union idea in an effort to circumvent the NRA's guarantee to workers of the right of collective bargaining." This report, she says, is a partial answer to one of the most important questions confronting the coal industry and the country, namely:

> What shall be the status of the organizations of workers, and how are they to be given a voice in all matters affecting their employment, including the stabilization of industry and the wider policies affecting it?

After extended personal study in Colorado of the way in which the collective agreement between the miners and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company is working out, Miss van Kleeck says: "This company, in the midst of an industry which is probably the most disorganized in the United States, undertook single-handed—but with the co-operation of labor—to eliminate practices producing instability, to apply sound ethical principles of relationships with workers, with other industries and with the public. Its experience is significant for industry as a whole in the United States and particularly for the coal industry."

Of Josephine Roche, principal stockholder and general manager of the company, Miss van Kleeck's report says: "She has separated herself from the policies of the owner class in Colorado and has squarely opposed them by inviting the miners' union, the United Mine Workers of America, to join with the company in the collective agreement in which she has voluntarily accepted limitations upon the traditional powers of an owner of capital and has declared that the organized miners, through their own officers who are not even employes of the company, have the right to share with the management in all decisions regarding conditions of employment."

This agreement, Miss van Kleeck reveals, is the result of the impression the bloody scenes of the Colorado coal strikes of 1913, 1914 and 1927 made on the mind of Josephine Roche, who in the latter year inherited her father's minority ownership of stock in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

When, in 1927, Miss Roche became a responsible owner of the company, she found in its offices "the paraphernalia of war and in the books the records of expenditures for detectives and mine guards," according to this report. "This equipment was in itself a temptation to use it in times of controversy in place of reasonable procedures based on principles which might have prevented bloodshed and bitterness."

"The farthest any operator of Colorado has been willing to go theretofore," Miss van Kleeck says, "had been to let employes elect their representatives from their fellow employes. This was done under the influence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the 'Industrial Representation Plan' of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. But in the history of that plan, as brought out in an earlier study made for the Russell Sage Foundation, the steady refusal of the company and of Mr. Rockefeller to recognize the miners' union turned employes representation into an instrument of opposition to unionism. Naturally, then, recognition of the union by an operator in the same State became a rival of employes representation. Thus Josephine Roche challenged the Rockefellers, original sponsors of the company union idea, and all their allied interests in what is fundamentally a struggle for power between labor and capital."

Contrary to public impression, Miss van Kleeck's report says, the Rockefellers have not abandoned the company union. A recent vote of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company employes, taken by joint agreement between the company and the United Mine Workers, showed that the miners of this company repudiated by a large majority the company union and voted for the United Mine Workers. The company, while thereafter signing a trade union agreement set up under the NRA code for the bituminous coal industry, has announced that it still retains "employes representation" or the company union.

The agreement between the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and the United Mine Workers—a lengthy document dealing with the many complications inherent in the mining of coal and in relations between managers, workers and supervisors—is epitomized in a preamble which says that the purpose is:

> "to establish industrial justice; to substitute reason for violence, confidence for misunderstanding, integrity and good faith for dishonest practices, and a union of effort for the chaos of the present economic warfare; to stabilize employment, production and markets through co-operative efforts and the aid of science; and to assure to consumers a dependable supply of coal at reasonable and uniform prices."

This, Miss van Kleeck says, is the first time any trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has gone so far as to include these broad economic policies in its scope.

Summarizing the results of five years of successful operation under this agreement, the report says:

> that in sales the company "was able to keep in advance of competitors—evidence that purchasers approved a price policy which avoided, as far as possible, cuts below cost, while maintaining a higher wage scale";
>
> that though 1932 is generally regarded as the worst year of the depression, the company made greater mine operating profits in that year than in any year since the signing of the agreement in 1928;
>
> that the average number of days' work given to miners by this company exceeded the average of the State—in 1932 the average days worked per man in the mines of this company were 191 as against an average of 127 for the state;
>
> that labor's productivity was greater, the production during 1932 being 10.5 ton per miner per day as against 7.5 tons per miner per day for the industry in Colorado as a whole;
>
> that there was a great stability of employment—this in 1928, when the contract was signed, there were 1,701 men taken on the payroll to maintain an average working force of 748, whereas in 1931 there were 867 men to maintain an average force of 728;
>
> that the proportion of miners in this company receiving less than $500 a year was cut down from nearly 60 per cent in 1928 to less than 16 per cent in 1931, and the proportion receiving less than $1,500 a year was cut from 89 per cent in 1928 to 69 per cent in 1931;
>
> that the proportion of the working force kept on the payroll all 12 months of the year was increased from 16 per cent to 63 per cent;
>
> that although the wage scale remained the same from 1929 through 1931, mine operating prof-

its increased steadily, from $244,000 in the first year to $282,000 in the latter year and to $345,000 in 1932.

The report describes in detail how these various records were made. Concerning the support given by trade unions, the report says that the recognition of the miners' union by this company "has served as a rallying point for all the labor groups in Colorado, including railroad men and farmers. It is because this company's co-operation stands alone in a long history of opposition by other operators to the miners' union in Colorado, that it has come to symbolize there a significant success for the workers in a series of defeats."

PUTS BAN ON SMUGGLING ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES AS "SEAMEN"

THE House of Representatives passed the long-contested Dies-King bill to prohibit the smuggling of immigrants as seamen into the United States.

Under the Seamen's Act a seaman can leave the ship as soon as it reaches safe harbor. Surplus "seamen," not being subject to the provisions of the immigration exclusion acts, immediately land and are absorbed in the population. The practice has been for ship owners to bring from 25 to 100 extra "seamen," who desert at once and become low-wage workers in many American industries.

In its report favoring the enactment of the bill the House Immigration Committee declared that during the last 25 years at least 500,000 of these alien "seamen" deserted at American seaports.

The Dies-King bill stops this nefarious practice by the provision that every vessel must take out of the United States as many seamen as it brings in.

The bill has already passed the Senate several times. It is believed that it will gain receive favorable action by that body as soon as it is reported by the Senate Immigration Committee.

Considerable credit for the favorable action in the House on the measure is due to Representative Dies of Texas, author of the bill and a member of the House Immigration Committee; Representative Sabbath of Illinois, a former member of the committee, and Representative Connery of Massachusetts, a member of the House Labor Committee. It had the strong support of the American Federation of Labor.

Andrew Furuseth, president and legislative agent of the International Seamen's Union of America, who has worked for the bill for many years, declared that the substance of the measure was first raised in the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1902, so that the struggle to close the side door against immigration smuggling has continued for thirty years.

The specific definite struggle for the present bill, he said, began in 1921, but the united opposition of the International Shipping Federation, Limited, an organization of world ship owners with headquarters in London, and the ship owners in the United States had succeeded in preventing the enactment of the measure from then until now. The influence of these antilabor interests is evidently less influential in the present Congress, and it is confidently expected that the alien seaman's deportation bill will shortly become the law of the land.

Veterans Association Adopts Union Label

The national executive committee of the National War Veterans Association, with headquarters in New York City, made the use of the union label mandatory on all printed matter of the organization, declared Harry E. Dewdney, Adjutant of the Association. The last national convention of the Association adopted the following article as a part of its constitution: "Neither the organization nor any of its subordinates shall at any time participate in a strike or lockout against labor."

The Association is a non-partisan veterans' political organization with thirty-one posts in New York and membership extending into other States. All members must be honorably discharged veterans and voting citizens of the United States.

AMERICAN LABOR LEADS THE WORLD

(By W. E. Walling)

THE American labor movement differs from the labor movements of Europe. Since the time of Andrew Jackson (around 1830) we have had political democracy in America's industrial regions, and soon after that we established universal education. If political democracy up to the present has brought labor only a part of what labor demands and expects, it has at least given us a century of democratic experience, training and practice, a century of thinking in democratic terms and a century of striving toward democratic goals. It is due to this good fortune of our history and not to an inborn superiority of American workers that the American labor movement is the only labor movement in the world today that is built consistently on a democratic foundation, has an exclusively democratic policy and goal, and never departed from democratic policies.

Contrast the long democratic experience of America with that of Europe. It was between 1867 and 1885 that British labor was even half enfranchised and universal education established. The Germans have been educated as long as we have, but they got democracy only in 1918. French democracy dates from 1876, and the only previous democratic experiences of that country were brief revolutionary periods—a fact which has confused many French workers as to the relative values of democracy and of revolutionary violence.

The superiority of American labor lies in the friendship it has made. For more than a quarter of a century it has worked, wherever possible, with American rural labor, the farmers.

By its clean-cut political policy, gradually developed and still in the process of evolution, American labor has avoided all the confusion of a so-called labor party which is a labor party in name only—since every democratic country must admit and largely depend upon non-labor elements. Such a party is in reality a party of advanced democracy. To call it labor rather than democratic brings two evils. Not only is the labor movement likely to be invaded and swamped by outsiders, but certain elements of labor are given by this name an opportunity to put forth the theory, as has commonly occurred in Europe, that labor can advance politically through a non-democratic or even an anti-democratic program independently of other groups of producers. Never for one moment has American labor favored or tolerated this drawing of class lines between one group of producers and another. If it has waged economic and political war against any part of society it has been a war directed exclusively against parasites and exploiters. It has never preached nor tolerated the theory that Organized Labor or industrial labor has a right to rule over any other group of producers, but has sought to unite all producers against the common enemy.

American labor is today more united than labor of any country of the world with the possible exception of Great Britain. And this unity has been won and held against stronger influences making for division than exist in any other nation, since America has been the battleground of all the theories as well as all the prejudices of the workers of all Europe. Yet we are better united. The reason? Labor tends to unite on all labor questions; labor tends to divide on all the non-labor questions that take up so much of the time and energy of the political parties of Europe. The word "solidarity" is more widely used in Europe; actual solidarity is more advanced in the United States.

American labor is for international unity. Every superiority it has achieved makes it that much more valuable to the labor world. It does not claim leadership, but it offers to the world of labor the invaluable experience of the oldest political democracy and the leading industrial nation. It hopes and believes that by following the American method of attending to labor affairs to the exclusion of the outside matters that divide labor the national labor movements of Europe and the entire world movement will achieve a new and more solid unity. It welcomes the new tendency of European labor to do as America has done in putting democracy above all social dogmas. It believes that a more substantial, more permanent and more effective labor internationalism can be erected on this basis—an internationalism in which the working people of every great nation will be able to make a distinct and indispensable contribution to the whole. And it believes that such a movement will be able everywhere to achieve its entire industrial, social and political program—so far as that program rests upon democratic principles.

But great as have been its achievements in the past, American labor looks to the future—and it is for the purposes of future development that the superiority of its methods are most marked. It has not offered to solve in advance all the major problems of government and industry that the rising generation of workers will have to face. But it has done something better. Economically and politically, American labor has builded a solid foundation and has begun the erection of a structure no important part of which will have to be torn down. It has left American labor free, freer than the labor of any nation of the world, to determine its own destinies—without an incumbering heritage of outworn theories or of colossal blunders due to the effort to put these theories into effect. That American labor will utilize to the full the superior opportunities offered by the superior freedom of the American movement no American and few who know anything about America will question.

THE HARVEST HAND

(By H. H. Siegele)

"MEN who are now in their middle age, and on up to those who have attained the Scriptural threescore years and ten, can still remember the yearly exodus of workingmen from the cities to the harvest fields," the philosopher said, in a reminiscent mood. "In those days," he went on, "a workingman could often earn enough money in the harvest field to tide him through the winter, if not through to the next harvest time. And those who by reason of strength, have reached the fourscore years, can in many instances, remember such exoduses, from the 'cradle' to the latest improved combine; which is proving to be the 'grave' of the harvest hand, as he was known a generation or more ago."

The philosopher could remember when he himself as a carpenter, had many times gone to the harvest field, because carpenter work was slack, and much that he has to say here is a product of those experiences.

"In the days of the cradle," the philosopher continued, "harvesting meant something. There was the cutting of the grain; and then it had to be bound and shocked. After that it was stacked, and in due time, thrashed; which in the cradle days, often it was done with a flail. In those days overproduction was unknown, that is, overproduction that goes hand in hand with mass starvation, such as we have seen in these modern days. Men worked long hours, it is true, and wages, judging from the standpoint of dollars and cents, were not high; but they had a much greater and more permanent home-purchasing power than wages had during the late pre-depression period of prosperity. Unemployment was confined, almost altogether, to those who were too lazy to work, rather than to men, in masses of millions, who are willing and anxious to work. Involuntary mass unemployment is a product of machine civilization, and was never known to reach so deep into our social structure, as it has during the recent world-wide depression."

The philosopher was aware that the farmer suffered as much, and in some instances more than the workingman, by the depression; but, at the same time, he knew that the farmer by eliminating the hired man and using mechanical devices instead, was helping to bankrupt his best customer, the workingman. He knew too, that competition made it impossible for the farmer to do otherwise, even though, in the end, he was the loser. For he paid high prices for his machinery, and had to sell his products at extremely low prices; often below cost of production. But we are ahead of our story.

"The cradle," the philosopher went on, "had to give way to that interesting machine, the reaper. This machine, with its platform back of the sickle-bar, and a set of rakes that laid the grain on the platform, which at regular intervals was raked off by a master rake, did away with the hard work that always accompanied harvesting with a cradle. And while, on the one hand, it eliminated the demand for men who could swing a cradle, it, on the other hand, increased the demand for binders, insofar as the reaper made possible an increase in the acreage of the harvest field. Five men were necessary to bind after a reaper, and it took two more men to shock. When the reaper started out, say, on a square field, one binder was started at the first corner; another one at the second corner; another at the third corner; one at the fourth corner, and the fifth man started at the first corner as the reaper started on the second round. In this way the men worked around and around, until the field of grain was cut and bound." The philosopher paused, thoughtfully, for a moment, and then went on, "In the reaper days, it was as hard to find a man who could not make a double band, out of a handful of straw, as it is today to find a man who does not know how to run an automobile. Those men worked hard, but harvest time brought opportunities to work for all who wanted it. . . . In the full sense of the work, harvesting included stacking the grain and afterward thrashing it."

"In due time, though, the reaper was superseded by the self-binder. The self-binder, with its mechanical binding device, bound the grain before it left the machine, and thereby eliminated the five men who formerly did the binding. Two men could easily shock the grain that one self-binder cut and bound. But still, farmers were looking for something that would eliminate more hired men." And dropping into a philosophical mood, for a moment, the philosopher went on, "It is claimed, that if a man wishes long enough for a thing, it will eventually come to pass; and that is exactly what happened in this case—the farmer got his wish in the form of a machine known as a header. The header eliminated the shockers, for this machine merely cut off the heads of the grain, which were immediately put into stacks, and later on thrashed. But the header did not completely supplant the self-binder; however, it itself was soon superseded by that revolutionary machine, the combine. The combine has eliminated the harvest hand, almost altogether, for with it, the farmer can harvest his grain, thrash it, and take it to market, with his regular help; and thus, the one-time harvest hand, who was slowly being crushed out of the picture for a generation or more, has been buried by the combine forever."

The philosopher, while he was enumerating the evolutionary processes of harvesting machinery, knew that in other branches of farming, similar revolutionary processes were going on more or less in the same way.

"The tractor," he continued, "is taking the place of the horse, just as the combine and other farm machinery, are eliminating the hired man. And whereas the farmer used to feed to his horses a great deal of his products, he is now giving to the market an increased supply, and instead, he is consuming gasoline. The market, with its decreased demand for farm products, because of the increased consumption of gasoline, finds itself oversupplied. At the same time, figuratively speaking, the unemployed human man, is financially unable to buy, what the farmer with his mechanical man, is producing and marketing. The upshot of it all is, that the farmer has met a boomerang in the form of high priced machinery and low prices for his products. In other words, the mechanical man, that eliminated the hired man for the farmer, now has his hands on the farmer himself, and unless something will happen, miraculously or otherwise, that will bring the hired man back to life, and to the rescue of the farmer, there is bound to be a calamity."

What the philosopher had just said about the farmer, is to a greater or to a lesser extent true of other industries, including the building industries.

"Whenever a workingman," the philosopher concluded, "is displaced by machinery, whether it be a laborer, mechanic or a clerk, it will add just that much weight to the economic boomerang, which when it returns to hit industry, will hit it with all the force that industry gave it in the first place by displacing men with machines."

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Attend the Local meetings, support your elected officers and pull for greater solidarity of our Brotherhood.

SOLID LAMINATED LUMBER FLOORS

MANY months of sub-normal business have resulted in a vast amount of constructive thinking and planning throughout American industry. The new times have demanded new measures. Nothing that has hitherto prevailed upon the accumulated momentum of prosperous years is now above suspicion. New appraisals of old customs and practices are everywhere in process. The new idea was never so welcome as now. Nothing is condemned at first blush as impractical.

A swarm of new construction ideas is being incubated in the lumber industry. The lumber researchers are becoming vigorously initiative. They are not willing to concede anything to other materials in the construction field, not even skyscrapers. Hardly had the steel and concrete people conceived the idea of taking the ground floor of dwellings away from lumber when F. P. Cartwright, chief engineer of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association came forward with a new type of wood floor, or rather a modern adaption of an old practice, which was followed a century ago in heavy construction.

Instead of laying floor boards on their sides, narrow planks laid on edge and fastened together in panels take the place both of sub-flooring and joists. This sort of floor is stronger, more solid and enduring and stubbornly fire-resistant. The panels, or slabs, are built up from pieces not smaller than 2x4's, firmly bolted or spiked together, consequently the floor is at least four inches thick of solid wood. There are no projecting edges for flames to feed on and tests have demonstrated that it takes an exceptionally long, hot fire to eat half way through the laminated slabs.

An additional advantage of this laminated type of construction which may be used in either brick or frame buildings, is run-over ribbons or joist end supports into brick piering so as to come flush with the building wall. Thus there results a natural fire-stopping, preventing flames from creeping up through stud spaces and passing above the floor line.

"The new type floor, can be used for either first or second story house floors, in place of the familiar row of thin, deep joists with sub and finish floor and lath plaster beneath. For dwellings, it is built usually of two-by-fours, laid on edge, spiked together and supported at intervals of seven to ten feet by cross beams which are allowed to show in the room below.

"The slab thus formed is sanded smooth and a finish floor of hardwood is nailed down . The under side is finished with plywood, and the main beams can be hand-hewn, stained or painted, or finished with clear lumber and mouldings to afford architectural relief.

"The floor thus secured takes up less room than the joisted type, being only five inches deep where the latter is nearly twelve. Over a foot is saved in the necessary height of a two-story building, or if preferred the room height can be increased. The plywood or board underfinish is not subject to cracks or breaks, but maintains its position permanently.

The possibilities in this new floor for ingenious conduit arrangements are not to be overlooked. By "cheating" one of the laminations so as to build it of two shallow lower sections or of one shallow section space can readily be made for electric wiring conduit, small water pipes and other service units. Where deep space is required for plumbing that runs laterally, deep sections are included in the slab and the pipe is boxed in, the boxing being finished to give the appearance of a beam on the ceiling of the floor below. For partitions, two or three similarly deepened laminations are included in the slab to furnish support necessary. Unusually long first floor spans are stiffened by making every fourth or fifth lamination of sufficient depth to insure adequate carriage of the load imposed. The lumber footage required is slightly greater than ordinary floor construction, though it need not be of proportionate cost.

For a good, resilient, substantial floor that will meet the competitive advances of alternate materials, the laminated floor offers an opportunity.

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With the renewed energies and zeal of the membership of the U. B. it will not be long before the membership is back around the 300,000 mark.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1934

A New Era In Shipbuilding

THE passing of the Vinson-Trammell Naval Bill, provides for the construction of all naval vessels allowed under the London Treaty. A long era of prosperity has not only opened up for thousands of unemployed workers in the navy yards and private shipyards, but also in other industries, as it will stimulate the steel mills, the lumber plants, the electrical equipment manufacturers and will give a great boost to the railroads, in fact, it is a boon to industry.

The estimated cost of the five-year program, not including replacement of any capital ships and cruisers, is about $475,000,000. This does not include the allotment of some $275,000,000 from the Public Works Administration now being used by the Navy Department, nor the amount provided in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by the Senate. Figures show that about 85 per cent of all the money expended through the Navy Department for construction purposes goes for the pay of labor, directly or indirectly.

The Government contemplates initial work on twenty destroyers and four submarines, ninety days after the signing of the Bill, the first to be built in the government navy yard, as the Bill provides that the first and each succeeding alternate vessel be built in the government navy yards.

Power for Labor

IT has always been the philosophy of capitalists that self-interest was a force necessary to prevent social stagnation and promote human progress. Lately capitalism has embraced the doctrine that high wages and short hours are necessary to produce the purchasing power essential to prosperity. Workers have the greatest and most immediate selfish interest in high wages and short hours. Therefore, if capitalists follow their own logic, labor unions should be encouraged, for labor unions represent the active self-interest of workers.

Voluntary interest of enlightened employers in raising wages and reducing hours by joint action is fine, but it is not enough. The driving self-interest of labor is needed, as well as the regulation and arbitration of government. Organized industries, organized labor, and government are a trinity each of whom is indispensable.

Victory for U. S. Workers

PASSING of the independent offices appropriation bill by Congress over the President's veto gives a large measure of victory to organized labor in its fight for restoration of Government workers' pay.

The Federal workers get 5 per cent return from February 1, and another 5 per cent on July 1. The President is authorized to restore the remaining 5 per cent within six months after July 1 if living costs equal or exceed the 1928 level. This means there is an excellent chance the 15 per cent wage cut, made in the name of "economy," will be abolished early next year.

The cut was ill-advised in the first place and contributed nothing to industrial recovery. In fact, by reducing the purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of Government employes, it tended to retard business gain. With restoration of former pay there will be no basis for charging that the Government preaches one thing and practices another, by striving to raise wages in private employment while at the same time slashing the pay of its own employes.

$20,000,000 Available For Home Building

Announcement has been made by Raymond P. Harold, president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, that the co-operative banks of Massachusetts have $20,000,000 available at once for loans on new home building and for repairs. This is one of the first signs that the banks are now ready to co-operate with the prospective home builder. Mr. Harold makes the following statement in part:

To the building industry and to thousands of prospective home owners who have been restrained from buying or building by inability to get mortgage loans, I feel confident that this comes as news of the greatest importance.

It means that the primary financing of more than 5,000 new homes can be supplied at once and that the residential building industry no longer need be delayed by lack of first mortgage money.

Residential building in Massachusetts in a normal season furnishes employment, directly and indirectly, for more than 15,000 people. New home construction, ordinarily one of the biggest industries, dropped during the depression to about 20 per cent of its normal volume, largely because of the lack of adequate facilities for placing mortgages. The co-operative banks are now in a position to break this famine and open the way for a broad movement of recovery.

With the flow of capital again turned definitely to the co-operative banks, upon which the residential building industry depends to a large extent for its financing, and with at least $20,000,000 available immediately, to help finance home building, it seems certain that a substantial number of new dwellings will be started and that the extreme depression in residential construction soon will be ended.

Why Not The 30-Hour Week?

William Taylor, executive vice-president of the Valley Camp Coal Company and a group of related companies, recently gave the coal industry something to think about.

Appearing before the National Bituminous Coal Industrial Board, Mr. Taylor caused a stir by advocating reduction in working hours in soft coal mines from 40 to 30, with a compensating increase in wages. He pointed out that a reduction in hours would not necessarily mean a reduction in production. His company's experience, when the "clean up" system prevailed, under which the men worked 10 to 14 hours a day, indicated that as much coal could be produced in the 8-hour day as in the longer day. He said his company was producing a greater tonnage under the shorter week than when the longer week was in operation.

A few days after Mr. Taylor made his suggestion, bituminous coal operators of the Appalachian region agreed to reduce the work week to 35 hours. That marks distinct progress, but the week must be cut even more, to cope successfully with the appalling unemployment in the coal industry. Mr. Taylor pointed the way to the solution. Sooner or later the coal industry must adopt the 30-hour week. Why not now?

Why Does the Word Penny Apply to the Size of Nails?

Nails were sold in England by the hundred until the 15th century and the price was set by the size of the nails. Those selling for 10 pence a hundred were 10-penny nails; those for six pence a hundred were six-penny, etc. When prices changed the old designations survived as the indication of size and are written 10d, 8d, 6d, etc. The letter "d" stands for denarius, the Latin word for the English penny.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Robin Hood Mills Employ Non-Union Carpenters

The Robin Hood Mills, a subsidiary of the International Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., is erecting a building and grain storage tank in Calgary, Canada, on which it refuses to insist that the contractor pay the rate of wages of 75 cents per hour, as established by agreement between the Calgary Contractors Association and Local Union 1779, but is employing non-members and paying from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, according to information received from Andrew Craig, president of L. U. 1779.

Members of our organization should remember that the policy of all organizations is to support and give assistance to those who deal and co-operate with us, and those who will not co-operate or recognize our conditions should receive no consideration from our members. Therefore members of all affiliated locals should bear in mind the foregoing facts when purchasing any products of the Robin Hood Mills or the International Milling Co.

Building Gains in April

Contracts awarded publicly financed construction in April were four times as great as those for April of last year, according to a report of the F. W. Dodge Company.

The contracts dropped 40 per cent from the March figure. However, privately financed contracts were the highest since August 1933, and increased over March.

The survey, made every month and covering thirty-seven states, showed a total of $75,158,900 in publicly financed contracts, awarded in April as compared with $17,659,900 for April, 1933, and $125,950,700 for March of this year.

A strong stimulus to the construction industry is expected in the next few days with announcement by the administration of an intensive renovation campaign to be coupled with a program of slum clearing and low cost housing, the whole to be backed by federal funds.

Union-labeled Gavels

The General Office is in position to supply union-labeled gavels made of American walnut and Mexican mahogany by members of our organization. They are beautifully turned and highly finished and come in two sizes. The price is $1.25 each.

Local Unions desiring a gavel should write to Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Purchasing union-labeled gavels will give employment to union carpenters.

Carpenters! Stay Away From Chicago

Again we must warn against coming to Chicago to seek work. The Spring season has brought no new construction work. The work on the World's Fair will be completed before this notice goes to print, and those who were fortunate enough to get in a little time there will again be forced to join the ranks of the many thousands unemployed.

If the World's Fair should tempt you to come to Chicago, be sure and bring enough money to pay your way for finding work here is certainly uphill business. The only work of any consequence is P. W. A work, and the law provides that resident labor is to be employed on that work.

Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.
Chicago District Council of
Carpenters.

Locals Organized

Cushing, Okla.
Gladewater, Tex.
La Salle, Ill.
Quincy, Fla.
Borger, Tex.
Jasper, Ala.
Lawrence, Kans.
Granville, N. Y.
Marshfield, Ore.
Naperville, Ill.
Elkins, W. Va.
Montevallo, Ala.
Gideon, Mo.

Regular Meeting of the General Executive Board, April, 1934

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

February 8, 1934.

Athens, Ohio, L. U. 1720.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 16, 1934. Official sanction granted.

February 9, 1934.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.20 per hour, 5 day week, double time for all overtime, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

February 26, 1934.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 200.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 16, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. 989.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective March 12, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.20 per hour, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

February 28, 1934.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 2, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 1, 1934.

Flora, Ill., L. U. 1404.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, 35 hour week, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Meridian, Miss., L. U. 2313.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 5, 1934.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. 898.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour and 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 9, 1934.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 16, 1934.

Lexington, Ky., L. U. 1650.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and the 5 day week, effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 19, 1934.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1664.—Movement for reduction in working hours from 45 to 40 per week, effective May 15, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 22, 1934.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, L. U. 1802.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and 40 hour week, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

March 30, 1934.

Sheboygan, Wisc., L. U. 657.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, 6 hour day and 5 day week, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction only granted.

April 5, 1934.

Pensacola, Fla., L. U. 1194.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1934. Official sanction granted.

April 9, 1934.

Columbia, Mo., L. U. 1925.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

April 13, 1934.

Muskogee, Okla., L. U. 1072.—Movement for the 5 day week, effective March 13, 1934. Official sanction granted.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind.,
April 23, 1934.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date. All members present.

Falls Cities D. C., Louisville, Ky.—Movement for the 6 hour day, 30 hour week and $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Twin City D. C., Minneapolis, Minn.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.20 per hour and the 6 hour day, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 89.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Sheffield, Ala., L. U. 109.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 and the 40 hour week, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

E. Liverpool, Ohio, L. U. 328.—Movement for a scale of wages of $1.20 per hour, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. 422.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 690.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 30, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., L. U. 1555.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective June 10, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Kilgore, Tex., L. U. 1671.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective May 10, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Continuation of bond on General Treasurer, Thomas Alfred Neale, No. 16-04-509-27 for Fifty-Thousand Dollars was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Continuation of bond on Clifton A. Meloy, Bookkeeper, No. 27661-04-526-31 for Two-Thousand Dollars was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Eldorado, Ark., L. U. 1101.—Request for cancellation of back tax due the General Office was denied as the G. E. B. has no such authority.

April 24, 1934.

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 277.—Questions the right of the G. E. B. to bond local financial officers. The answer of the General Secretary thereto was concurred in, approved and adopted as the action of the G. E. B. as our laws provide that the G. E. B. shall bond all subordinate officers through the General Office.

Charges of Brother Charles Wardelich, member of L. U. 2725, New York City against Chas. Hanson, President of the New York District Council, were read and referred to the General President.

The report of the Committe appointed by the G. P. by direction of the G. E. B. at its last meeting held January 15, 1934, to investigate the charges of the Executive Committee of the New York District Council against L. U. 2725, New York City, was carefully considered by the G. E. B. after which it was referred to the General President for such action as he deems necessary.

A communication from President Green of the A. F. of L., asking for support of the Wagner-Connery Disputes Act was placed before the G. E. B. This act provides that employes shall have the right to organize and join labor organizations and engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The act opposes the establishment of Company Unions and penalizes employers who support Company Unions or finances them.

The act further provides for the settlement of industrial disputes through the National Labor Board.

The G. E. B. carefully considered and discussed President Greens' letter as well as the Wagner-Connery Disputes Act, after which the Board endorsed the principle of the right of workers to organize, but strenuously opposes compulsory arbitration in any form.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½ to 80c per hour and the 40-hour week, effective April 15, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Correspondence from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. relative to the reaffiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with the Building Trades Department was carefully considered and discussed after which it was decided that the matter be held in abeyance for further investigation.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 25, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 26, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 27, 1934.

Danville, Ill., L. U. 269.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to $1.00 per hour effective July 1, 1934. Official sanction only granted.

Elkhart, Ind., L. U. 565.—Movement for a scale of $1.00 per hour effective April 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 10, 1934. Official sanction only, granted.

Protest of L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J. against the action of the G. T. on account of the death of Felix McKiernan. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and protest dismissed.

Appeal of Edward Penman, L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y. from the decision of the G. T. on account of the claim for disability donation. Laid over until next meeting of the G. E. B.

Appeal of Nis. Pedersen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., from the action of the G. P. in the case of Nis Pedersen vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Alex Johnson, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., from the action of the G. P. in the case of Alex Johnson vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of J. C. Nielsen, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., from the action of the G. P. in the case of J. C. Nielsen vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Jens C. Nielsen, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., from the action of the G. P. in the case of Jens C. Nielsen vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Christ Williams, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, from the action of the G. P. in the case of Christ Williams vs. the Cuyahoga County D. C. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., from the action of the G. P. in the case of S. H. Blizzard, L. U. 122 vs. Local Union 122. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 30, 1934.

Washington, D. C. District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.37½ per hour, 6 hour day, 5 day week, effective May 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Grand Forks, N. D., L. U. 2028.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and 40 hour week, effective July 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Logan, W. Va., L. U. 1969.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 13, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of L. U. 2163, New York City, from the findings of Board Member Guerin appointed by the General President to take up the complaint of said Local against the New York District Council. The findings were sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Eugene H. Lamparter, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Eugene Lamparter vs. L. U. 122. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 312, New Meliford, N. J., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Nicholas H. Prell. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

May 1, 1934.

Falls Cities District Council, Ky., (Millmen) —Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 85c per hour and the 6 hour day, 30 hour week, effective July 2, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Salem, Oregon, L. U. 1065.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour and the 6 hour day, effective June 4, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

May 2, 1934.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

May 3, 1934.

Audit of the books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"We the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Liberty Bonds and Canadian Bonds held by General Treasurer Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank as follows:

	Denomination	
7 Bonds 4th Liberty	$10,000 00	$ 70,000 00
7 Bonds 4th Liberty coupon	10,000 00	70,000 00
1 Certificate of deposit		60,000 00
Canadian Bonds...		100,000 00

Signed:

J. W. Williams,
T. M. Guerin,
J. L. Bradford.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the minutes were approved as read and meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

DEATH ROLL

WILLIAM CHARLETON—Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Canada.

P. R. REDINGTON—Local Union No. 490, Passaic, N. J.

Courtesy

A man armed with courtesy is a conqueror.

Courtesy costs nothing; but it is the greatest selling proposition in the world.

Courtesy recalls the customer and invites a new one; discourtesy drives away those you have and keeps away others.

Wisdom is always courteous; discourtesy is the earmark of stupidity.

Discourtesy is no mark of superiority. The real aristocrat is the most courteous to those whom fate has placed in lesser walks of life than those he treads; thus we have a paradox which is a great truth—a real democrat is the only real aristocrat.

We all like money, but there is not one of us that does not know there are things more precious than money.

One's self respect is one of them. The discourteous man insults the self-respect of others and makes enemies of them while he is making a fool of himself.

I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement; it is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Profits and War Making

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Today every thinking person knows that if this country had stayed out of the war this depression would not have been of such severe proportion.

In recent years it has been established especially by publishing of secret records from the old Russian archives by the Bolsheviks that the actual cause of war was the secret diplomatic agreements of which the people at large were not informed.

If an embargo on arms had been declared and if American money had been withheld, the European war fire would have burned itself out in less than two years with most European countries flat on their backs. It would have ended in a draw and each side would have paid its own bill, and best of all, militarists who were responsible for the war would have broken their own necks. Unfortunately in most countries they are firmer in saddle now than ever before, thanks to the American money, munition and man-power!

The American munition-makers were paid by the Allies for only part of their armaments in 20 months, $2,351,000,000. A sure sign that the World War was not the last war, is the fact that Vickers Ltd., in England, which was capitalized in 1914 at $27,700,000, grew up to 80 Million Dollars in 1932. Also the Austrian concern (Skoda) producers of the Big Berthas, which reduced the Belgian forts so quickly with heavy long distance artillery. That same firm is now located in Czecho Slovakia and apparently doing fine business as they paid five per cent interest in 1920 and raised the interest rate every year so that in 1928 they paid 28½ per cent on stocks.

I believe the only permanent way of outlawing war is by making all arms and poison gas production Government Monopoly. I believe in national defense and also in preparedness because the human animal is not yet ready for a world in which peace is universal. One good step forward toward national defense would be to have civilians serve for one dollar a day like soldiers, and commandeer all needed factories, for Government use.

National defense should be financed without interest bearing bonds but by issuing legal tender currency which should be retired by and by; tax- exempt Government bonds should not be floated at all.

We, in Wisconsin should be satisfied with the fact that our late good Bob La Follette, Senior, did his best to keep us out of the war as long as possible and that he was one of the six in United States Senate and the fifty in Congress who stood up for their conviction and let themselves be designated as traitors by the Mob-spirit.

During World War there were many people who gained materially at the expense of the rest of the people, as compiled figures show that for every man killed in the war the sum of $2,500 was spent but at the same time for every American soldier killed in the war there was one millionaire made at home.

The concentration of wealth in the U. S. A. was never so great as it has become since the World War. As is shown by taking the total wealth as $100 in the United States and the total population as 100 persons it follows that one person owns $59.00—one person owns $9.00, 22 persons each $1.22 and 76 persons each $0.07.

The time has come for every man in the building industry to become a booster, I think that the least a building tradesman can do for his family is to provide a decent home, it is foolish to say that America is over built as long as some people live in basement quarters and other unfit conditions.

There are two causes for the building slump—first, the high rate of interest for loans and the unfair taxation of the real estate which disregards actual ownership. The fair taxation would be on the basis of the rental from such real estate and by discounting the indebtedness, this would bring the property owner to the same basis as other citizens who invest their money in any other form and pay taxes according to the actual return and then only after a certain exemption for wife and children.

The only way out is: tax revisions and lower rate and long term financing of building operations.

Ludwig Raidl,
L. U. No. 1053. Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 170

Editor, "The Carpenter":

May I present Ladies' Auxiliary No. 170, San Diego, Calif., with a membership at present of thirty. We lost several members the past year, and now have a movement under way to start a membership drive. We know if we can get the members of the Carpenters' Unions interested in our Auxiliary, it will be the first step towards increasing our membership.

Our business meetings are held at the home of members the fourth Thursday of each month. We serve pot-luck luncheon at noon, and have a business meeting at 2:00 P. M.

The second Wednesday of the month we hold a social gathering for all Union Carpenters and families, at the Golden Hill Club House, (in beautiful Balboa Park); dinner at 6:00 P. M. and cards afterwards for those who desire to play.

An annual picnic in June, and Christmas dinner and entertainment for Union Carpenters and families are our yearly activities.

Letters from other Auxiliaries are read with interest.

Mayme N. Barnes, Sec'y,
L. A. No. 170. East San Diego, Calif.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 256

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading "The Carpenter" which is always of interest to me, I have come across letters from a few Ladies' Auxiliary unions, and it occurred to me that it might be of some interest to hear about our Auxiliary. Carpenters Local 72 of Rochester, N. Y. now has the assistance of some of their wives. We are known as Ladies Auxiliary 256, and a most interested organization of ladies we are.

On March 6, 1934, our officers were elected, and installed by General Representative John Ryan, with a Charter membership of 24; our Charter having been presented to us by our Brothers of Local 72. We have since gained three new members. We meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings in Carpenters Hall, 113 N. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, and to date our meetings have been gratifyingly attended.

On Tuesday evening, April 17th, in Carpenters Hall, we held our first social event. Although it was late in the season we were most pleased and satisfied, both from a social and financial viewpoint. We held a short business session, following it with a card party—very informal—the idea being to bring out the wives of other carpenters, that we might become better acquainted. All sorts of card games were played and many prizes won. Refreshments were served and everyone had a most enjoyable evening.

We hope to make our next event a joint evening with our Brothers in Carpenters Local 72. Apart from the social side of our Auxiliary it is our intention to try to promote the use of the Union Label and to do our utmost to place it in stores that do not already carry it. We are anxious to create more interest in the minds of the wives of our brothers, as to the "value" of the Label.

Any communication from other Auxiliaries will be most cordially received by us. We extend to all other Auxiliaries our best wishes for their continued success.

Helen Sismey, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 256. Rochester, N. Y.

"If you must hammer, build something." That is homely advice, but it fits most knockers admirably. The man who does little or nothing worth while himself is usually found to be the severest critic of every one who tries to accomplish things. "The critic is the man who has not tried or has failed."—Tony's Scrap Book.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Organized Labor A Benefit To Business

Speaking at a mass meeting in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, under the auspices of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, president of St. Viator College, Bourbonnais, Illinois, and a member of the Chicago Regional Labor Board, said:

"Instead of the business man being opposed to the advancement of labor through organization, he should be in favor of it because it means more money for the laborer to spend.

"Industry has but one rightful end, that of providing the right means of livelihood. For 150 years we have been lulled into an economic theory that certain important factors are fixed and cannot be changed. Now economists agree on an order based on human arrangements and that old theories can be changed. Like Rip Van Winkle many employers under laissez-faire have fallen asleep and haven't awakened to the changed world.

"We must put more clothes on people's backs, give them more food, more decent homes in which to live, more bath tubs and automobiles. There are 12,000,000 people in this country who want automobiles and haven't got them."

◆

Strike-Breakers an Unnecessary Evil

The last A. F. of L. convention resolution requesting congressional investigation of the activities of strike-breaking agencies deserves the attention of all decent elements of industry and society. The gathering and transportation of a horde of undesirables to the scene of probable labor differences is a reprehensible practice with many objectionable features aside from the angle of fairness in trade disputes. By the dumping of a crowd of irresponsibles into a community the citizens thereof are thereby rendered subject to all the indignities the prescence of thugs may inflict upon them. Strike-breakers are never brought into a city with any thought of permanency; when their services as a threat to replace decent workers has served the purpose of their master they are turned adrift until need again is apparent. Their main utility is to awe into submission by their immediate presence those citizen-workers with whom employers differ. If it becomes impossible to overawo legitimate workers and the imported thugs supplant their betters, home-owners, taxpayers and loyal citizens are deprived of their livelihood, temporarily at least, and the imported ones lessen the possibilities of local business by sending elsewhere what wages are granted them or save it for the inevitable move to come.

Character is not a requisite of the strike-breaker; if he has a criminal record he is preferable to others upon whom the heavy hand of the law has not yet fallen. The question of personal habits is never raised; will he work for less than the man he supplants is most important. Adeptness in the shady arts of the underworld renders him all the more fitted for his avocation. Moral courage among strike-breakers is an unknown attribute; the lowest form of animal life finds its counterpart among the malcontents who compose the mob at the beck and call of leaders of even less moral stamina.

The government in endeavoring to curb crime is antagonizing the activities of the gangster, which is well. It is not impossible that many of the class considered obnoxious to society could be found among the ranks of strike-breakers. Crime curbed at its source ceases to be a menace. And investigation of strike-breaking activities will no doubt disclose many who thus hide their individual misdemeanors under the blanket of mob psychology. There are, perhaps, exceptions, but these prove the rule.

A government investigation might well begin with those representatives of trade associations who are charged with the duty of assembling and herding the nondescripts until their alleged services are in demand by those employers who turn deaf ears to the rights of legitimate workers and would wreck rather than conciliate. Modern methods in labor differences have long since rendered obsolete the necessity of mobsters to support argument, and there should be little difficulty in securing the support of all decent citizens to a movement designed to suppress the activities of the strike-breaker and the "higher-ups" responsible for his existence. There is no place in the modern scheme of economics for the gang and gag rules of the old days.

◆

It takes money to operate everything—even a union.

Prosperity Rests on Higher Wages, Declares Boston Merchant

Lack of vigorous enforcement of the Recovery Act's labor provisions and the failure of employers to realize that higher wages and shorter hours would create better business are the two biggest obstacles confronting the movement to restore prosperity, Edward A. Filene, Boston's multi-millionaire department store owner declared recently in Washington.

Filene has just concluded a personal investigation of recovery possibilities and sentiment in 14 large American cities in all sections of the nation. He presented his findings to the NRA general conference of code authorities and later directly to President Roosevelt.

"If business men would understand that we would make our own market by increasing wages, they would work as hard for shortening hours and raising pay as they did in the opposite direction in the past," said Filene.

"Business men are missing their big chance. If they succeed in keeping hours up and wages down they are killing their own market. The masses of workers with small incomes supply more than two-thirds of the whole market."

Filene said the only important criticism of the Roosevelt administration that he had met with all over the country concerned its lack of enforcement of labor policies.

◆

Recovery and Construction

"Conviction grows," says the Christian Science Monitor, "that there can be no thorough-going recovery in the United States unless and until a healthy volume of ordinary construction shall have been started."

There are definite signs on the horizon that the start is not far away. Public works activities have provided great impetus. Various proposals now being considered to make small home building easier, have created justified hopes for achievements in the near future. And, most important of all is the fact that the wage earner finds himself with steadier work at better pay—and is in need of more and better housing.

During depression there was a minimum of new residential building. Doubling up of families in small homes was common. Thousands of homes were allowed to fall in disrepair, because of lack of funds, and depreciation has been abnormally high. In addition, population changes, fires, tornadoes, floods and other elements have destroyed multitudes of homes or rendered them useless.

Any national movement starts slowly but accelerates with amazing speed. That will be true of new construction. The builders and material makers will be called upon to meet increased demand. Labor and technical supervision may be at a premium. Price rises are unavoidable. The moral is do your building and repairing now.

◆

"Capital Wages" for 1932 Exceed Figure for 1928

"Wages of capital" in the form of dividend payments and interest paid on bonds during 1932 surpassed the 1928 level and approached the $7,000,000,000 mark was disclosed.

Wages and salaries paid out for work, however, dropped in 1932 to a little more than one-half of the 1928 peak figure.

The large banks of New York appear to be the most prosperous enterprises as a group. Their aggregate dividends for 1932 have been calculated as 16 per cent on their capitalization—one of them, the First National, paying 100 per cent on its stock.

These highlights of the departed year were discovered in a survey of the current economic reports.

Dividend and interest payments of $6,472,000,000 for the first eleven months of the year, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, were reported in the United States Commerce Department's monthly business survey. This compares with more than $8,000,000,000 for each of the two previous years, about $7,500,000,000 for 1929, and $6,028,000,000 for 1928. The figures are fairly close to the government's own official totals for the years up to 1932.

The American Federation of Labor's estimate of wages and salaries for 1932 is $28,232,000,000, as compared with $50,058,000,000 for 1928, $53,252,000,000 for the peak year of 1929, $45,770,000,000 for 1925, $36,000,000,000 for 1922, $25,000,000,0000 for 1917, and $18,520,000,000 for 1913.

Bills To Modify Immigration Act Threaten U. S. Workers' Jobs

The jobs of American workers, and the prospects of new jobs for those now unemployed, are in danger. Despite the large amount of unemployment, amendments to our immigration laws are being offered in Congress that would admit large numbers of aliens who would be seeking jobs in competition with those already here.

In fairness to those now in the country, whether native or foreign born, the laws limiting immigration should be strengthened, rather than weakened, if we are to save the available jobs for those now here.

Contrary to general belief, the immigration act passed in 1924 did not settle the question of limitation of immigration for all time. As a matter of fact, for the last three years all that has prevented the admission of at least half a million aliens has been a temporary executive order, enforced by the State Department, refusing immigration visas to anyone without a definite means of support, and so likely to become a public charge.

Even this executive order is temporary. As soon as jobs in any number bceome available it may be lifted, again permitting foreigners to come in and seek jobs in competition with workers now here.

The 1924 immigration act establishes a quota for Europe of 150,000 immigrants a year, apportioned among the various European countries. But outside of this quota it permits the entry of an indefinite number of Europeans, such as wives and children of immigrants, ministers and professors, students, etc. The law excludes Asiatics, but places no limit on the number of immigrants from Mexico, the West Indies, and the other countries of North, Central and South America, and the Philippines. With the removal of the "Likely to become a public charge" provision, those desiring cheap labor would again receive a total of some 300,000 persons a year, as they did in the six years from 1924 to 1930.

As a result of the openings left in the immigration dikes in 1924, the United States received over 1,762,000 immigrants, as against the 900,000 that would have come in if the European allowance of 150,000 within the quota had been the total allowance from all sources.

The effort being made to break down the laws limiting immigration is clever and insidious. Some 50 bills have been introduced in the present Congress to modify the law and make it easier for foreigners to enter. Taken singularly many of these bills are insignificant but collectively they would undermine and break down the law.

It is time that Congress cease giving favorable consideration to bills favoring special classes of foreigners, and do something in the way of further limitation of immigration in the interest of our own unemployed.

What We Could Do With War Costs

Taking the accepted cost of the World War at 30,000,000 lives and $400,000,000,000, Dr. Butler finds that with this money:

Every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, British Isles, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia could have been provided with a $2,500 house, with $1,000 of furniture, on a five-acre plot of land.

Every city of more than 20,000 inhabitants in all these countries could have been provided with a $5,000,000 library and a $10,000,000 university.

"Out of the balance," he says, "we could have still sufficient money which at 5 per cent interest would pay for all time a salary of $1,000 yearly, each to 125,000 teachers and another 125,000 nurses."

And he adds that there would still be enough money left to buy up all the property of France and Belgium as they stood before the war.

It is stunning, incredible—but true. Yet Dr. Butler did not point out the most hopeful and most important lesson of his figures.

The modern world, and any nation in it, is rich enough, strong enough, and has resources enough of men and materials, to do almost anything that it wants to do—if it will organize itself for that purpose. If the world could raise, spend and destroy four hundred billion dollars to kill men, it could do as much to save men and make their lives happy.

When will we have wit enough to brush aside, not only soldiers, but financiers, and work for our own welfare?

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXIX

Cracks appearing in the plastering near the corners of windows and doors, or above them, are common. Settling foundations are responsible for many of these defects, but not always. Poorly placed boxing is often the cause, which is to say, when the boxing does not brace the building firmly against wind pressure; or in cases when the wall must support a load, and the boxing is not securely nailed, especially, above openings, and is depended on to support the load. Too many joints or poorly broken joints in the boxing near the top of the opening might easily be the cause of plastering cracking. But there is still another reason for cracks appearing above openings in a building, and that is a poorly constructed rough opening. In this lesson we are dealing with doors in particular, and while the journeyman carpenter often does not have much to say about the construction or the location of door openings, he nevertheless, often has everything to say about them. The architect is supposed to locate the door openings, and usually governs himself by the needs of the room, which is the way it should be. Once in a while, though, even architects go wrong, and in such cases it frequently devolves upon the carpenter to solve the problem. Moreover, there are times when the carpenter must act the part of architect as well as builder, and in those instances it is well for him to be informed as to methods of constructing openings, as well as of locating them. In locating doors, these things should be kept in mind: The owner's wishes, the intended arrangement of the furniture, the convenience for traffic and the relative effects on other rooms. The location of openings often make or mar the general appearance of a room. This is equally true of the exterior appearance of a building, which brings us to the illustrations.

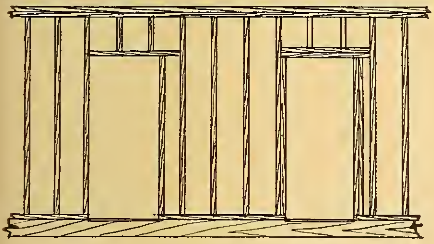

Fig. 393

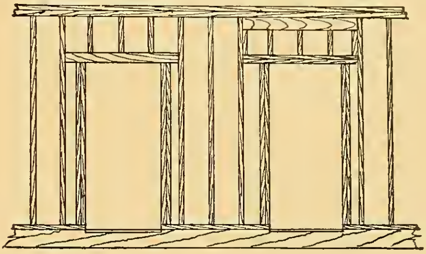

Fig. 394

A very simple, but commonly used construction in cheap work, is shown to the left in Fig. 393. The construction shown to the right is a modification of the one at the left, and is somewhat better; it is more substantial by reason of the doubled header and doubled trimmers; besides, it provides sufficient nailing both for the outside and inside woodwork. Fig. 394 shows to the left a commonly used construction in the better class of work. Here the header is

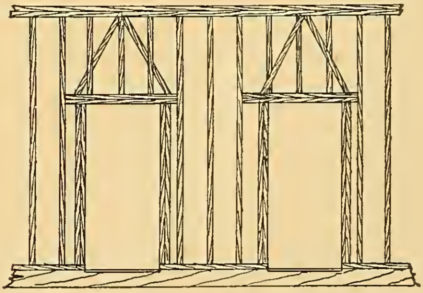

Fig. 395

constructed of two 2x4's set on edge, and the trimmers are doubled: This construction will carry a considerable load. To the right we are showing a construction that will carry a heavy load. The header and the trimmers are doubled, but the header is reinforced by a blind header placed directly under the plate. This blind header can be either single or double, whichever the case may require. More than that, it can be made of 2x4's, 2x6's or 2x8's, depending on how much weight must be supported, and on the span of the opening. That fundamental requisite of good judgment, is as important in framing rough openings as it is in constructing any other part of a building.

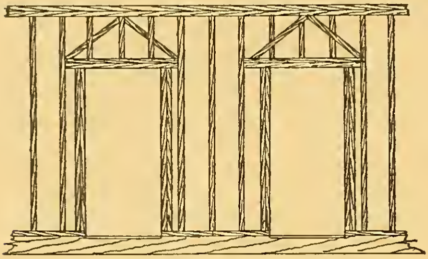
Fig. 396

In Fig. 395 we are showing two methods of trussing over openings. The methods shown to the left is weak, inasmuch as it depends entirely on nails to keep the braces from spreading where they join the header. Again, it is weak where the braces join the studding, for here there is nothing to keep them from slipping but the nails. In supporting a heavy load, nails should never be depended on entirely. For light loads, this construction will give fairly good results, but it is a faulty construction. The method shown to the right, is good. Here the braces are notched into the header to keep them from spreading, and they extend up to the plate. The studding are framed afterward and nailed to the braces as shown. Trussing over openings, gives satisfactory results where there is enough space between the header and the plate, to give the braces plenty of pitch. The constructions shown in Fig. 396 are both bad, excepting where the load is rather light. The trouble with both of them is that the braces are likely to spread when the load is applied. A blind header, as shown to the right in Fig. 394, would give much better results.

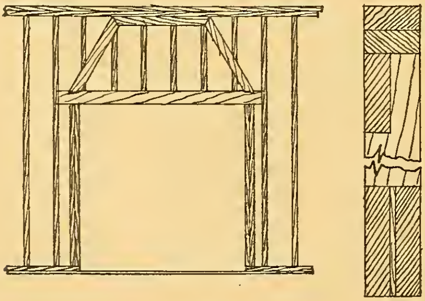
Fig. 397

A good method of trussing over a wide opening is shown by Fig. 397. Here we have a header set on edge, with the braces of the truss notched into it. The detail to the right, shows the construction of both the header and the top member of the truss. We are showing the truss constructed of a single piece, but if necessary, the truss can be doubled throughout. A modification of this truss is shown in Fig. 398, which is a better construction than the one just considered. Here the braces are notched into the header and also into the top member of the truss. This construction will support a heavy load, provided the trimmers of the opening are substantially supported. The bottom support of door openings is even more important than the top, for if the bottom gives way, the top will have to come down, no matter how well the construction is made.

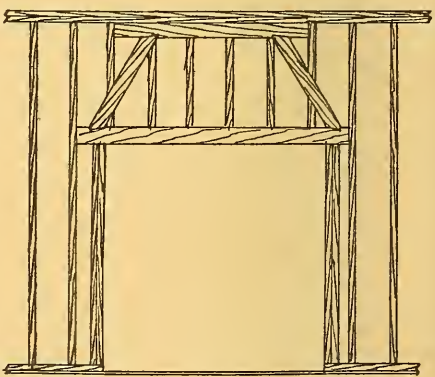
Fig. 398

In Fig. 399 we are showing with figures, the size of a rough opening for a door measuring 3 feet by 7 feet. It will be seen that the rough opening must be 3 inches wider than the door, and 3 inches higher, assuming that the door jamb is made of 1⅛ inches material. If ⅞ inch material is used for the jamb, 2½ inches added to the width of the door will be enough. The height, however, should be 3 inches higher than the height of the door in either case, measuring from the rough floor to the bottom of the header. This rule holds good for all sizes of doors.

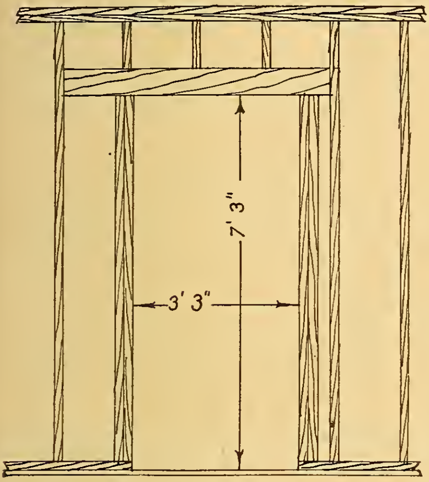

Fig. 399

Rough openings should be constructed of straight material without defects. The measuring, marking and cutting of the material should be done painstakingly, which, of course will mean that the joints will be tight, the headers will be level, and the trimmers plumb. It does not take any more time to frame a rough opening in this way than it will take to do it in a slip-shod manner. In fact it will take less time, if the extra time that will be required later to put poorly constructed openings into proper shape, is taken into consideration.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-FIVE

Right and Wrong

Not so very long ago this writer was supervising a large construction job on the Pacific Coast. It was a school auditorium, a structure of brick and concrete, resembling the Greek Parthenon. The design naturally called for a shallow gable roof.

The lumber for the roof structure was stacked up on both sides of the building so that roof members might be fabricated and hoisted up the side of the structure where they belonged, thus saving considerable time in dragging them across the roof to their proper place.

As the masonry work was nearing completion instructions were issued to the carpenter foreman to make preparations for the framing of the roof. Since the roof lumber was located in two places quite distant from each other, the foreman assigned one man to each lumber pile and had them instructed to cut the roof members. Both men were given a blue print containing the necessary information pertaining to the roof and they promptly proceeded with the work.

A few hours later when the foreman stopped to see how the roof framers were getting along he noticed that the rafters cut by the man on the north side of the building seemed to be somewhat longer than those made on the south side. In order to verify his suspicions he ordered one rafter carried over to the opposite side so that a comparison could be made.

When the two rafters were laid on top of each other it was found that while the top and bottom cuts were identical the overall length differed by several inches. Fig. 1. This meant that when set up in their respective places the section of the roof would have appeared somewhat similar to what is shown in Fig. 2.

Now both men were in nowise bunglers in their trade, they always produced good work and knew quite well how to handle the steel square. The figures they were using in cutting the rafter were according to the architect's drawing. How then could the mistake be accounted for.

It was a trifle and yet it resulted in the waste of time and material.

When the men described the sequence of their operations it was discovered that the man on the north side of the building had a faint idea of what was meant by the term "length of rafter." Instead of making the "measuring line the basis of his layout he assumed "A" on the edge of the rafter as a starting point and since this point lies at the intersection of the top of plates with the outside edge of the rafter, this member naturally will be longer than it should be as shown in Fig. 3.

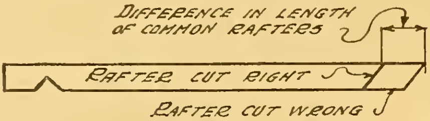
DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH
OF COMMON RAFTERS
RAFTER CUT RIGHT
RAFTER CUT WRONG

FIG. 1.

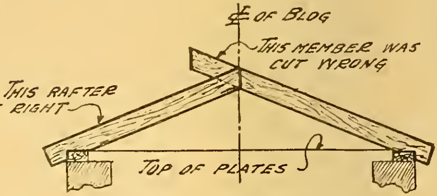
℄ OF BLDG
THIS MEMBER WAS
CUT WRONG
THIS RAFTER
CUT RIGHT
TOP OF PLATES

FIG. 2

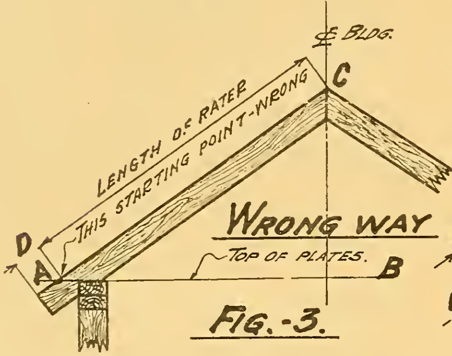
℄ BLDG.
C
LENGTH OF RATER
THIS STARTING POINT-WRONG
WRONG WAY
D
A
TOP OF PLATES.
B

FIG.-3.

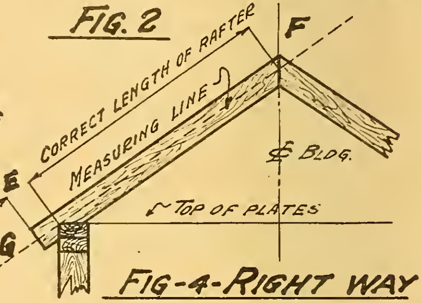
CORRECT LENGTH OF RAFTER
F
MEASURING LINE
℄ BLDG.
E
TOP OF PLATES
G

FIG-4-RIGHT WAY

What then is meant by the "length of the rafter?"

The length of a common rafter is the shortest distance between the outer edge of the plate and a point on the center line of the ridge. This length is taken along the "measuring line."

This is an auxiliary line which runs parallel to the edge of the rafter and is the "hypotenuse" or the longest side of a right triangle, the other two sides being the run and the rise. Fig. 4.

Unless otherwise specified the measuring line is usually established on the center line of the timber whatever it may be, a 2 x 4 or a 2 x 6. The measuring line is snapped along the center line and along this line all measurements are taken.

It must not be construed that the "measuring line" is "always" taken on the center line of the rafter. There are cases where the measuring line is taken along the edge of the timber. But it must be firmly borne in your mind that before you proceed to lay out a roof member you must establish a basic line from which your work is started and also the establishing of the starting point along this line is very essential. The various methods of locating the measuring line and working points will be discussed in the subsequent chapter. Fig. 3 and 4 illustrate the right and wrong way used by the two men on the job.

Two Problems Answered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The answer to the problem submitted by Brother Warren E. Smith, on page 32 of the May issue of "The Carpenter" is: An area of 11 miles square and has 77 acres.

The fence around the land is 44 miles. Each mile has 1760 yards. 44 x 1760 equals 77440 yards.

The way the fence is built there is one board for each yard.

* * *

The other problem, on page 31 of the May issue, submitted by Brother S. Gregory, can be more easily worked by the graphical method—drawing a triangle to a scale and then measuring distances with measuring tapes laid off in spaces, as each man will travel in equal time.

Joseph Kaimeyer,
L. U. No. 787. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Center Supports

(By H. H. Siegele)

The ends of shelves are usually supported, either by cleats, or by gaining the shelves into the end pieces; which, as a rule, do not present problems. Center supports, judging from the various methods that one finds employed, are more problematical. What we are presenting here, is a simple, but substantial, center support for shelves.

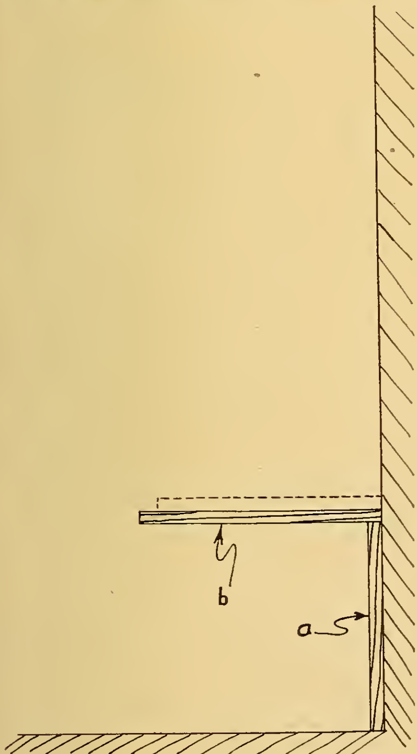

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows the first operation, where the wall support, a, is fastened to the wall. Onto the wall support, one end of the ledger, b, is nailed. Then the shelf, which is shown by dotted lines,

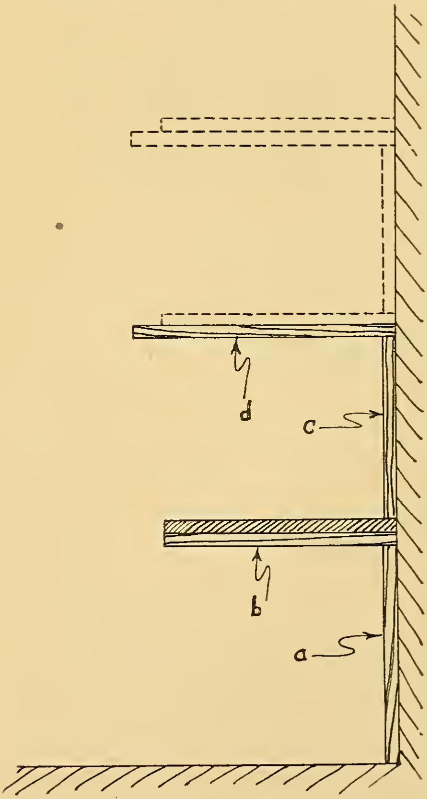

Fig. 2

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is put in place. Fig. 2, shows how the ledger has been cut off flush with the edge of the shelf. Now the wall support of the second shelf is fastened to the wall, which is shown at c; onto this the ledger, d, is nailed. The second shelf is then placed, and the ledger cut flush with the edge. In the same manner the third shelf is supported. and then the fourth, and so on up to the last shelf. When all the shelves are in, the casing, pointed out at A, Fig. 3, is nailed onto the ends of the ledgers, in such a manner that it will cover the ends completely. This done, the front supports are put into place, in the order that we are pointing them out at 1, 2, 3, 4.

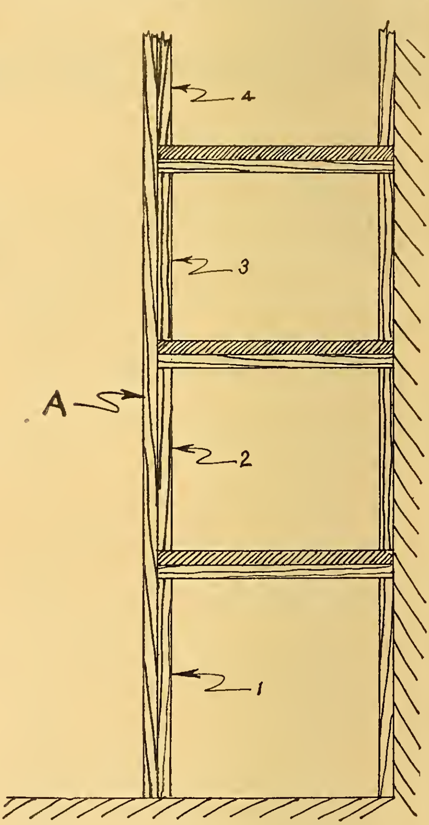
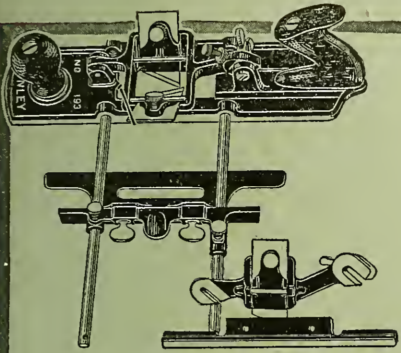


Fig. 3

It will be noticed, by studying Fig. 3, that this method of supporting shelves, gives all of the supports a direct bearing, and nails are not depended upon to carry weight; consequently it is quite suitable for shelves that must carry a heavy load.



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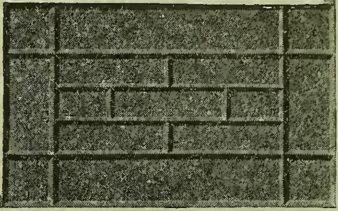

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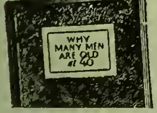
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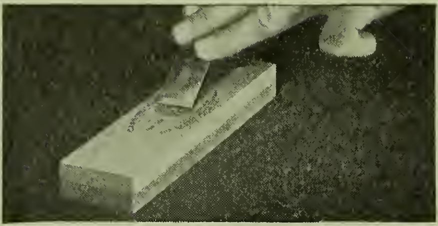

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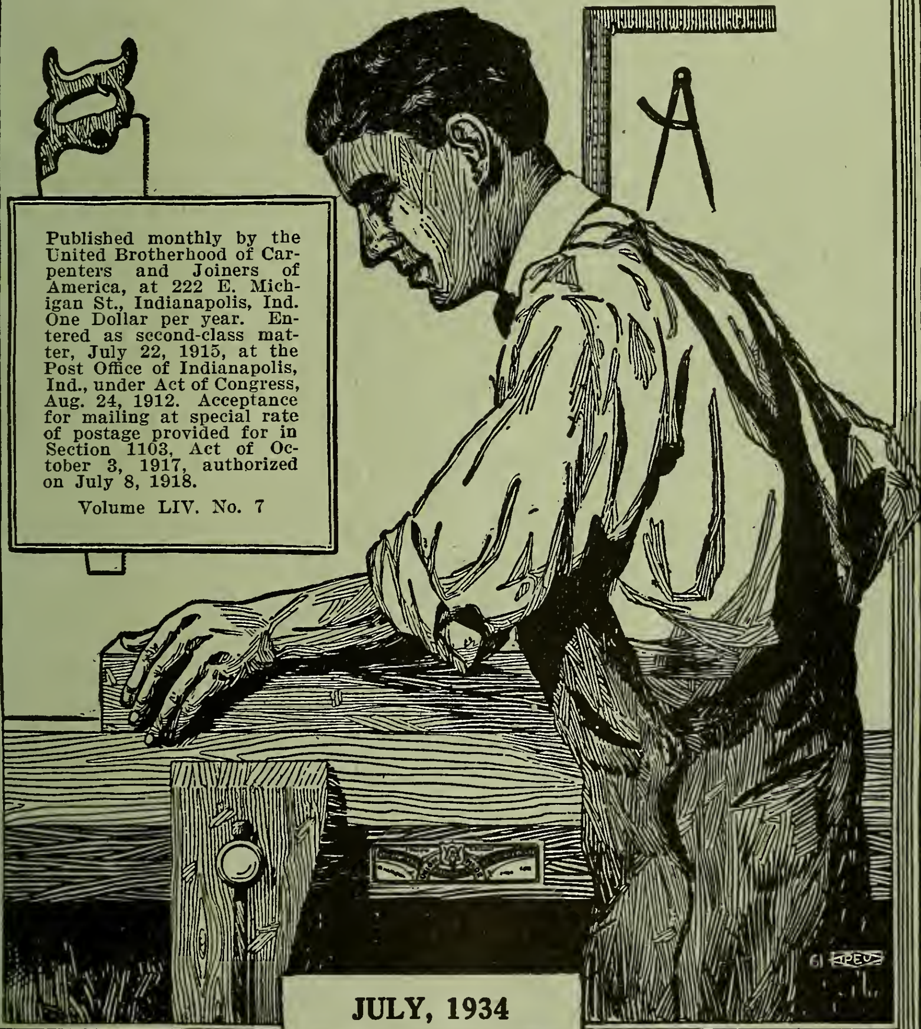

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Volume LIV. No. 7

JULY, 1934

Strangers!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

IF Brown knew me, and I knew him,
We'd call each other "Joe' and "Jim,"
But Brown is worth a million more
Than I . . . and passes by my door.

If Brown knew Smith, and Smith knew Brown,
They'd be the best friends in our town,
But Smith looks down on Brown, I guess,
Because Brown has a million less.

We all wear clothes and shoes and hats,
And shirts and collars and cravats;
We each have arms, hands, legs and feet,
And shave and bathe, and sleep and eat.

We each have eyes, nose, mouth and ears,
And laugh at times; at times shed tears;
We have our aches and pains and joys;
We've all been freckled, barefoot boys.

What wondrous FRIENDS we all might be,
If I knew YOU, and you knew ME,
And each could know the other one
As "BROTHER," ere our days are done.

We all were fashioned from the sod,
And molded by the selfsame God
Whom we call "Father" . . . . yet, alas,
As STRANGERS through the world we pass!

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NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

REST

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife;
Fleeting to ocean,
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And this is true rest.

—Goethe.

WORK TIME MUST BE SHARPLY CUT

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IT IS the opinion of labor and labor representatives that a further reduction in the hours of labor must be brought about immediately.

We cannot permit the national recovery program to stand still. Ten million idle workers who have suffered for almost four years, with those dependent upon them, present a most grave social and economic problem. If we stop now, the whole national recovery program will fail.

The national recovery program has accomplished a great deal, but there remains much to do before it will achieve its avowed purpose to overcome unemployment and restore purchasing power.

Somewhere between three and four million unemployed have been absorbed into industry through the development and application of industrial codes of fair practice applicable to the major industries.

There are still more than ten million unemployed. The completion of the industrial codes of fair practice for remaining miscellaneous industries will not create work opportunities for this vast army of idle workers. Something more must be done if the administration is to succeed in its efforts to bring about complete national recovery.

The drive against unemployment has proceeded upon the theory that it could only be overcome through a reduction in the hours of labor and through increases in wages. Both the President and General Johnson realized this economic fact when they recently recommended that the representatives of industry agree to a substantial reduction in the hours of labor and a further increase in wages. The employers of labor definitely refused to comply with this request.

Labor believes that notwithstanding this refusal, a concentrated drive should now be made to compel, through the use of forceful methods if necessary, an immediate reduction in the hours of labor. There is no other remedy available. There is none at hand.

Industrial leaders, while assuming a negative position opposing a further reduction in the hours of labor in order to overcome unemployment, offer no plan or suggest no practical measure through which the remaining ten million idle workers can be given employment.

It must be clearly evident that the durable goods industries cannot increase their output or their volume of sales until unemployment has been more largely overcome. There must be a market for durable goods before they can be sold. Such a market can be created by returning the millions who are now idle back to work.

Labor wishes to see the national recovery program made a complete success. In order to achieve this purpose labor will continue to drive forward with all the power it possesses in the fight for a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase in wages in order to create work opportunities for the millions of idle workers who have not yet been given an opportunity to earn a decent living.

Volunteers a Six-Hour Day

In direct opposition to the attitude assumed by many employers regarding the shorter workday, Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dessings and kindred supplies, operating under the textile code, of their own volition offer to maintain the same wage for a six-hour day as the code specifies for an eight-hour schedule if permitted to operate four shifts of thirty-six hours instead of two at forty, the code limit. Accompanying the tender was the following statement by Russell E. Watson, vice-president of the company:

"We favor a six-hour day because we believe that a day of more than six hours will fail to employ the millions of people who are now out of work; because it is the most efficient, because it has immense possibilities for social advance, and because it should add to the health and happiness of the people. We are willing to prove it by practical tests and experiment in the textile industry if the NRA will give us the chance."

The enthusiast tries while the pessimist sighs!

SLAVERY IS STILL AMONG MANKIND'S MAJOR EVILS

(By P. W. Wilson)

GREAT Britain is celebrating the centenary of the great occasion in 1833 when her Parliament decided that never again must there be a slave held in bondage under the Union Jack. Honor has been paid to the memory of William Wilberforce, whose name will ever be associated with the great emancipation.

People gaze in wonder at the cruel shackles and the whips with which he impressed a slow-moving House of Commons. Especially interesting is his model of a ship, showing how the slaves were packed in the hold on their voyage across the Atlantic.

Before the trade was stopped, as many as 300,000 made that terrible pilgrimage in a single year, and it is computed that during the whole period of the traffic, 9,000,000 Africans were thus transported, many of them to perish in transit.

The tendency of the strong to exploit the weak is perennial. And after all these years of abolition, the world is awakening to the fact that slavery is still among the major evils affecting mankind. The League of Nations stands pledged against the system, and every year a report is issued.

A hundred years ago, Britain liberated 700,000 slaves, paying £20,000,000 or $100,000,000 to the West Indian owners—that is $140.00 per head of the "property." In 1862, Lincoln's proclamation transformed 4,000,000 slaves into citizens. And in Latin America, the Dutch and French Empires, and elsewhere, there have been other emancipations.

Yet the number of slaves still exceeds 5,000,000. It is greater than the combined numbers set free by Lincoln and Wilberforce. In this twentieth century, the slaves held as chattels are as many as the soldiers enrolled as conscripts.

The white man has his faults. But, generally speaking, it is not he who today perpetuates this age-long custom. The main trouble is that Africans and Asiatics will not cease from enslaving one another. The well-advertised progress of women is by no means universal. There are still multitudes of women who, despite all missionary and educational effort, may be lent for money or handed over in satisfaction of a debt.

Abyssinia, though a member of the League, clings to the custom of slavery. Two million of her people are subjected to this status.

Nor is the custom merely domestic. The ravages of the trade in flesh and blood spread far beyond the Abyssinian frontiers. Villages, even in British territory, are raided. Captives are secured by chains or forks on the neck, and are driven with merciless whip to market where the survivors are sold.

In the endeavor to stop the shipment of slaves, Britain has spent £50,000,000 on patrolling the seas. Despite this blockade, slaves are smuggled into Arabia and are distributed somehow along the north coast of Africa.

Liberia is a republic in which the United States has taken a special interest. It was founded by American Negroes, and slavery was to be forever unthinkable.

In Liberia there have been two widely condemned abuses. First, the tribes have been permitted to hold slaves to the number—it is estimated—of 500,000. Secondly, the authorities have maltreated the tribes.

The Liberian Government has not been content to commandeer forced labor for work in the country. Natives have been transported to the distant plantations of the Spanish island, Fernando Po, and to Gahun in the French Kongo. They may be called indentured workers. In fact, they are slaves.

Among European nations, the Portuguese, as upholders of contract labor, which is indistinguishable from slavery, have won for themselves an unenviable preeminence. Under intolerable conditions, natives have been shipped to the coco plantations of Principe and San Thome, where the mortality among them has been so appalling as to suggest that they were not expected to return alive.

In China there is political chaos. It has been favorable, at once to a flourishing traffic in opium and to a traditional commerce in children. Millions of girls have been sold by their parents at a price, and in manufacturing plants, juvenile workers are hired at two dollars a month. In Shanghai, a blacksmith's shop was discovered in which thirty-one boys were confined. They were ill-fed and denied sleeping accommodation. If they refused their tasks, they were suspended by handcuffs from the wall or burned with iron rods.

In Hongkong the system is known as Mui Tsai. No fewer than 10,000 girls have been sold there into domestic service or prostitution. The "adoption" of children in Ceylon is similar. Without remuneration they have to work indoors and out of doors. For failing to give satisfaction they are flogged, burned, or punished by pins driven under their finger-nails. One little victim bore the marks of thirty-five wounds.

In Japan, the geisha, acquired by some form of purchase from her parents, is now entitled to claim her liberty. But it is not easy.

In Great Britain there is great interest in the subject of slavery.

Since the war, about half a million slaves within the British sphere of influence have gained their rights as free men.

The Maharaja of Nepal has liberated 53,000 of his people, and in his speech, he confessed to precisely the emotions which deeply stirred Lincoln:

"Picture to yourselves a happy slave family comprising the husband, the wife, a six-year-old daughter and a baby boy at the mother's breast. But their happiness is not to last; the master has sold them. His avarice has blunted all the feelings of sympathy in him. The mother with the child at her breast goes one way, and the father with the daughter thrown in as a make-weight goes the other, the two perhaps never to meet again. Think of the parting scene, digest it well in your mind, and draw what moral you can."

In Burma, certain British and Indian officials gave their lives in order to set free 8,000 slaves.

When Britain took over the mandated territory of Tanganyika, there were found to be 185,000 slaves. They were granted their liberty.

In Sierra Leone, Britain has been confronted by the same problem that faced the United States before the Civil War. A slave ran away. Was he or was he not to be returned to his master?

The court ordered that he be returned and, in England, there arose an outcry which no Government could resist. It was decided that tribal slavery could be no longer condoned, and 215,000 slaves were set free.

Despite all talk to the contrary, there is a good deal more of slavery in Egypt, Tripoli and other North African communities than appears on the surface. Still, the hideous slave-warfare which swept over the Sudan is at an end, and the system, even in its domestic aspects, is less evident.

A fair conclusion on the matter is that wherever the conscience of mankind ceases to be alert, or civilization is disorganized by war and revolution, slavery in some form or another revives, especially in those regions where, according to Rudyard Kipling, "there ain't no ten commandments." To quote once more the well-worn dictum of John Philpot Curran, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—(Literary Digest)

Life of a Union

The glibness with which certain persons speak of changing union forms and structures indicates that they miss the essential character of a union. It is not a piece of inanimate steel, like a railroad system which can be pieced out at will, routed to different terminals, or scrapped at any moment of discouragement. A union is not merely an organization. It is an organism, composed of human beings, subject to their fancies, wills, desires and directions—a product of years of growth—and not an outright product like a subscribers' list to a newspaper. A union is the creation of many men, and much deep sacrifice. It is founded upon profound convictions, seasoned personalities, the moves of a nation, and to speak of changing its manifestations over night is supercilious nonsense. Unions can change themselves—as persons can—but slowly, gradually, and only after the known lines of their own make-up.

65 PER CENT NEED REPAIRS!

ACCORDING to the first three city reports of the Real Property Inventory released respectively on April 10, 17 and 25 by Washington officials, considerable activity in home building and home repairs will be required at Casper, Wyo., Columbia, S. C., and Butte, Mont., before these widely separated cities will present a normal housing condition.

A door-to-door canvass of all residential structures in these three cities by CWA investigators showed 65 per cent of the houses in need of repairs—a total of 14,041 out of 21,628—and 790 listed as "unfit for human habitation," amounting to over 3 per cent of the total.

These three cities are the first to be reported of more than 60 cities, representing every state, which have been canvassed in this study by door-to-door enumerators working under the direction of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Bureau of the Census. Detailed statistics have been collected concerning the physical condition of approximately 2,500,000 homes which, when classified and released, will be of great value to the building industry as well as to Congress and Administration officials concerned with home financing, home building and home repairs.

This is the first time that authentic, comprehensive figures have been available on existing residences giving their state of repair, occupancy, type of construction and extent of plumbing, heating and other home equipment. Indicating the Administration's growing determination to do something for home building, the following paragraph in the Department of Commerce release of April 25 concerning Butte, Mont., is perhaps significant. "The primary purpose of the Real Property Inventory is the revival and progressive stimulation of the nation's building industry through the collection and dissemination of hitherto unavailable data on housing conditions, with particular reference to obsolescence, disrepair, vacancies and rentals. The facts are expected to prove of great value in gauging sales campaigns for repairing, renovizing, rebuilding, modernizing and new building."

Casper, Wyo.

Out of about 4,270 structures surveyed in Casper, 2,783, or 65 per cent, were found to be in need of repairs of some kind, while 262, or 6 per cent, were listed as "unfit for human habitation." Of the 5,600 residential units contained in the structures surveyed, 675 were unoccupied, giving Casper a vacancy of 12 per cent. But after making allowances for those unfit for use it was estimated that there were about 400 unoccupied units which were habitable, thus reducing the vacancy ratio to 7 per cent.

Over 75 per cent of the residential buildings in the city were contructed between 1915 and 1925. The extent to which the depression has curtailed building was demonstrated by the fact that only 48 houses have been erected since the end of 1929. Wood was shown to be the predominant material of construction, with over 82 per cent of the residential buildings being of frame construction. An interesting sidelight on the type of building was revealed by the fact that almost half of the homes were without basements.

About one-third of Casper's dwelling units were owned by their occupants, and 60 per cent of these had no mortgages or other liens on them. Less than 2 per cent of Casper's living quarters were classified as over-crowded or greatly over-crowded, while about 80 per cent were considered to be adequate or more than adequate. Sixty-one families were found to have "doubled up."

The Inventory disclosed that 12 per cent of the residential units were without running water—hot or cold—while 1,410 units had no private indoor water closets and 1,721 had no tubs or showers, over 25 and 30 per cent, respectively. Over half of the residences were heated by gas, and only 31 dwellings were discovered to have no heating apparatus.

Columbia, S. C.

Of approximately 10,000 structures surveyed in Columbia, 6,490, or 65 per cent, were found to be in need of repairs of some kind, while 170, or 1.7 per cent, were listed as "unfit for human habitation." In rating the condition of structures, the standards of the particular locality are considered.

Of the 12,188 residential units contained in the 10,000 structures surveyed, 631 were found to be vacant, giving Columbia a vacancy ratio of 5.2 per cent. Making allowance for the "unfit," this ratio is reduced to 3.7 per cent. The survey shows that 823 families have "doubled up" during the depression, enough to fill 7 per cent of the existing family units or double the number found vacant.

A rating of "crowded" was given 2,948 dwellings in Columbia, 493 overcrowded and 128 as greatly over-crowded, while 69 per cent of the dwellings had adequate or more than adequate space for the occupants.

Residences without heating facilities were 25 in number. The use of open fireplaces with wood or coal for fuel is indicated in the figures of 5,458 residential units using heating apparatus other than furnace or stove.

Butte, Mont.

Of approximately 7,358 structures surveyed in Butte, 4,768, or 64 per cent, were found to be in need of repairs of some degree, while 358, or 5 per cent, were listed as "unfit for human habitation." Of the 10,727 residential units contained in the 7,358 structures, 1,680 were vacant, giving Butte a vacancy ratio of 15 per cent. Making allowance for the "unfit" this ratio is reduced to 12 per cent. As the survey disclosed that 498 families have doubled up during the depression, and 1,555 units are reported as "crowded" it may be concluded that with such a ratio of vacancy upon a return to normal economy the city would find itself in need of new building.

HOUSING INVENTORY UNDER WAY IN NEW JERSEY

THE aroused national interest in improved housing conditions has taken definite form in New Jersey with the creation of the State Housing Authority. This body, first of its kind in the state, has begun a real-property inventory in the congested areas of the larger industrial cities.

The Authority is authorized to undertake slum clearance, to order low-cost housing projects and to receive Federal funds for those purposes. Between these powers, and the actual razing of old dwellings and construction of new ones, there is a void which it is the task of the Authority to fill, by ingenuity and hard work.

The field personnel for the real-property inventory is being supplied by the State Emergency Relief Administration from its relief rolls. Administrative expenses of the inventory are being met by the Authority, which has an appropriation of $25,000 from the Legislature. Areas to be surveyed are in Newark and Jersey City particularly, and in Camden, Atlantic City, Paterson, Passaic and Elizabeth. A Federal survey has already been made in Trenton.

Whatever the Authority's total efforts may prove to be, it is certain that the inventory will give to New Jersey its first definite picture of substandard housing conditions in the factory centers of the state. Furthermore, the Authority fully expects that facts deduced from the inventory will constitute a powerful weapon in its negotiations to obtain financial aid in a campaign for public support.

Even now the Authority represents one successful forward step in the better-housing movement. About a year ago the New Jersey Housing League was formed by some of the state's leading professional and business men and women and philanthropists. The league is largely responsible for the creation of the Authority. Stanley S. Holmes, of Maplewood, chairman of the Authority, is a former president of the league.

There are two main sources of opposition to the better-housing movement. One of these exists among the populations of affected areas. The reason for it is that modern multiple dwellings erected by the Authority on a self-supporting, self-liquidating basis would rent, it is estimated, at rates higher than those now paid by families in substandard areas. The other opposition comes from owners of real property in non-blighted areas. They receive rentals somewhat higher than those the new propects would receive and consequently fear a loss of tenants.

Several years ago the Prudential Insurance Co. undertook the erection of model apartments in the Ironbound section of Newark as a housing improvement venture. The result was that the apartments were occupied not by residents of the Ironbound section, but by families resident in parts of the city having higher housing standards.

Members of the Authority contend that improved housing for residents of substandard areas will increase their earning capacities and that eradication of blighted areas in any municipality will raise its real estate values as a whole.

The Authority has a non-salaried membership of five appointed by the Governor.—(New York Times.)

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONISM FORCED TO FIGHT FOR LIFE

(By W. M. Citrine, President, International Federation of Trade Unions)

THE political reaction which has been sweeping over Europe during the last ten years has achieved its climax of horror and bloodshed in Austria. It has accomplished its destructive purpose. The great structure of working-class organization has been shattered.

Trade unionists have been shot down as if they were wild beasts. Women and children have been killed in their homes and in the streets by the armed forces of the Austrian Government and its Heimwher allies. The magnificent buildings in which the workers' families were housed, blocks of flats and tenements which were literally palaces in comparison with the housing conditions in most other countries, have been bombarded by heavy artillery and machine guns.

Many trade unionists have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, some have been flogged, their leaders have been executed by hanging. Savage punishments, causeless massacres, bludgeonings, imprisonment, exile and judicial murder—the workers, in all countries, have suffered these things many times in the course of centuries of struggle.

But seldom if ever has there been a deliberate, cold-blooded, carefully-engineered plan of driving the workers to active resistance, in order to manufacture a pretext for destroying their organization. Civil war in Austria was the inevitable consequence of the policy pursued by the Government and its Fascist allies. It was foreseen, sought and prepared for, as the calculated sequel of that policy.

Austrian Socialists and trade unionists were maneuvered into the position where they had to fight for the rights and liberties of the Austrian people or see them ignominiously trampled under foot.

The workers were driven to use the arms they had for the defense of the republic. Their armed resistance, as Otto Bauer has said, was provoked from start to finish by the Fascists. The bloody climax of this policy of provocation and repression has sent a thrill of horror through the world. Multitudes of reasonable people have realized for the first time the gravity of the menace which threatens our civilization by this unleashing of savage political passions. The Austrian workers who laid down their lives in defense of freedom have not died in vain. They have helped to bring about a rebirth of freedom. By their sacrifices they have given to our internally organized movement a renewal of the courage and determination which will ensure that government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth.

Union Membership in Canada

The report of the Department of Labor of Canada gives figures for the membership of labor organizations in the Dominion. These show a membership of 107,489 in purely Canadian organizations and 283,576 in international organizations. Only 32,713 belonged to organizations not affiliated either with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or the American Federation of Labor.

Nothing can take the place of the union label. It has borne the test of years. It is the only emblem that absolutely safeguards the workers.

RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM vs. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(By A. W. Lehman)

RUGGED individualism is under fire. "It will no longer be a factor in American life," according to Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

He tells us that it is the exploitation of the weak by the strong; that it is a "dog eat dog" policy. And he is right.

When those early pioneers, now being played up to us by the great executives of our million dollar corporations, migrated west they did not go one family at a time, or by themselves; they went in wagons, or trainloads, composed of 25, yes, 30 or more families. They did not act as individuals, but acted collectively. They, as history tells us, built forts to protect their homes, which were located inside of stockades.

How many remember our rural settlements where when it came to the building of a house it was done collectively. Our forefathers plowed and harvested their crops together as one great big family, so history tells us. Was that "rugged individualism"?

All of our great corporations are not owned by one individual; they are owned collectively by all the stockholders. All of our great corporations have combined and, as great financial institutions, they act collectively.

Why the hue and cry about the working men losing their individuality by being given the right to act, or have some one act for them collectively? What is wrong with "collective bargaining"? Human nature has inculcated in us the desire to have families; to eat and clothe ourselves; to live in houses. To satisfy these desires we must work for ourselves or for others. But work we must. Very few of our workingmen are so situated financially to bargain about the wages, or salary, offered them.

In 1880, before the men on the railroads were organized, it was assumed that one mechanic was better than another. In theory this was correct. That one man—professional, business, mechanic or workingman—is better than another, is a fine spun theory, but mighty poor philosophy.

The public press in the past few months has shown that women and girls are forced to work for as little as 15 cents a week in the sweat shop factories of the East, operated by the "fly-by-night" kind that fatten on the misery of the working people. Just imagine women making dresses and children's clothing, working long hours, for a pittance of 15 to 50 cents a week and in some instances, being gypped out of that, yes, even owing the concern for whom they were supposed to be working.

Such conditions should cause the world to blush with shame. Conditions in our coal fields and our big industrial centers are rotten to the core in the exploitation of our American women and children, as well as men. Conditions that just cannot be made public, because they are so terrible. Yet America boasts of its great opportunities and of its vast resources.

If the enslavement of human beings to a machine is to continue; if we must bow before the god of gold instead of Christ, then the system we have will prevail.

If "rugged individualism" of the type just described is what the great executives of our rotten American high finance, our Chambers of Commerce and other so-called leaders of America's industrial life would like to bring back, epitomized by the great American plan, responsible in a large measure for the conditions of the past several years, should be banished forever, then collective bargaining should be substituted in its place for the best interests of all concerned.

The past three years have been a nightmare—a bad dream that we hoped would pass. People have starved to death and there is no way of telling how many unfortunates have been crucified upon the cross of greed. Many have committed suicide. Numberless and nameless are those who stalk down the corridor of time, victims of a system that is created for the few money barons, exponents of so-called "rugged individualism." The coming years will reveal the toll exacted of the boys and girls who have been stunted in mind and body during these heart-breaking times and days of disillusionment.

This is what our great executives want back. Disband your Chambers of Commerce, the rotten cesspools of commercialism, if you please, throw away the charters of many of your civic clubs. Let's have every man for himself. Let's have "rugged individualism"; let's revert back to the "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" age. Let's be individuals in earnest. Then what would become of the giant billion dollar corporation? What of the Rockefellers, the Mellons, the Morgans? Would they continue to rule or would chaos ensue? These are questions to think about.

BAN ON COMPANY UNIONS DECREED BY NEW YORK CITY

BERNARD S. DEUTSCH, president of the Board of Aldermen, anounced that company unions will be outlawed and collective bargaining made mandatory in all franchises issued by the city of New York in the future.

As chairman of the franchise committee of the Board of Estimate, he made public a new "labor rights" clause which is a part of the bus franchise of the Avenue B and East Broadway Bus Company.

After its incorporation in the Avenue B franchise the city, it was stated, will insist on writing it into franchises for forty other bus routes which will come up for action.

The new clause not only establishes the principle of collective bargaining, but gives the Mayor and the Board of Estimate the right to intervene if it considers the questions of hours, wages and working conditions unsatisfactory.

Edward Levinson, labor editor of the New York Evening Post, says "the city's new labor rights clause is unique among franchises issued by municipalities in the past." He adds: "It follows the principles laid down in Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act.

The text of the clause as obtained from the division of franchises of the Board of Estimates declares:

"The company agrees to recognize the right of its employes to organize for the furtherance of their interests and the purposes of collective bargaining, and to recognize and deal with their duly chosen representatives at all times and for any purposes, whether or not such representatives are employes of the company.

"The company agrees further not to discriminate against any of its employes by reason of their participation in the formation of or membership in or activity on behalf of any labor organization or association of employes; not to require any employe or any person seeking employment to join any company-controlled union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting the labor organization of his own choosing; and not to permit the existence of or deal with any company-controlled union or association, and to that end it agrees that it will not participate in, encourage or give financial support to the formation of any union or association of its employes, or participate in the management or control of any such union or association after its formation."

Should this paragraph be violated or the city's intervention on questions of hours and wages ignored, the clause provides that the entire franchise may, after due notice and hearings, be revoked.

STRIKES, AS A LAST RESORT

THREATENED strikes and isolated instances of strikes taking place have precipitated an abundance of comment on the inadvisability of resorting to strikes as a means of securing settlements of industrial grievances.

Many hoped the National Industrial Recovery Act would put an end to strikes and openly criticized this law because it did not specifically prohibit all strikes during the emergency for which it was instituted.

A large amount of the discussion on this subject of prohibiting all strikes is based on the supposition that other means are available for settling industrial disputes, whereas the fact of the matter is that in no part of the world, have any of these means proved satisfactory in all cases.

There are cases where no alternative remains open to the workers. When all other means fail to bring about acceptable adjustments of well-founded grievances then the strike becomes the last resort, and that is the position generally taken by the most advanced students of this question, both in and out of organized labor circles.

Fundamentally, the right to strike is the difference between freeman and slaves. It is nothing more nor less than the right to quit work when employment relations become so intolerable that idleness for a time is preferable to continuing working on such unacceptable conditions. Any other fundamental law, which would prohibit any worker from quitting employment would be tantamount to involuntary servitude or outright slavery over which issue a Civil War was fought in the United States, which ended in the abolition of slavery.

Guaranteeing anything by law does not necessarily secure observance of what is guaranteed, as was so painfully demonstrated during the fourteen years the United States was under prohibition with the 18th amendment to guarantee its observance.

It is this identical element, which enters in connection with the enforcement of both our state and national recovery acts. To ask labor to observe it to the last detail in industries where the employers point blank ignore its labor provisions is not only unfair but the very essence of injustice.

The right to strike should not be taken from labor under any circumstances, because the moment this is done those employers who are always looking for an opening to increase the percentage they wring from labor are ready, like a pack of wolves, to move in on labor to take advantage of their inability to quit working.

WHO ARE CHISELERS—AND WHY?

EMPLOYERS of labor who have signified approval of the code for their particular industry have reason to anticipate sharing in the benefits and safeguards that code places about the business in which they are engaged.

Affixing signature to the code signifies acceptance of all its provisions and agreement to live up to all its rules and provisions.

If this formality was performed in good faith, all signatories are entitled to protection from competitors who approved the document with "tongue in cheek."

One of the provisions of all codes is designed to curb the activities of price-cutters—employers who shave legitimate costs of production by devious means to enable them to underbid competitors.

Concerns employing underpaid, company-controlled labor are responsible for the existence of price-cutters. Bona fide labor union members remove the greatest field of price-cutting from the realm of sharp business practices and industrial suicide.

An agreement between an employer and union workers automatically creates policing machinery that compels the conduct of an efficient business system and abolishes the most of the chiseling.

Union workers will never be parties to evasions of existing agreements or contracts. Thus is halted any urge to take unfair advantage of competitors which may develop.

The day when all who toil are members of legitimate labor unions will mark the extinction of chiselers in industry. The opportunity no longer will exist.

Does it not appear strange that chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations which clamor loudest and longest against the insidious practice of price-cutting should be so strongly in opposition to the organization of their employes into bona fide labor unions?

Would it not show greater intelligence and prove more effective if such associations and their paid lobbyists directed their energies toward the formation of bona fide labor unions for employes?

"Open-shop" establishments are undoubtedly addicted to the practice of price-cutting. Union men and women do not work overtime on straight pay and can not be intimidated in doing that which they know is contrary to union principles. Chiseling has no part in the operation of a union concern, either in the front office or the workroom.

It is apparent that chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations oppose organization of bona fide labor unions to evade, under pretense, the necessity of conducting their business on a plane of economic fairness rather than because of the boasted "industrial independence" they have set up as a shrine at which to worship. They seek unfair advantage under a cloak of deception.

It is a two-faced employer who denounces chiseling while at the same time loudly upholds his own privilege or license to engage in chiseling.

THE MAL-DISTRIBUTION

(By H. H. Siegele)

"THE needs of humanity," the philosopher remarked, "can not be supplied through a policy of destruction and charity, but rather, we need a system of distribution that will, at the minimum, supply first the living needs of all; and then, if there is anything left, store the left-over away for future distribution. Destroying necessities of life under any conditions, is fundamentally wrong, and it becomes a crime against humanity, when it is done in the face of even one soul, who is suffering for want of it."

The philosopher had little sympathy with the cry of over-production, when the whole thing was purely a matter of mal-distribution.

"If every American man, woman and child were fed, clothed and sheltered," the philosopher continued, "according to the American standard of living, there would be no overproduction, there would be no depression, there would be no crippled systems of transportation. We would be in the midst of a permanent prosperity. But while we have plenty of everything, people are starving, going in rags and many are practically without decent shelter. It doesn't matter whether we are on the gold standard, the silver standard or on a fluctuating currency, if a man doesn't have that something called money or its equivalent, if he obeys the laws of the land, he will have to starve to death or depend on charity to supply his needs. The different monetary standards make little difference when it comes to actually supplying the needs of humanity. Each standard represents a group of individuals, who will be favored, if their choice of standard is put into operation. Under the gold standard, the man who has the gold is the lucky fellow. The supply of gold being limited, makes it possible for the possessor of gold to control to a greater or to a lesser extent distribution of wealth. It is comparatively an easy matter for the gold horder to lock his gold in a vault, thus throwing the proverbial monkeywrench into our economic system, causing untold suffering and privation. Men, women and children can starve, while he goes about well-fed with an air of great superiority, carrying the key to the gold supply safely in his pocket. To him there is only one safe system, not only of distribution, but of government as well, and that is the system which measures everything from material things up to the most abstract spiritual elements by that never-failing standard of gold. Suffering, even though it is directly caused by the gold horder, is nevertheless an inevitable visitation from Providence. The sufferer, it will be pointed out by implication or otherwise, was the author of his own doom, by somewhere along the line disobeying the laws of G——, I beg your pardon—gold. It is an easy matter to blame the deity for bringing on suffering, when we are trying to protect and defend a system which paraphrases the practice of the golden rule so that it will read, 'Do the other fellow, and do him every time.' The Carpenter of Nazareth did not express it that way. He put it so it meant positive helpfulness. 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' is not a gold standard rule, neither is it a silver standard expression, nor a currency standard, inflated or otherwise. The golden rule is expressive of a brotherhood standard; in other words, it implies all the principles of the labor standard, which is the only just standard of values. The labor standard, if put into operation, will put distribution of wealth on a basis of need, rather than on a basis of greed. It will mean that wealth will be measured by labor units that have in reality been performed by the possessor. The wealthiest man then will be the man who has performed the greatest amount of labor. When that times comes our system of distribution will be a labor system of distribution. The man who works, his needs will be supplied, but the man who does not work, if he is able-bodied, will be treated as a criminal, and rightly so."

Here the philosopher paused. By a leap of the imagination, he had been carried several generations into the future. For the immediate present, the labor standard was out of the question; of that he was well aware, consequently the monetary system of distribution would still have to be depended upon to supply the needs of men and women and children. Something, though, could be done to bring about a more nearly equal distribution of the good things of life. Laws, inadequate as laws are, could be made to help out the situation, and means could be provided for the enforcement of such laws. Enormous profits could be checked by the government, by heavy income and inheritance taxes, the proceeds of which to be used for supplying the needs of those who by reason of unemployment are suffering with their dependents. In short, unemployment insurance, old age pension and disability benefits could easily bridge over the gap between our present monetary system of distribution, and the coming system of distribution under a labor standard of values.

"There were times when the monetary system of distribution worked at best, 'fairly well,' " the philosopher began again, "In those times, when a man found that he needed something, he could find a job somewhere and earn enough money to buy the things he needed. The man who owned the wealth paid him wages, and he in turn bought supplies to satisfy his needs; thus the money circulated, passing from one to the other, over and over. That is the theory the monetary system of distribution is based upon; and when there was enough work to make it possible for a man to get a job when he needed money, the theory worked fairly well. But the panic of plenty, that had its advent in the fall of 1929, by reason of machine efficiency, changed the working of that theory from 'fairly well,' to 'worse and worse.' During that panic, so far as the jobless were concerned, the system worked something like this: The man who owned the wealth bought improved machinery to do his work, in order to save for himself the wages he formerly paid to the man in need, so the money kept going around and around in a circle, but the man of wealth seldom lost control of it. And what about the man in need? Well, he simply found himself more and more in need, ate himself out of house and home, and then, if he didn't want to take charity, he could starve or steal. For him it merely was a problem of choosing one of three evils.

"Anybody with just normal intelligence, if he analyzes the present situation, must come to the conclusion that our present monetary system of distribution, whether on the gold standard or not, is functioning only in spots, and is a worn-out system; that we are fast coming to the place where a new and better system must be set up; one that will distribute to all a living minimum, and will render impossible the accumulation of fortunes beyond the point of adequately supplying life-time needs."

Skill

Skill is probably the most precious asset industrial America has. It makes little difference whether this paramount possession be fully appreciated or not, it is a fact that our industrial preeminence rests upon the varied, resourceful skill of American workmen.

Anyone who has followed Russia's recent development knows that that nation suffers not from a lack of engineering brains, but from a lack of craftsmanship and technical skill among peasants turned factory workers. You can't make a craftsman over night, and you can't produce that mysterious but potent force known as craft-consciousness in a decade. American mechanical genius is the product of generations of development.

This being true, skill should be recognized and rewarded like any other exceptional attainment. It should not be treated as a publicized pretense without value to the nation as a whole, and skill should not be glided over as an ordinary value easily acquired.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1934

A Graceful Celebration of Peace

ONE of the few "international incidents" which please everybody—except munitions makers—will be formally concluded on July 4, at Toronto, Canada. It began at the same place 123 years ago.

At the time of the War of 1812, the Canadian part of the St. Lawrence Valley was divided into provinces; Lower Canada, corresponding roughly to Quebec, and Upper Canada, the predecessor to Ontario. Where Toronto stands now was the settlement of York, and near it was Fort York.

An American force crossed the border in 1813 and captured Fort York. The Yankee general, Zebulon Pike, after whom Pike's Peak was named, was killed in the attack; but the victors, when they turned homeward, carried away a royal British standard and the official mace of Upper Canada. The mace was sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

With money raised by American women now living in Canada, a monument has been erected to General Pike at the site of the old fort, now turned to a park, and will be unveiled July 4. A few Canadians grumbled a little at the proposal to build on Canadian soil a monument to a Yankee invader; but the majority agreed with good grace. Then President Roosevelt suggested to Congress that the mace be sent back to Canada as a courteous return for Canada's favor in sanctioning the monument. This will be done.

When two nations make up their minds in good faith to keep peace with each other, they can do it. There were plenty of grudges between Canada and the United States when peace came in 1814, but they were not allowed to shape national policy. The two countries determined to have peace, and they have had it. On 4,000 miles of international boundary, there is not a fort or a soldier, and not a warship on the Great Lakes. What an example for a war-plagued world!

Power of "Pitiless Publicity"

GOVENOR H. H. Lehman has won a sweeping victory for the people of New York. The legislature has enacted all the utility laws which he proposed. These laws break the shackles which have hampered municipalities in seeking public ownership, permit cities to sell current outside their own limits, put utility holding companies under control of the Public Service Commission, and do other things which the Power Trust hates and the people welcome.

It would be difficult to praise Governor Lehman too highly for the vision and courage which he displayed in this matter. But one does not get its full meaning until he realizes that it was won by the power of "pitiless publicity," and that the charge which broke the ranks of the Power Trust lobby was made possible by a man now dead, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana.

Lehman was fighting with his back to the wall, and two of his bills had been rejected by one house of the legislature, when a bookkeeper took the stand before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, and told how W. T. Thayer, state senator of New York, had made a regular business of killing in committee bills which the trust did not like. He had names and dates; and above all, he had Thayer's letters. With that evidence the lobby was routed, and Lehman pushed his bills through.

Seven years ago, Senator "Tom" Walsh of Montana introduced his resolution for a Senate investigation of the propaganda and financial setup of electric utilities. The Power Trust massed the most expensive lobby ever seen in Washington up to that time, and thought, for a moment, it had won. The investigation was handed over to the Federal Trade Commission, in the full expectation that it would end in a "whitewash," but it didn't.

That investigation broke the Power Trust lobby in Albany; and Walsh created the investigation, though he did not conduct it. In the Spanish legend, the Cid won battles after he was dead; and sometimes, legend comes true.

◆

Unionism Is Strength

THE necessity of the workers organizing in strong bona fide unions to secure without question the right of collective bargaining guaranteed to them by the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act is well illustrated by two recent decisions of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

Seventy employes of the Col-Tex Refining Company, Colorado, Texas, filed a petition with the Board requesting that an election be held to choose by secret ballot representatives for collective bargaining.

An investigation by Joseph S. Myers of the U. S. Department of Labor indicated that a large number of the employes belonged to the local union of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. To put the facts on an incontrovertible basis, Mr. Myers, with the consent of both the company and the union, suggested that in lieu of an election the union's membership list be checked against the company's payroll. The check showed that 85 out of the 106 employes were union members and desired to have the union as their collective bargaining agency.

On receiving Mr. Myers' report the Labor Policy Board declared:

> "On the basis of this report and in accordance with the decisions approved by the Petroleum Administrator, the Petroleum Labor Policy Board certifies that a majority in excess of 94 per cent of the employes of the Col-Tex Refining Company at Colorado, Texas, have duly chosen as their accredited representative for collective bargaining Local Union No. 260 of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America as authorized by Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Article II, Section 7 of the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry."

In the case of the Empire Oil and Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind., a check of the list of union members against the company payroll showed that 316 employes out of 327 were on the union list. Without the formality of an election the Labor Policy Board thereupon declared that "a majority in excess of 96 per cent" of the employes of the company had chosen the Local Union of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America as "their accredited representative for collective bargaining."

These two instances are striking proofs of the American Federation of Labor's persistent slogan that only through strong unions can working men and women safeguard their rights.

In both cases it was the large percentage of the employes enrolled in the union which presented indisputable evidence that the formality of an election was not necessary to determine whom the workers desired to represent them in negotiating agreements with the employers.

◆

"Our greatest glory consists not in never falling but in rising every time we fall."—Goldsmith.

Mean Racket Under Fire

THE senate labor committee struck a blow at one of the meanest rackets in existence, by voting for a nation-wide investigation of wage conditions under federal contracts.

The proposed investigation is aimed primarily at the "kick-back racket," by which workers are forced to give up part of their wages to grafting contractors as a condition of getting and holding a job.

Confronted with indisputable testimony regarding the prevalence of this abuse, the Senate Committee on Labor and Education requested authority to conduct an investigation of wages and wage-payment practices on all Federal projects. The probe will undoubtedly reveal that Government contractors all over the country have unlawfully taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the workers as the price of the jobs which they had to have in order to provide a living for themselves and their families.

The investigation should be promptly made, and the necessary agencies of the Government mobilized to compel these grafters on the workers wages to restore to the persons whose rights have been outraged every dollar taken by the "kick back," and impose penalties suitable to so vicious a practice.

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Firetrap Tenement Indicted Again

TWO million people in New York City are housed in firetraps. Forty-four persons have been burned to death in these tenements during the present year, and since 1901, there have been 1,422 of these sacrifices to the fire demon in New York City.

The Emergency Committee for Tenement Safety gives these facts, and others as sickening. It declares that 90 per cent of the 67,000 tenements in New York are, truly and literally, firetraps; and denounces the argument that nothing can be done because the landlords cannot afford to install better protection.

The committee is right a thousand times; but the economic and constitutional barrier is there, none the less. Labor repeats what it has said before, that exorbitant land values are the key to the slum question; that the slum, with its disease and crime and burnt offerings of human flesh, cannot be wiped out until some way is found to get city land for housing projects at a reasonable price.

Denunciation of greed is good; but a way to circumvent greed would be better. The Emergency Committee may relieve the situation, and that is well worth while; but with the courts protecting the "constitutional right" of the landlord to make money out of human danger and misery, a cure has yet to be found.

◆

Billion Dollars—Million Jobs

IT IS estimated that there is in this country $1,000,000,000 of idle capital which would normally be used in the mortgage market for residential building.

If present efforts loosen these funds and bring building back near normal, close to a million men will find jobs. They will have regular incomes. They will have money to spend for necessities and luxuries—and that money will go through a thousand and one industries, buying materials and supplies and services, paying taxes and interest, creating more jobs and building up payrolls for all types of workers.

That is what construction revival means for the country generally. Building costs have been rising slowly, but steadily, since the low reached last summer. They are still far below normal—as a matter of fact, costs of most materials used in building have lagged behind the general commodity price advance. That means that the millions of citizens who have money with which to build and repair now—can still get a whole lot more than a dollar's worth for every dollar spent. And that condition isn't going to last much longer, unless the present signs point the wrong way.

Build now, renovize now, repair now.

◆

Educated and Learned

To be educated is only to have been led out of the darkness of ignorance into the light of understanding. To be learned means that one has searched among the world's treasures and possessed one's self of many. To be educated is the result of a more or less perfunctory act. To be learned is a state of mind and spirit purposefully attained.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General **Executive** Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

◆

Contractors Must File Names of Sub-Contractors on PWA Projects

The following order has been sent by the Federal Administration of Public Works to all Federal Departments and Construction Agencies, including the State Engineers (PWA):

"In order to minimize a rather common practice of sub-contract shopping on the part of contractors after the opening of bids, the following provision shall be inserted in all calls for bids and bid proposals on Federal Public Works projects:

" 'Every contractor who bids upon a project financed in whole or in part by funds from the Public Works Administration shall submit in a sealed envelope with his bid to the contracting officer the names of all sub-contractors and their bids upon which his bid is based. The sealed envelope so submitted shall have on it the name of the contractor with the words "Bids of Sub-Contractors." Such submission shall be deemed to constitute an acceptance by the contractor, if awarded the contract, of the bid of each sub-contractor. Any alteration therein, after the award of the contract, shall be subject to the approval of contracting officer of the Federal Department or Agency concerned.' "

Secretary Morrison Cites Growth of A. F. of L.

Since July 3, 1933, the American Federation of Labor has chartered 1,368 Federal Labor Unions, Secretary Frank Morrison reported to the Spring meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in Washington.

These unions, which are directly affiliated with the Federation, have a potential membership of 500,000.

Mr. Morrison explained that this growth in A. F. of L. membership was not limited to the Federal Unions, but that there had been large increases among the 108 national and international unions comprising the Federation. The report will not be ready before August 31.

Mr. Morrison declared that "the spirit of organization was never better."

"The organization campaign of 1901 to 1904 added 800,000 members to the Federation," he continued. "Between 1916 and 1920 the Federation added 2,000,000 to its rolls. There is every indication that the campaign now under way will exceed the increase of 1916 to 1920."

Mr. Morrison recalled that the 1901-1904 organization campaign had added many Federal Unions to the Federation and that out of these, 10 international unions were formed. He predicted that another crop of international unions would arise out of the new local unions.

Local Unions Chartered

Carlsbad, N. Mex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Fort Peck Dam, Mont.
Spokane, Wash.
Nevada, Mo.
Griffin, Ga.
Gulfport, Miss.
Augusta, Ga.
Deer Park, Wash.

Reward Offered

Brother Herman Stoltz, of Jane, Missouri, a member of Local Union 1898, Girard, Kansas, lost his suit case on May 18 between Springdale and Fayetteville, Arkansas, which contained clothing, carpenters' tools, letters and his due book. A reward is offered by Brother Stoltz for their return.

Public Service Degree Conferred Upon President Green

In the presence of a notable assemblage in the City Auditorium of Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, conferred the degree of Doctor of Public Service upon William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in acknowledgment of his meritorious work in this field.

On receiving the degree from President Jacobs, Mr. Green said:

"You have conferred a very great honor upon me and I accept it with feelings of sincere appreciation. Only one whose lot in life was cast as mine has been can truly comprehend its complete meaning and deep significance to me. I assure you that I shall always treasure within my memory fondest recollections of the happy experiences of yesterday and today."

Shipyard Employes Win Strike For Higher Pay

By a unanimous vote 3,300 employes of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., on strike since March 27, decided to return to work according to an agreement with the company which gives them hourly wage increases aggregating 14.6 per cent. The strikers originally demanded a 37½ per cent hourly wage increase and the company's first offer was a 10 per cent rise.

Under other terms of the settlement, a basis is established for adjusting future complaints, no discrimination is to be shown for any cause, former employes are to receive preference in rehiring and the work week will be raised from thirty-two to thirty-six hours.

The wage increases agreed upon were 10 per cent flat, but re-classifications will bring a total increase of 14.6 per cent. Skilled mechanics will get the highest rate of increases, amounting to 16.5 per cent, bringing the hourly scale for 1,300 to 70 to 83 cents from the old rate of 61 to 75 cents.

Union Labels

The capitalist never overlooks anything or means to protect, advance, and build up his capital. Labor sometimes forgets, or carelessly neglects, one forceful means of building up and strengthening the Union.

About fifty-eight National Unions have Union Labels. If one-half of the membership would stop forgetting long enough to remember that there is such a thing as the Union Label and demand it on everything bought, the membership of the Unions would quickly double.

The Label is a great organization help. Ask for it. Do your part.

◆

Organize Spending In Addition To Working

A union dollar should be a union dollar as long as it remains in the hands of a union member. That is, union wages should be used to buy only products and services created under union conditions. Union wages are the product of organization, planning, and struggle. They represent an ideal which a group of persons believed in enough to commit themselves to the cause. The men and women who belong to a union for the purpose of getting better terms and conditions for themselves will easily appreciate that they can help workers in other industries by making sure that the things they buy are also union made. Spending of one worker has direct bearing on the earnings of another worker. It is in appreciation of this interrelation between earning and spending that many union organizations have the union label to designate their products for the convenience of fellow trade-unionists and their friends.

Wage-earners constitute so large a percentage of buyers in the retail stores that if they mobilized for patronage of union-made products retail merchants would be forced to carry large stocks of union products. Mobilization of wage-earners in the consumer field would make unnecessary many struggles in the production end. Organization of spending of union wages as well as work relations and the earning of union wages would place an enormous economic power behind higher economic standards for all.

Every wage-earner is urged to do his utmost to put consumer buying behind union work standards. Wives and families of wage-earners should join with the labor movement in support of the cause of wage-earner betterment.

◆

Nearly everything in the modern household is controlled by switches except the children.

W. B. Wilson, Former Secretary of Labor Dies

William B. Wilson, first Secretary of Labor and former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, passed away aboard a train en route from Miami, Florida, to Washington, D. C., on Friday, May 25, 1934. At the time of his death his daughter was with him. Although his friends knew he had been ill for a number of months, his passing at the time was unexpected.

On the arrival of the train in Washington the remains were taken to the W. W. Chambers Funeral Home, where the kindly features of the veteran labor leader rested in state during Sunday, and were viewed by persons prominent in public and private life, including many trade union officers and members. Sunday evening the body was taken to Mr. Wilson's home in Blossburg, Pa., for the funeral service.

Mr. Wilson was elected to the Federal House of Representatives from the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district in 1906, and served continuously in that body until March 3, 1913, when he was appointed first Secretary of the Department of Labor by President Wilson and administered that office until March 5, 1921.

As chairman of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives during the sixty-second Congress he was largely responsible for the establishment of the Department of Labor, the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Wilson and former Senator Page of Vermont were the joint authors of the bill providing for Federal assistance to vocational education. He served as a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education from 1914 to 1921, being chairman of the board in 1920 and 1921.

During the World War Mr. Wilson was in charge of matters affecting labor and was appointed a member of the Council of National Defense in 1916.

After his retirement from public office in 1921 he continued to take deep interest in the mine workers, acting as arbitrator in the Illinois mine fields for several years.

Mr. Wilson was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in 1862, and emigrated to the United States with his parents, who settled in Arnot, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1870.

He received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and commenced working in the mines at Arnot in 1871. Two years later he joined the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association. In 1877, when but sixteen years of age, he was elected Secretary of the Miners Union at Arnot. He joined the Knights of Labor in 1879, the early unions of coal miners being assemblies of that organization. He was a delegate to the joint convention held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1890, which merged the National Trades Assembly of the Knights of Labor and the National Progressive Union into the United Mine Workers of America.

In 1900, Mr. Wilson was chosen by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, as secretary-treasurer to fill a vacancy which occurred in that office and was elected to succeed himself by every convention from 1900 to 1908.

Garment Workers' Official Dies

Jacob L. Wines, general secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, died at his home, Elmhurst Park, L. I., on June 3, 1934, at the age of 49. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia which he contracted a few days before the end came.

Mr. Wines was appointed general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America in 1915, and during the next seven years he traveled extensively in all parts of the United States in the interests of that organization.

He was born in St. Joseph, Mo. In 1901 he became a garment cutter and joined the organization of his trade in that city. His first official position was that of secretary of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. He held that post until 1915, when he was appointed general organizer of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Wines was elected to the general executive board of that organization in 1922, and since 1928 he had been general secretary-treasurer. For many years he was a delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, where he performed valuable committee work.

He was an associate editor of The Garment Worker, the weekly official publication of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Wines is survived by his widow and a son, Wilbur Wines.

President of Local Union 62, and Wife, Meet Tragic Death

P. L. Anderson, president of Local Union 62 of Chicago, Illinois, and his wife died early Friday morning May 11, 1934, while asleep in their home, having been suffocated by smoke coming from fire in a vacant bungalow adjoining the apartment where they lived.

Brother Anderson attended the Council meeting Thursday evening, May 10, and was in his usual happy mood when he left for home, and only a few hours later he and his wife were overcome by smoke while asleep.

Brother Anderson was born in the city of Stockholm, Sweden, July 20, 1865, and joined Local Union No. 62, March 5, 1901. He was for many years a delegate to the Chicago District Council, was president of Local Union 62, and was instrumental to a great degree in keeping up the high standard of trade unionism this Local Union is known to possess.

Interment took place at Oak Hill Cemetery on May 14, and was attended by a large number of the members of the Local Union and friends.

Prominent Member of Local 132, Dies

Ludwig Luebkert, one of the most widely known members of our organization in the District of Columbia, for a number of years president of the Washington, D. C. District Council, and treasurer of Local Union 132 for over 20 years, died at the age of 73, at his home in Washington on May 28, 1934.

Brother Luebkert was a keen student of the labor movement and throughout his life his heart and mind were devoted to the best interests of those who toil. He did much good and his death is a loss to the District Council and to Local Union 132 which he served as treasurer for such a long period of years.

Old Time Member of Local Union 350 Taken By Death

John Doyle, a member of our organization for the past 45 years, passed away at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., April 22, 1934, at the age of 77.

Brother Doyle was a charter member of Local Union 42, organized May 9, 1889, and remained in same until the consolidation of that Local with No. 718 in April, 1913, forming Local Union 350.

Brother Doyle was active in the labor movement until a few years previous to his death. The members of Local Union 350 morn his loss.

INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF OUR BROTHERHOOD

To All Local Unions and District Councils.

For several years our Brotherhood has not been affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Recently, upon the solicitation of Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the Electrical Workers' organization, the Bricklayers International Union and our Brotherhood decided to again affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and on June 14th were admitted to the Department.

In doing so, however, it was agreed by the three organizations that the Tri Party Agreement existing between the Electricians, Bricklayers and our Brotherhood would continue in existence.

While we are now again affiliated with the Department, our membership, if desiring to affiliate with local Building Trades Councils, should keep in mind that they should affiliate through their District Council, where a District Council exists.

They should also bear in mind that the laws of the Building Trades Department provides that no strike of a Building Trades Council shall be called because of a jurisdictional dispute. In other words if a jurisdictional dispute arises between two trades the Building Trades Council is to remain neutral and not enter into the controversy by taking sides with either one or the other of the organizations.

Our members should also keep in mind that if they affiliate with a Building Trades Council it does not in any way change our jurisdictional claims, nor do we, nor can we, permit a local Building Trades Council to determine what our jurisdiction shall be.

Fraternally yours

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
June 25, 1934. General President.

Spirit For Organization Everywhere

Organization among workers is spreading with tremendous rapidity. Since a year ago the American Federation of Labor has gained a million members and that is no small achievement. There has been no war time stimulation. There has been no hope of at once gaining higher wages. There has been none of that great enthusiasm that marked the days of war-time elation.

Every labor man has heard many repetitions of the slander that men join unions because they have to join to get a job. And now we have the proof, piled mountain high, that men want to join unions for the sake of associating with their fellows in a common effort in behalf of wage earners. They want to join and they will join, just as soon as the law protects them in their right to join. A million have joined just because at last the law protects them in their right to join.

Upon the enactment of a very simple section of law, which says that no employer shall have the right to interfere with the right of an employe to join a union and to engage, through that union, in collective bargaining, men rush by the thousands to join unions. And they do this in times when money for even small initiation fees is scarce indeed. Never has the world seen a more magnificent example of the true solidarity of labor than in America in the last year.

Life Is Too Short

To spend time hunting for the disagreeable.

To waste one's strength fighting unnecessary battles.

To worry over troubles that never happen.

To lose sleep over things that cannot be helped.

To spoil even one day by envying some one else's prosperity.

To try to shut the mouths of all the gossips.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Fallacy of Company Unions

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting an address delivered by me before a mass meeting of organized and unorganized workers in the Trades and Labor Hall, Savannah, Georgia, with the request that it be published in our monthly journal.

There are a few facts that should be of grave interest to the masses in every walk of life—the employer, the merchant and the employe.

If you want to, and are behind the President in his recovery program, why not face the issue fairly and honestly? If you want recovery to make a home run, raise wages and increase the workers buying power. Every honest manufacturer knows that the workers are industry's best customers. Over eighty-three per cent of all buyers at retail stores and renters of homes come from the wages of the small salaried workers. Give them work at fair wages and industry will prosper.

The Union increases the workers buying power. The Union workers can buy twice as much as the average industrial worker. Union wages average one dollar and six cents per hour compared to the forty-two cents for industrial workers in general.

In 1929 the combined income of all wage and small salaried workers in industry was four and one-half billion dollars a month. Business was good then but in the four years following from March 1929 to 1933, industry laid off workers and cut wages; workers lost two-third of their buying power; their income shrank from more than two and one-half billion dollars to only one billion seven hundred eighty-four million a month. Business collapsed and no wonder. Under the N. R. A. the workers monthly buying power has risen seven hundred million dollars. Unions by raising wages helped to increase it. By January, 1934, it was back to two and one-half billion dollars; that's why business is better. Business activity in January was twenty-five per cent better than March 1933. If we want to win we must work as a unit.

To the workers in all industry let me appeal to you that you do not be misled by any company union propagandist who tries to make you believe that you are protected under such an organization. Such organizations are the boss's idea —all his own—They tell you it costs you nothing but I tell you that the only union that protects the worker is the American Federation of Labor, and when any man whether he be employer or employe tells you the company union is best for you, you may be sure that he is looking out for his own interests instead of yours.

The American Federation of Labor and its trade union principles are American principles. It means Government of the people by the people and for the people, and Americanism means carrying this principle into industrial as well as political government. To be a trade unionist is to be a self-respecting American citizen who carries over into industry the principle of representation as the basis for fair and just dealings.

That is why the greatest figures in American history— Presidents, Judges, Ministers, Priests and Rabbis, great Educators—believe so strongly in the trade union movement.

For the information of those who are being urged to form company unions or to affiliate with those already formed, I will quote the following: The first company union was formed by a Colorado company in 1915 in the month of October following a ten months' strike of coal miners to enforce union conditions and the mining law of that state. In its survey of this employes' representation, the Russell Sage Foundation says: Under the industrial representation plan the workers have neither an organization nor a treasury, their representatives serve only on joint committees with an equal number of company officials. They are thus deprived of their most potent means of defending their own interests.

The management offered the miners the industrial representation plan. The employes had no voice in drafting it. This was done entirely by an expert, with the assistance of the executive officials of the company. The company union is a front office affair. It contains no element of democracy. In every instance the company union is an employer's proposal. Its source is the employer who dictates its form and its operation. If the employer permitted employes to manage their own affairs they would join the trade union movement.

As an organizer, representing the principles and policy of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies under the direction of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, I appeal to every worker in every industry to organize into a legitimate American Federation of Labor union of the craft or trade that he follows and be a part of the recovery program.

John P. Spires.

Government Housing Projects Must Not Be At the Expense of Skilled Building Trades

With a Government housing program practically assured, the battle to compel reduction of the wages of the skilled workers in the building trades continues.

There must be revival in the building industry, but if it is brought about at the expense of the building trades workers, then there had better be no housing program.

For weeks investigations and surveys have been under way, leading toward findings as to the best methods to be pursued by the Government. Apparently the hour for final conclusions is about at hand. There are indications that if and when a housing program is launched it will be for the building of homes and not for the building of apartment houses, which generally do not result in improved living conditions, but result, on the other hand, in the creation of what amounts to new tenements.

The battle cry for lower wages for the skilled trades is merely a continuance of the fight reactionary employers have made year after year, far back into history. It is based upon the altogether false assumption that wages determine final costs of buildings, an assumption so foolish that intelligent and progressive persons have long since ceased to give it attention seriously.

Too many, however, still forget that wages form a far lower portion of building costs than employers are usually willing to admit and they forget likewise that the wages paid on building jobs must be spread over the life of the building, just as the first mortgage is generally spread over that span. Properly spread and properly computed in the first place, wages become a minor item, in no way affecting either the final cost of building, or the rental or sale price.

Whatever final plans may be agreed upon for the launching of a national building program will first pass muster under the eye of Frank C. Walker, director of the National Emergency Council.

Under financing plans as they now stand second mortgages will be eliminated entirely, removing one of the worst evils of the home building business and cutting the final costs of home occupation materially. The Government's purpose should be the elimination of exploitation from home building, not the reduction of wages which go at once into purchasing power and thus stimulate the whole industrial structure.

The House of the People

The American common school is the expression of a mighty faith. It has grown up out of need and aspiration. It is the bulwark of those democratic ideals and rights for which mankind has sacrificed and suffered throughout the ages. It is the home of light and of reason. It is the hope of a better tomorrow. The common school is the house of the people. Let all the people gather as of old in the neighborhood school. Let them renew their faith in themselves and in their children. Let them discuss their problems and determine how their schools may be made better. Let them return to the house of the people and know that through this, their own house, they may again bring order and promise and hope to the Republic.—Jessie Gray, President, National Education Association.

Foreign Labor News

ARGENTINA—The six Hour Day.

A Bill for the introduction of a six hour day and a thirty-six hour week was recently introduced into the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine, Province of Cordoba. The Bill provides for a working day of six hours and a thirty-six hour week for all workers and empolyes irrespective of their occupation, including persons in the employment of the Province. For women and children, and for workers and employes engaged on night work or on unhealthy or dangerous work, the hours of work would be five in the day and thirty in the week. Special arrangements are provided for payment of overtime rates. Wages and values would be maintained at their present level.

* * *

AUSTRALIA.—The 44-Hour Week for Government Employes.

The Government of Western Australia decided to introduce the 44-hour week in Government employment at the end of October, 1933, wages remaining the same as they had been for the 48-hour week.

This measure had already been applied in Western Australia in 1924, but as a result of political changes the 48-hour week was subsequently restored in a number of departments. The present decision therefore applies in practice only to those workers who were granted a 44-hour week in 1924 but had since then been deprived of it. The majority of these workers are engaged in the Public Works Department, as those employed in a number of other departments have been able, by decision of the State Arbitration Court, or by agreement, to retain the 44-hour week. This was the case in particular in the Railway Department, the railway construction branch and the Water Supply Department.

* * *

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Further Decline In Communism.

The Communist trade union movement of Czechoslovakia, one of the last remnants of the Red International of Labor Unions, is steadily declining in numbers. Although Communists are not very accurate in statistics as a rule, they are yet obliged to admit, in face of official figures, that in the month of April 1933 alone they lost 17,000 members.

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—Unemployment Insurance Fund Accumulates Surplus.

A report submitted to the British House of Commons on November 8th stated that the unemployment insurance fund had accumulated a surplus of £5,250,000, about $26,000,000. Continuing, the report said as this sum was more than sufficient to provide against contingencies it had decided to apply a part of it towards re-payment of the debt of the fund. According to the report the total number of insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the beginning of July, 1933, was estimated to be 12,883,000, an increase in the ten year period of approximately fifteen per cent.

* * *

HOLLAND.—Striving to Secure Shorter Hours.

The Dutch National Trade Union Centre (N.V.V.) is composed of the free trade unions and by means of unremitting propaganda it has managed to increase it's membership even in the years of crisis. The N. V. V. has recently held two national meetings in furtherance of their efforts to secure more effective action on unemployment. The first of these pronounced for voluntary unemployment insurance in general, but held that industries suited for it should be brought under a system of compulsory insurance, funds for this to be provided by workers, employers and the state The second meeting devoted its discussions to the question of hours of work. Exceedingly long hours were stated to be the practice, especially in inland navigation and on the railways. A resolution adopted affirmed, with indignation, that long hours are still to be found in Holland as a result of which heavy unemployment exists and the Government and Parliament were urged "to take immediate steps to stop any excess of hours of work beyond 48 per week, and to establish as soon as possible the 40-hour week for all categories of workers whose working hours are either not limited at all by law or are permitted by law to exceed 48 per week."

This resolution shows that the International Convention on the 8-hour Day is unfortunately by no means out of date!

The Congress also explicitly confirmed the demand of the International Federation of Trade Unions for the immediate introduction of the 40-hour week.

* * *

INDIA.—Bank Employes Organize.

The Imperial Bank of India Staff Association some time ago registered under the Indian Trade Union Act. It's membership has previously been confined to Calcutta, Northern India and Burma, but recently a number of employes in the Madras Circle who have no union of their own have joined the Association.

It is the aim of the Association to work as far as possible in co-operation with other trade unions of the country and help any movement that has for its object the general advancement of the working classes in the country not inconsistent with the spirit of the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

It is confidently expected that the activities of the Association will later lead towards the establishment of a national union of bank clerks.

* * *

NORWAY—The Extension of Collective Agreements.

All of the agreements concluded after the protracted strike of 1931 contained a clause providing for the automatic regulation of wages on the basis of the index figure of the cost of living at the end of 1932. This index figure was such that in virtue of the costs, wages should have been cut by approximately three per cent. During the month of January, negotiations were entered into between the national organizations of the workers and the employers, by which it was agreed not to put into effect this reduction, all of the agreements being extended for a year longer than the date of their expiry. As all the unions and employers' organizations affected have consented to this arrangement, industrial peace and the wage standard will be guaranteed for a year longer.

* * *

SWITZERLAND.—Trade Union Federation Meets.

The Congress of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions was held at Bienne, November last, at which 330 delegates were in attendance. According to the report presented to the Congress the affiliated membership at the end of 1932 was 224,164, compared with 206,874 at the end of 1931. The report of the Executive Committee also pointed out that the forty-hour week was one of the principal demands of the Federation. They contended that overtime facilities were accorded too readily by public authorities and that the Federation had been active in efforts to prevent such excessive overtime.

Making Oil From Coal in Britain

Word comes from London that a plant making 100,000 tons of oil from bituminous coal will be operating in Britain before the year ends. The process used is a development of the hydrogenation plan that originated in Germany. The founders of the plant expect a stable, growing and prosperous industry.

One hopes their expectations are realized. Britain has no oil, though she still has a great deal of coal; and this may lead to a new industrial development in that country and, in all probability, on this side of the "big pond."

Oil is more costly there than here; but even here, oil magnates thought it wise to spend a sizable sum on the German patents and are spending more in experimenting. And we have besides hundreds of thousands of square miles underlaid with oil shales. These shales are being turned to oil already in Scotland, and need only a better technique, or a higher price for oil, to be used here.

And a few years ago, the American people were being told that they would have to annex Mexico, or run out of oil! What fools these jingoes be!

A recipe for trade union progress is to purchase none but union-labeled goods and service.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXX.

The right angle and the circle are perhaps the most useful figures in carpentry, if not in the mechanical world, excepting, of course, the straight line. The circle is the most easily obtained, much easier than a straight line. All that is necessary is a radius pole or a string or a compass, and a true circle can be described. A circle is a circle, whether it is large or small, and the length of the radius does not have to be fixed, excepting when specific circles are required. If you have a true circle, it is a very simple matter to obtain a true right angle, by striking from different points two straight lines from circumference to circumference, crossing the center, and then joining these lines where they intersect with the circumference, in such a manner that it will produce an oblong figure, or by chance a square. This done, you will have four right angles, which, if painstakingly done, will be accurate.

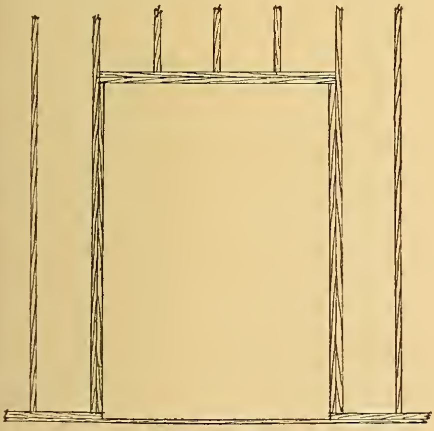

Fig. 400

While the right angle or the square, is much more conspicuous in carpentry than the circle, nevertheless, the circle has an invisible presence in almost every part of a building. Every polygon is merely a product of the circle, and any polygon that will not stand the test of a circle, is not a true polygon. The principles of roof framing are based on the circle, and when these fundamental principles are once understood, the rest of the roof-framing problems are comparatively easy.

The straight line, enters into everything in carpentry. Even the circle, if put into black and white, will have to show the straight line by reason of its radius. A perfectly straight line, although it might seem very simple, is much harder to obtain than a true circle. In your every-day life with your tools handy, you find it a very simple operation to produce a straight line, even more simple than a circle. But let us give the comparison a test: Suppose that you were lost on an island, stripped of artificial equipment, which would be easier to obtain, a circle or a straight line? A circle, of course. A fork made out of a branch of a tree, would give you a natural compass, with which you could strike true circles on the sand. Again, you could use stems of grass or saplings and use them as radii for describing circles, and, having plenty of time, you could do it accurately. But what would you use to make a straight line? Well, you would probably use the

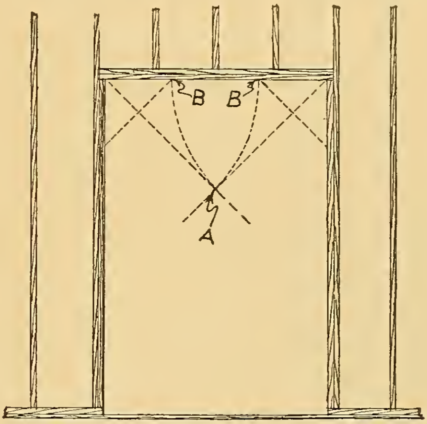

Fig. 401

bark of a tree, or a blade of grass, stretch it over the sand, and with a stick mark a line. Try that, and see how straight your line will be.

A perfectly straight line is one of the most difficult things to obtain in the mechanical world. We carpenters spend much time in making straight-edges, but how many of them can be said to be perfectly straight when they are done? The lines we make with our straight-edges, as a rule, if viewed from end to end are rather wormy. Sometime, after making a line with a pencil and straight-edge, put your eye close to the mark at one end and look along the line, to see whether it is perfectly straight. A good chalk line produces the most nearly straight line, of any tools used by carpenters for line making. It will readily be seen, as we take up the illustrations one by one, how the right angle, the circle and the straight line enter into almost everything in carpentry.

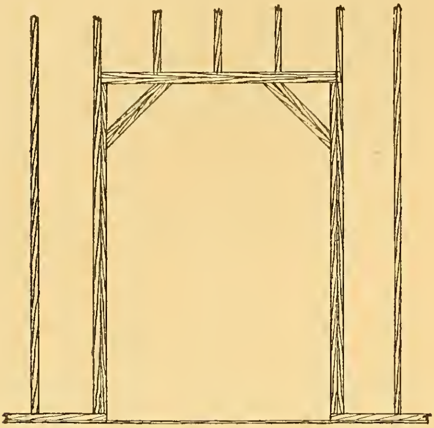

Fig. 402

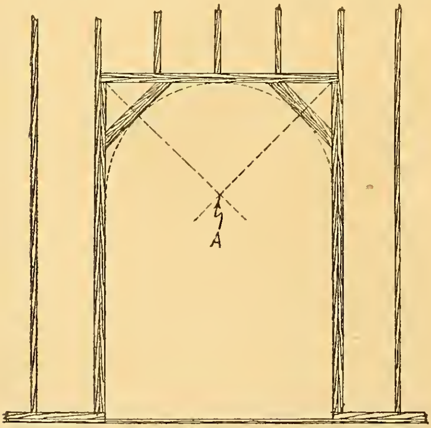

Fig. 403

Fig. 400 shows a square-top rough opening for a door. The same opening is shown in Fig. 401, where we show how to proceed to turn a square-top opening into an octagon-top opening. First bisect the two corners, by striking two lines on a 45-degree angle, as shown by dotted lines, a little farther than half-way across the opening, or beyond the point marked A. Having this point, set the compass, first at one corner and then at the other and strike the two part-circles from point A to points B and B. Now, from points B and B, strike the lines cutting off the two corners on a 45-degree angle, as indicated by dotted lines. These points obtained, we can proceed to complete the octagon-top opening by framing the angle pieces and nailing them into place. The opening is shown completed in Fig. 402.

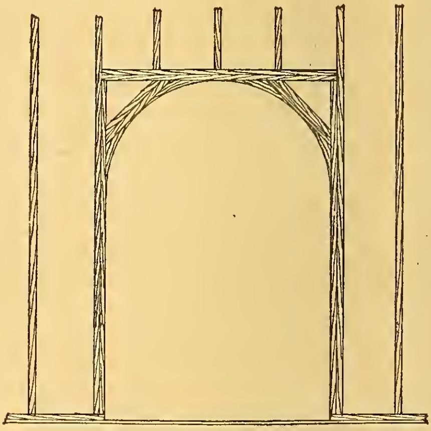

Fig. 404

But suppose we want to frame a circle-top opening; well, in that case, we will have to place the compass at the point where the two bisecting lines cross, or at point A, Fig. 403, and strike the half-circle shown by dotted line. The half-circle shows how much must be filled in at each angle, in order to change the octagon-top opening to a circle-top opening, such as we are showing by Fig. 404. The fillers should be ripped out of rather soft material, either ⅞ inch stuff or thicker, whatever will give the best results. The fillers cut, nail them into place, and the circle-top opening is complete.

In Fig. 405 we are showing how to change a square-top opening to a segment-top opening, in other words, how to frame a segment-top opening. Here we continue one of the bisecting lines, the left in this case, from point A, on to point B, and turning a right angle we carry it on beyond point C. Then we drop a perpendicular line from point A to the floor, establishing point C. Now we set the compass at point C, and strike the segment in such a manner that the highest point will make a contact with the bottom of the header, as indicated by the dotted part-circle. The space between the part-circle and the header must be filled in, which will make the completed opening appear similar to what is shown in Fig. 406. The fillers should be cut out of soft material, and nailed into place, keeping them flush with the edges of the studding and header.

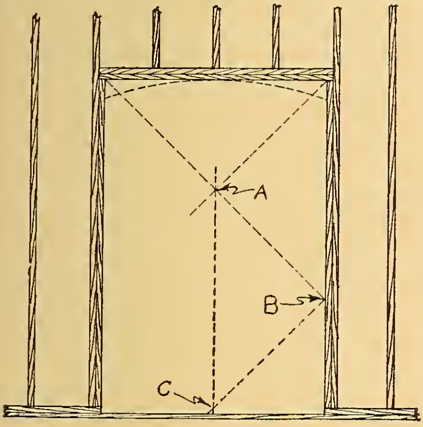

Fig. 405

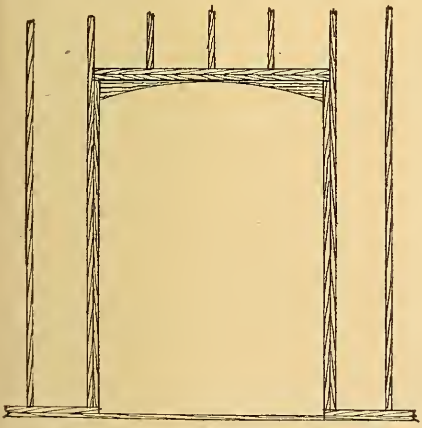

Fig. 406

It is said that the radius for a true segment, must be one and one-half times the width of the opening. On this principle our diagram is based. But just why a segment with a radius one and one-half times the width of the opening makes the segment true, we do not quite understand. We can not see why a segment with a longer or a shorter radius would not make an equally true segment. Webster defines a segment with these words: "A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord." Evidently, in Webster's time, segments did not have true or false standards, but segments were segments if they had chords and arcs of circles, regardless of the length of the radius.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-SIX

The Carpenter and Euclid

The other day this writer came across an interesting article in one of our national publications on building construction. The man, a carpenter by trade, is showing how the lengths of rafters may be established by what is known as the "Square root method." He further claims that the carpenter who aspires to be a success must study mathematics and if he wishes to become proficient in roof framing he should cultivate the habit of using the square root method.

If anyone, this writer certainly is in a position to judge the great importance and indispensability of mathematics in engineering and architecture. Every conceivable branch of technical knowledge literally bristles with mathematical data, figures and formulae; and no engineer, unless he is a proficient mathematician is qualified to design a bridge, a building, a battleship or a locomotive. But as far as a carpenter or any building mechanic is concerned, he no more needs the knowledge of trigonometry than a cat needs two tails.

Not that the task of the operative is less important than that of the architect or engineer. They both are indispensable for the successful progress of the building operations—one cannot get along without the other. But it is an inexcusable waste of time and energy to pursue something which is not essential and which has no immediate practical application to your work.

If mathematics is your hobby, it is commendable, indeed. By all means cultivate that hobby; for the harvest reaped in thus spending your leisure moments will certainly be more fruitful than time devoted to, for instance, playing pinnocle.

But do not nurse the idea that this particular branch of science may be used as a yardstick to measure your success. That study is essential no one dares to deny. But if you are fortunate enough as to be able to find time for study—why not utilize this opportunity for the acquiring of useful applied knowledge?

Now let us get back to our subject: "the square root method." What is it, and is it not recommended for use by the carpenter on the job?

The first problem the carpenter has to face in framing a roof is to determine the lengths of the rafters. We know that a roof truss may be resolved into right triangles. The right angles of these triangles are at the intersection of the center line of the building with the plane of the roof plates. This is illustrated in Fig. 1.

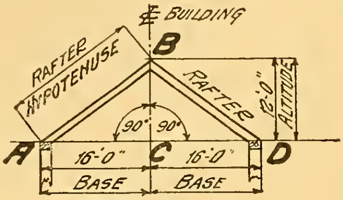
℄ BUILDING
B
RAFTER
HYPOTENUSE
RAFTER
12'-0"
ALTITUDE
90°
90°
A
C
D
16'-0"
16'-0"
BASE
BASE

FIG. 1.

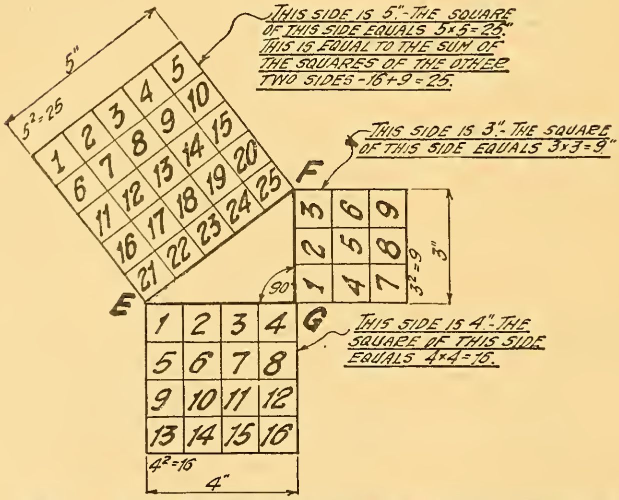
5"
5²=25
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25
THIS SIDE IS 5"-THE SQUARE OF THIS SIDE EQUALS 5×5=25." THIS IS EQUAL TO THE SUM OF THE SQUARES OF THE OTHER TWO SIDES -16+9=25.
THIS SIDE IS 3"- THE SQUARE OF THIS SIDE EQUALS 3×3=9"
F
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3²=9
3"
90°
E
G
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16
4²=16
4"
THIS SIDE IS 4"-THE SQUARE OF THIS SIDE EQUALS 4×4=16.

FIG. 2-THEOREM OF PYTHAGORAS.

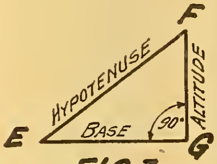
F
HYPOTENUSE
ALTITUDE
BASE
90°
E
G

FIG. 3.

$$EF = \sqrt{EG^2 + FG^2}$$

$$EF = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

Now, trigonometrically speaking, to find the length of the rafter means to establish the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose base and altitude are known. Thus, in Fig. 1 the roof truss ABD is composed of two right triangles—ABC and DBC. The run and the height being 16′ and 12′ respectively are the two known quantities—the base and altitude. It is required to find the length of the hypotenuse AB which is the length of the rafter. In other words the problem before us is that of a solution of a right triangle.

The solution of triangles is treated in that branch of mathematics known as "Trigonometry" which deals essentially in determining the values of unknown quantities of a triangle when the values of other parts are given.

About 500 years B. C. there lived in Greece a great mathematician; his name was Pythagoras. It was Pythagoras who discovered the famous and useful principle:

"In a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides." This principles is known as "the Pythagorean Theorem." It also is frequently referred to as "The 47th proposition of Euclid." Euclid being the father of the science of geometry, this principle, naturally, was incorporated in his books. When applied to roof framing it is known as the "square root method."

A graphic representatiton of this principle is shown in Fig. 2. For the sake of simplicity we took a triangle EFG whose base and altitude equal 4 and 3 inches respectively. Thus our problem may be formulated like this: "In a right triangle EFG, the base equals 4 inches and the altitude 3 inches. What is the length of the hypotenuse?

Applying the above principle to our problem, we have: EF squared equals EG squared plus FG squared; which means, that the square of the distance EF or the Hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the two sides. Substituting the real values we obtain 4-squared plus 3-squared equals EF-squared. Consequently, the square root of 9 plus 16 will equal EF. Since the sum of 9 and 16 equals 25, the square root of 25 equals 5. Therefore 5" is the length of the hypotenuse or the length of the rafter. Fig. 2 and 3.

By constructing squares on the sides of the triangle EFG we can see by counting the small squares that the sum of the squares on EG and FG is equal to the number of small squares on EF.

The principle, to make it simpler may be formulated like this: "In a right triangle, the hypotenuse equals to the square root of the sum of the squares of the other two sides." This principle holds good for the solution of any right triangle and consequently, when used in finding the length of rafters the rule may be expressed thus: "The length of a rafter equals to the square root of the run squared plus the height squared.

This is the method used by the architect and engineer in the design of structures. It requires a sound knowledge of mathematics and the use of precision and calculating instruments as well as complicated mathematical tables. Why this method is not recommended for the carpenter on the job will be discussed in the next paper.

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A Trick Dovetail

(By H. H. Siegele)

There are so many useful and practical things in the field of carpentry, that

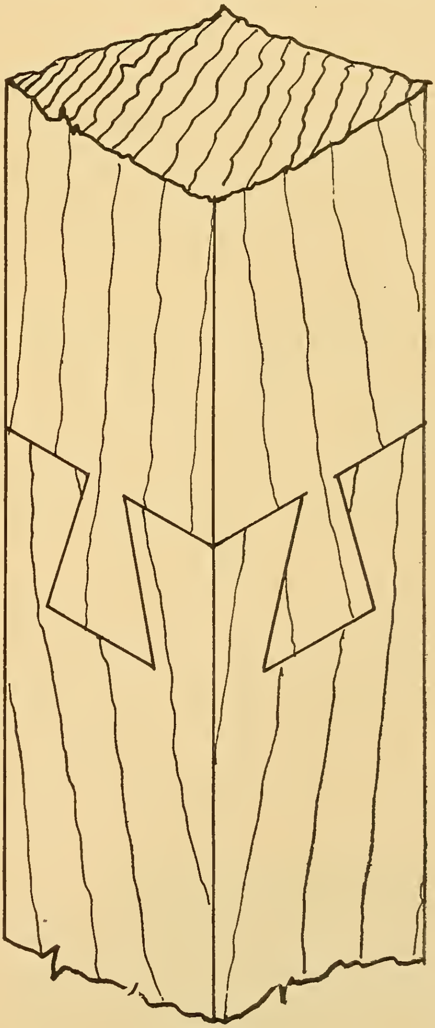


Fig. 1

we do not see very much justification in taking up time and space in dealing with things that have no value excepting as entertainment in trying to solve them. Much time has been spent in trying to figure out how to cut a certain square piece of board in such a manner that it will increase one square inch in its surface, and we have met carpenters who actually believed it could be done. The fact of the matter, however, is that it can't be done, even if it didn't require any surface for making the cut. The whole thing is merely a trick, or a conundrum in carpentry. The trick, though, that we are explaining in this article is more than a trick, it is useful; not only from the standpoint of an ornament, but from the standpoint of service also.

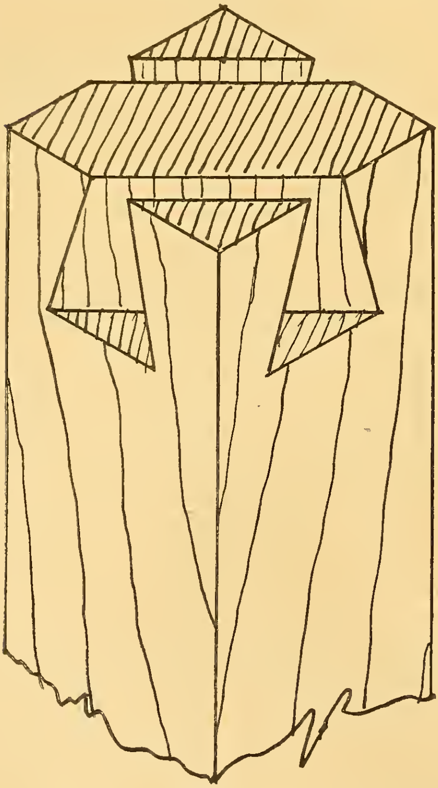


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows how two pieces of wood have been dovetailed together in such a way that the dovetail effect is shown on all four sides. The question is, how is it done? The answer is simple. Fig. 2 shows how the female member is formed, which does not need further explanation; Fig. 3 shows the form of the male member. When these two members are joined together, you will have the results shown in Fig. 1.

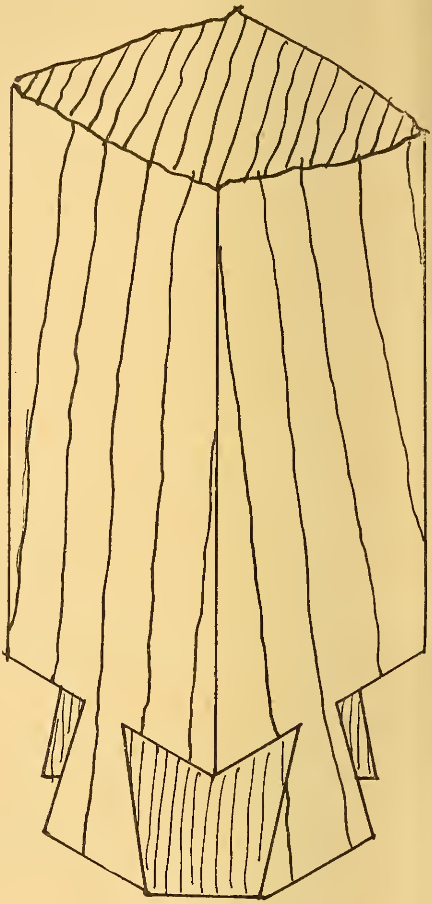
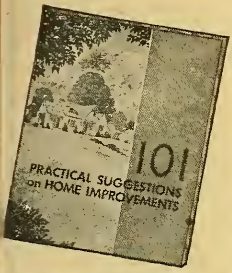


Fig. 3

Miter and Bevel Cuts

The question has come up several times, "What is the difference between a miter and a bevel cut?" These two terms are used in different ways and very often apply to the same thing. If a distinct difference is made, then we should use them as follows: a bevel is an inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles. You may have a bevel cut or a bevel plane surface.

A miter cut refers to a cut made for the purpose of joining two pieces together. Thus, we may have a bevel cut



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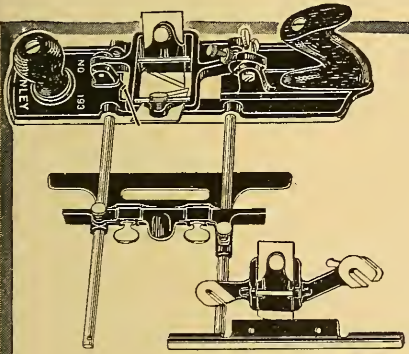
on a piece of lumber, even though it is not cut for the purpose of fitting with another piece. A miter cut, however, refers to a cut on a piece of lumber that is made to fit with another piece cut at the same angle. A miter cut is usually a 45-degree cut and the pieces joined run at right angles to each other. However, if the pieces are joined at a different angle than a right angle, then the miter cut will be other than 45-degrees. The cuts on the two pieces, however, must have the same angle to make a miter cut. If two pieces are joined at the angle of 60 degrees then each piece is cut at an angle of 30-degrees so the two, when coming together, form a perfect miter joint.



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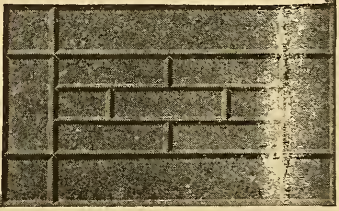

House in Kansas City, Mo. Architect Edward Buchler Delk, Insulated with Cabot's Quilt. Painted with Cabot's DOUBLE WHITE. Roof Stained with Cabot's Creosote Shingle and Wood Stains.

What Home Owners Say About "Quilt"

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"Mr. Seacord," writes the architect, E. Dean Parmelee, of New York, "has been agreeably surprised by the small consumption of fuel in his house. In winter snow remains on his roof long after it has been melted off the roofs of adjoining houses. In summer, the attic is quite cool. Cabot's three-ply Quilt was used in all exterior walls and roofs, and also to insulate against noise. It has given very satisfactory results."

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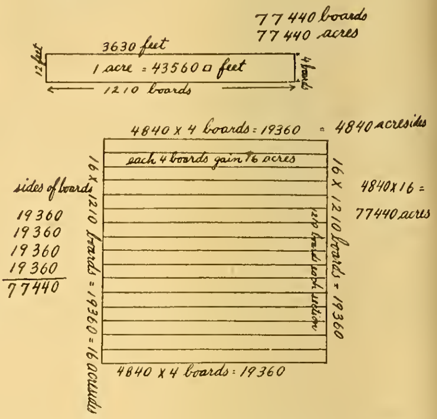
Solution to problem of Warren Smith in May issue of "The Carpenter"


77 440 boards
77 440 acres
3630 feet
12 feet
1 acre = 43560 □ feet
4 boards
1210 boards
4840 x 4 boards = 19360 = 4840 acresides
each 4 boards gain 16 acres
sides of boards
19360
19360
19360
19360
77440
16 x 1210 boards = 19360 = 16 acresides
16 x 1210 boards = 19360
4840 x 16 =
77440 acres
4840 x 4 boards = 19360

Fritz Zukunft,
L. U. No. 79. New Haven, Conn.

◆

Solves Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is my solution to Brother Warren E. Smith's problem in May issue:

5280 x 4/12 equals 1760 boards in one mile of fence.

1760 x 11 x 4 equals 77,440 boards.

11 squared x 640 equals 77,440 acres.

Simple Eh: It took me three days to do it! !

O. W. Smith,
L. U. No. 946. Hollywood, Calif.

◆

When The Slip Gets By

The typrographical error is a slippery thing and sly,
You can hunt till you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by;
Till the forms are off the presses it is strange how still it keeps,
It shrinks down into a corner and it never stirs or peeps.
That typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The boss he stares with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans,
The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,
But the typographical error is the only thing you see.

—Ex.

Poverty and Distress Can Be Abolished in the United States

Can poverty be abolished? Is there "enough to go 'round"? Can the productive plant of America, without rebuilding and managed only as well as plenty of men now living know how to manage it, turn out enough goods to supply all people in this country with a decent, comfortable living?

In an issue of the Survey Graphic magazine, Stuart Chase, a sane, critical and practical economist, answers these queries with an emphatic "Yes!" and gives reasons.

This country now is producing more food than producers can sell, and a recent survey indicates that it is probably producing more than the people can eat.

For clothing, we have a huge surplus of cotton, and enough wool and leather, though not much of these last to spare.

Cotton textile manufacturers told the NRA that existing mills running three shifts, would turn out more than twice the normal demand of cotton goods.

The Wool Institute, back in 1927, said American woolen mills could turn out three times their actual output.

In the same year, Ethelbert Stewart showed that less than 300,000,000 pairs of shoes are used in this country each year, while the factories then were geared to turn out 730,000,000 pairs. Their capacity is greater now.

Power plants now in existence can provide power to run all our mills. Competent engineers declare that the railroads of this country can handle nearly 2,000,000 carloads a week—more than three times present traffic and more than twice the average of 1929. An industrial General Staff, running the industries of the land to make things for use rather than for sale, could give everyone in the land a living rather better than that of a family with $10,000 a year in 1929—on a maximum working time of 30 hours per week.

Mr. Chase gives figures and statistics—too long to quote—which back up his statement. He thinks it would take 10 years to bring our housing up to a proper level.

Poverty and want can be abolished, education improved, child labor made an evil memory, comfort, leisure, health and culture bettered almost beyond reckoning—with the materials and the knowledge we have on hand today; and Mr. Chase proves these things.

America must not content itself with any lesser goal.—(Labor)

The Golden Gate Bridge

When completed, the Golden Gate bridge, to span the entrance to San Francisco Bay, will have the longest single clear span in the world, 4,200 feet long, four-fifths of a mile, three times the length of the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, and 700 feet longer than the greatest span, ever built, the George Washington Bridge at New York.

The two side spans are 1,125 feet each, as against 550 and 610 feet, respectively, for the George Washington Bridge.

Thus the bridge proper has a total length of 6,450 feet or one and one-fifth miles, as against 4,660 feet for the George Washington Bridge.

The towers are 121 feet wide at the bottom and 746 feet above mean high water, the highest and largest bridge towers in the world, extending more than 150 feet above those of the George Washington Bridge. (Measured from the base of the San Francisco pier the total height is 846 feet.)

The minimum vertical clearance at center is 220 feet above mean high water, 100 feet greater than the clearance of the Brooklyn Bridge, and 20 feet more than the clearance of the George Washington Bridge.

The total bridge width is 90 feet, divided into a 60-foot roadway, with 6 lanes of vehicular traffic, and two 10½-foot clear width sidewalks.

The grand total length, including the two approach roads, or from Waldo Point in Marin County to the Marina Gate of the Presidio in San Francisco, all embraced within the project, is 7 miles.

The two main cables are 36½ inches in diameter each and 7,660 feet long between anchorages, as against 36-inch cables 5,270 feet long for the George Washington Bridge.

The total possible live load supported by the two main cables is 25,400,000 pounds, corresponding to the bridge roadway packed, curbed to curb, with vehicles and both sidewalks fully loaded, for the full length of the span. The load supporting capacity of the two cables is 430,000,000 pounds, 2.6 times the maximum load.

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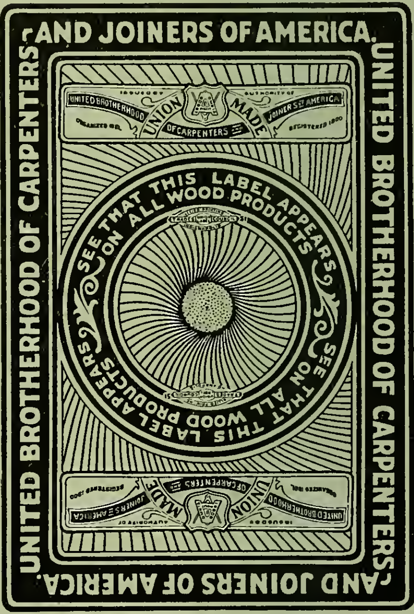
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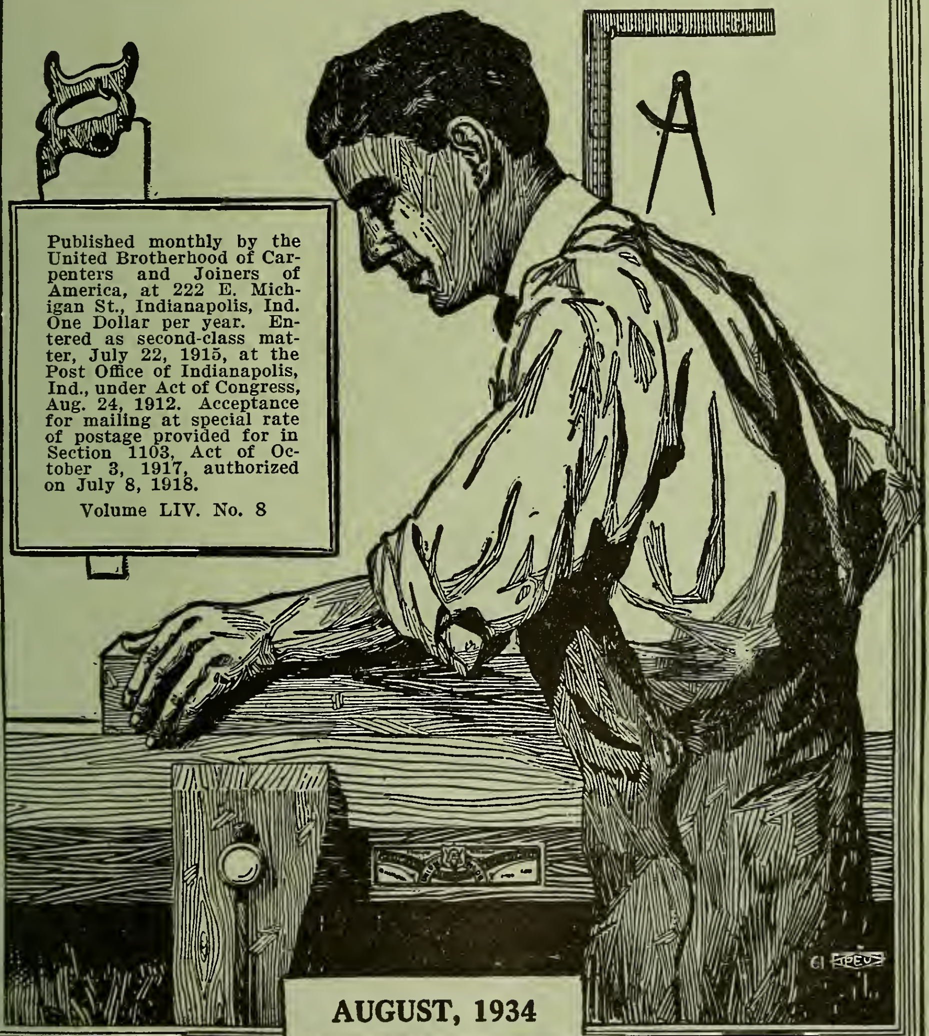

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Volume LIV. No. 8

AUGUST, 1934

Telling Your Troubles!

By James Edward Hungerford

NO matter what your woes may be,
The one to tell them to —
And "get them off your chest" — is ME,
And I will hark to you.
When e'er with you I talk or sup
Just shake your head and sigh,
And pass me out your bitter cup
Of WOES, with weepy eye!

□ □ □ □

Of course, I have MY share of "riles",
And worries quite a few,
And have to bear MY share of trials
On earth, the same as YOU,
But don't consider THAT, my friend . . .
What e'er your troubles be,
Just start relating, without end,
Those tragic tales to ME!

□ □ □ □

Confide in me your "riles" and "frets";
Your ev'ry ache and pain;
Relate to ME your "vain regrets",
In sad, dirge-like refrain!
Just turn on me a dreary eye,
And greet me with a moan,
And never stop to think that I . . .
Have TROUBLES of my OWN!

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
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Vol. LIV.—No. 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1934

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Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Friends

So many people come and go,
And there the pleasure ends,
For just a few respond in kind—
These few we call our friends.

They are the blessing of our lives,
These chosen few we know;
Through them our hopes take nobler form,
And by their faith we grow.

And often when the solitude
Brings out our human needs,
We take our friendship rosary
And count its precious beads.

One at a time they walk with us,
And lend a friendly hand,
These ones apart from all the rest,
The few who understand.

—Fairmont Snyder

EXTENSION OF ADULT EDUCATION TO ALL WORKERS URGED BY PRESIDENT OF A. F. OF L.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at Washington before the ninth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education, stressed the importance of mobilizing the entire public education system to equip working men and women with the knowledge necessary for them "to take part understandingly in community and national issues."

Pointing out that the enlargement of educational opportunities for grown-ups is a definite part of social planning, he asserted that the "adult education movement has a responsibility for direct service to wage earners, who constitute a majority group of our citizenry." It is apparent, he added, that consideration of the problems growing out of the national emergency caused by the prolonged depression is the imperative duty of all those sponsoring the broader education of adults, and suggested the value of the trade union movement as a medium for extending the scope of workers' education.

Taking up the specific problems in whose solution he believed adult education could render material assistance, he said:

"Whatever of permanent value lies in the National Recovery Administration depends upon our ability to organize participating groups, to educate them in their duties and responsibilities and to plan a balanced program for national progress.

"The American Federation of Labor for more than fifty years has advocated constructive policies which have resulted in economic advancement for workers and social service to the nation. Our problem now is to put the fundamentals of our experience at the service of new members and all workers.

"The Workers' education institutes show the response of labor to the opportunity offered by the university and the readiness of the university to extend its area of influence and service. The workers' education committees growing out of these institutes offer organization to provide continuing co-operation of organized labor and the university in workers' education.

"The problem is how to extend these services to touch the rank and file of union membership. The magnitude of the task is indicated by the fact that in one large industrial area alone the new trade union membership numbers 900,000. To reach them with the ideals and policies of unionism and the knowledge of the industry and of their local government that will make them useful participants and to do this without over-simplification of materials or too great loss of content, requires adaptability and skill in methods of educational approach.

"The first step seems to be to carry some information on union experience and policies to the new members in their union meetings. A difficulty lies in almost total lack of materials for such use. Existing books and articles on trade union history and policy and on problems of an industry or of local government need to be reconsidered with a view to adaptation not only to intelligent adults with more limited formal educational background but to the demands for brief yet rounded presentation. The need is disclosed for appropriate source materials and reference books.

"While some of the subject matter for their purpose is already available, demanding only rewriting to adapt it to special use, there is much trade union and work experience that has not been collected or organized. This experience is peculiarly useful in getting wage earners to understand a constructive, conservative, idealistic and also practical program and policy. To preserve and present this experience, labor case studies should be made. Here economists and their graduate students in economics can give a real service.

"Necessity for Labor's understanding goes further than this—it carries into all work problems. Specifically hours and conditions of work, security and continuity of the job, remuneration particularly with reference to duration and security of work and to living standards and living costs, voice in control of these matters, because only through share in decisions can Labor's needs and desires be determined, recognition of Labor's price of workmanship and realization that his experience can make a definite contribution to production, are work problems upon which Labor's feelings are intense if at times inarticulate.

"Tax supported institutions," Mr. Green concluded, "have a democratic service to perform and trade unions offer them established groups where cooperation can be secured. Such relationships are well worth while, however, for education opportunities would be carried to a stable group with promise of continuous and therefore increasingly effective and advanced study. The continuity of the group offers also contacts for educational influence, leadership and expansion.

"We turn to the educator to help with employer and labor to a better understanding of the facts of industry and other work relationships and to lead the way to a better basis for human relationships. The opportunity is open to you for high service."

COMPANY UNION NONSENSE

SOMEBODY ought to take to the White House this message: In all the code hearings not a single company union has appeared to fight for a single solitary right for any worker. That ought to help some in understanding company unions.

Carry it further. They talk about the rights of the unorganized and about the views of the unorganized. Nobody has ever appeared at any code hearing to talk for the unorganized. A lot of folks never think how funny it is to talk about speaking for the unorganized.

The unorganized cannot express any views, because they are unorganized.

The company union cannot speak for workers because it is dominated by the employers.

Otherwise learned men go on prattling about company unions and the unorganized, just as if these somehow had a right to be counted in the labor picture.

Of course big business is spending a ton of money to keep the company union in the picture and to make it look like something respectable, instead of the rat outfit that it is. It wants a company union that will have the look of freedom but that will answer to the same old wire-pulling, that will take orders as always. That's a hard job.

What employers fail to see, or else do see and are preparing for, is the fact that their tactics may force the biggest labor dispute the nation ever saw.

* * *

It's far from idle talk that the nation may be compelled to go through a tremendous conflict before the company union issue is settled.

The Alabama coal owner who threatened secession wasn't the only one of his kind. There are plenty of employers who are willing at this hour to stake everything on a gigantic conflict, hoping, as they hoped in 1920, to win and destroy unions for a decade or more.

In those days strikebreakers were paid handsomely—sometimes $2 a day over the rate demanded by strikers—plus expenses. Bosses have always been willing to pay high to keep men in bondage. Bosses have done mighty little for freedom.

* * *

Today organized labor is sweeping ahead like a prairie fire. Many unions are growing faster than discipline can be built. Unions have to have discipline. Plenty of folks don't think so, but a union has a lot in common with an army. It has to stand under fire and it has to hold its lines.

It is no novelty to see 20,000 men sweep into the union movement almost overnight. Usually they expect miracles and they want action quick.

They don't see the long road back; they don't know the tactics of an industrial struggle; they don't know the tricks and the resources of the boss.

But America is going to have unionism just the same. That or employer-made anarchy, and no half-way business.

Unionism is the only agency through which there can be industrial democracy, or democratic practice in industry. Company union bunk is just that much dirt in clear water.—(I. L. N. S.)

THE WAR MAKERS

IN AN address before the Senate on March 5, 1934, Senator Wm. A. Borah of Idaho pointed out that "no treaty, no law made by man or God controls munition manufacturers."

The following is quoted from the Senator's address:

So long as the munition manufacturers exercise the influence which they now wield with governments we shall make little progress in reducing armaments. . . .

I have reached the conclusion that it would be about as absurd to turn the War Department or the Navy Department over to private interests as it is to leave the manufacture and sale of the instrumentalities of warfare in the hands of private interests. The influence of these interests is so very great that they can directly shape and dominate the policy of a nation toward war and away from peace.

Let us survey some of the facts with reference to the armament manufacturers and the influence they exert upon the expenditures which the people are called upon to make for navies and armies, and the influence which they exert in breaking down disarmament conferences, in blocking all efforts to bring about peace and a better understanding among the nations of the world. . . .

During the period of depression, while millions of men and women walk the streets ill-clad and half-starved, while governments have been unable to pay their debts, while educational institutions have been starved of funds, it is a fact that the munition manufacurers have been realizing profits of 12 and 20 and 30 per cent during the entire period of the depression. While the world was struggling to get from under the catastrophe of the great World War and to relieve itself of the untold and immeasurable burdens which it imposed, these manufacturers have been engaged in disseminating the news which brings another world war. I know of no way to restrain or control them except for the government to take from them the power to manufacture, to take it over by the government, or to take it under license so that they can put out only the amount which the government itself determines they shall put out.

In an article which appears in the March Fortune, I read:

According to the best accountancy figures, it cost about $25,000 to kill a soldier during the World War. There is one class of big business men in Europe that never rose up to denounce the extravagance of the government in this regard, to point out that when death is left unhampered as an enterprise for the individual initiative of gangsters, the cost of a single killing seldom exceeds $100. The reason for the silence of these big business men is quite simple: The killing is their business; armaments are their stock and trade; governments are their customers; the ultimate consumers of their products are, historically, almost as often their compatriots as their enemies. That does not matter. The important point is that every time a burst-shell fragment finds its way into the brain, the heart, or the intestines of a man in the front line, a great part of the $25,000, much of it profits, finds its way into the pocket of the armament makers. . . .

The munition makers break down laws; they break down governments; they kill human beings; they trample upon everything which gets in their way, human or divine; and they do it for gain—nothing but sordid gain. . . .

Capone, Dillinger on the highway, are not more heartless and bloodthirsty than the man who builds up armaments in another nation for the purpose of sending his own people to the front that they may furnish the means by which to murder them.

This magazine (Fortune) . . . gives a list of the different munitions manufacturers—the Krupp people in Germany, the Bethlehem Steel Company in this country—and on that subject says:

We have . . . our Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, which supplies machine guns as well as squirrel rifles, which declared an extra dividend in 1933; our Remington Arms Co. . . . whose output of firearms and ammunition together is one third of United States production. And we have our Bethlehem Steel Co. . . . In the official listing of Bethlehem's products . . . . you will find armor plate, projectiles, gun and shell forgings, battleships, battle cruisers, scout cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and airplane carriers.

Great opportunity to disarm! No wonder the disarmament conference and disarmament have come to be a kind of an organized piece of hypocrisy. There is lying back of it, constantly in operation, the influences which work against anything in the nature of disarmament. It is not to their interest to see disarmament. . . . There is the influence which in some way or other men must control before we will secure any success in disarmament; and secondly, before we will have any real assurance of amity among the nations of the world.

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WILL THE LUMBER INDUSTRY TAKE ITS SHARE?

BILLIONS of dollars are expected to be released for modernization, repairs and new construction by the latest moves of the President and Congress to put government backing behind the financing of building projects.

With this stimulation for construction looming on the horizon, the question that many are raising today is, will the lumber industry be in a position to get its rightful portion of the business that will develop when the administration plans go through? Or will products that compete with wood crowd lumber out on many fronts?

In many parts of the country there is an actual lack of dwellings. On every hand any one can see the need of modernization and repairs. The building of low-cost homes presents an opportunity that awaits only available money resources to be realized.

A recent survey by the National Association of Real Estate Boards gives figures showing the shortage of single family dwellings in several cities. In Washington, D. C., for instance, 1,000 such homes are needed; in Fort Wayne, Ind., 500; in Canton, Ohio, 400—according to this report. Lumber retailers could unearth similar needs in many of their communities.

Answers to a questionnaire sent out by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to retail building supply dealers in all states, revealed that over 300,000 people, owning a lot or some cash or both, would go ahead with building homes for themselves if they were financed. Awaiting a conservative financing plan there were also reported to be 256,000 farm buildings and 35,000 small business structures, without considering innumerable remodeling and repair jobs.

The legislation passed by Congress following President Roosevelt's special message on May 14, seeks to fill the gap that exists in the financing of such projects under present conditions. It aims to do this, not by supplying actual funds, but by placing government credit back of present agencies, and establishing such supplementary agencies as are deemed necessary, to put larger streams of private capital into construction channels.

The importance to the country at large of a workable plan to finance building is that it will provide a much-needed impetus to further recovery. With total construction less than a third of what it formerly was, millions of men are kept out of work, and billions of dollars are unutilized. This accounts for an industrial and unemployment problem that cannot be solved until there is a revival of building.

"The loan insurance measure will result in a flood of orders for construction materials," says Arthur T. Upson, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. "The question which interests lumbermen is: How much of this business are they going to get?

"Markets can be developed for approximately 7 billion feet of lumber among the urban and farm home builders, who will take advantage of the financing facilities soon to be made available, provided lumbermen do not sit idly by while manufacturers of competitive materials usurp this rich market."—(Wood Construction.)

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Considerate

"It was nice of Nick to buy his wife a new washing machine."

"Yes, the old one made so much noise he couldn't sleep."

◆

Demand the Union Label and show that you belong to an organization that helps the workers.

EARLY DETECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

IN order to arrive at a true prevention of industrial diseases, says Dr. May R. Mayers, they must be detected in their early stages, before actual tissue damage has been done.

Workers in modern industry are being constantly exposed to all manner of chemical substances and mechanical devices. Some of these are quite harmless; others poisonous and, if not detected early and treated properly, may be fatal. These substances may gain access to the body by various means—the breathing apparatus, the stomach and, in some instances, through the skin.

Each worker's body is a chemical laboratory far more intricate than the factory in which he works, says Dr. Mayers, who is on the staff of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor.

"His health and well-being result from an almost infinite number of reactions which are constantly taking place within his body. Many of the chemical substances in his body are so complex in their structure as to defy analysis or detection. They are capable of reaction with the chemical substances of the workroom."

The slightest deviation or change may so disturb the delicate normal balance of the body, unless dectected by very fine bio-chemical analysis and treated, as to produce diseases of sufficient severity to threaten life itself. In industry an unusually good example is to be found in the extensive changes which may result from exposure to quantities of carbon monoxide gas in concentrations as low as three or four parts per 10,000 of air.

The various protective measures stressed by the Division of Industrial Hygiene are of assistance in prevention of disease. Their limitations, however, lie in the fact that only in rare instances can they entirely eliminate exposure.

But the chronic and sub-acute forms still remain because exposure to lesser concentrations continues.

"The effects of prolonged exposure tend to be cumulative, and may not cause symptoms until considerable damage has been done," says Dr. Mayers. "Far less is known about early manifestations of disease than is known about acute conditions. Medical science, if it is to be truly helpful, must be prepared to throw light upon early detection and early diagnosis. We must envisage a time in the future when it will be possible to detect and appraise these very important early manifestations."

When a worker contracts an acute industrial disease he becomes obviously ill. An early diagnosis is the rule, and effective early treatment is usually given. Delay often proves fatal.

But a lead worker, for example, may work with the metal in one form or another for many years without feeling any ill effects. Then suddenly he may become acutely ill, but it is often too late to do anything about it.

"Industrial diseases are usually slow and insidious in their onset. They generally run a steadily progressive course, which, if unchecked, may result in disability or death. Before this occurs, however, the worker is quite naturally unaware that there is anything amiss. An intensive scientific investigation of the interaction of that chemical laboratory which is the worker's body with the chemical laboratory in which he works opens a wide and useful field of research to the industrial physician. This involves the application of bio-chemical methods. The acquisition of such scientific data is essential. It provides data without which a truly effective preventive health program in industry cannot be developed. It also furnishes data by means of which greater accuracy in the diagnosis of compensation cases can be attained."

College Presidents Tell Students Not To Break Strikes

Public opinion toward strikers has undergone a remarkable change along the Pacific coast. Business men who formerly opposed organization of workers are now actively with them. Presidents of colleges have warned students against strikebreaking, notably at the University of Washington, whereas formerly the university officials were in the forefront urging students to act as strikebreakers.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

AS A WORKER SEES IT

(By Herbert G. Walter)

THE average human being is such an easy-going individual that until it is very evident that an evil has to be remedied, and that evil is affecting a very large number of people and threatens to affect the great majority, nothing is ever done about it.

It took plagues to teach sanitation and cleanliness.

Let us hope that this great economic depression will teach the need of making some changes in our economic system, and eliminating the great evils of poverty and unemployment.

We have an economic system that was not planned like some modern cities have been planned. It merely grew like some old cities grew, without any planning at all.

We all know how unsatisfactory these old cities were, how narrow and crooked the streets; how the lack of sanitary arrangement caused disease, and the lack of building regulations was taken advantage of by selfish, short-sighted persons who built buildings that were unfit to live in, and without necessary fire protection.

It is well known how difficult it has been to improve cities. Even the slum dwellers themselves have often resented having to move out of tenements into more comfortable quarters.

It will be very difficult to improve the economic system, or rather economic chaos—for our present economic situation can not be called a system, as it works so badly—as some of the reforms needed will be objected to by short-sighted persons in all classes. For all classes are to blame. They have been content to lean upon a collective system without trying to improve that system so that it will work satisfactorily.

Most people have believed and some still believe that economic depressions are inevitable and perfectly natural; that they follow periods of prosperity as winter follows summer. Even the economic textbooks written by men who should know better—and probably do—teach along these lines.

Those who realize that something is very wrong blame the political party in power, our banking system, prohibition, taxation, etc., for our economic troubles.

The radical ones want to tear down the system and build a new one. This would be as foolish as tearing down your house because the roof leaks or the foundation is bad. You would not tear down your house because of these defects, especially, if like these radicals you had no definite floor plan for your new house, and you had to live on the building site among the debris of the old house and the building under construction.

The present economic system, though unsatisfactory, is better than the feudal system under which the workers built castles and mansions for the lords and lived in hovels themselves, and made beautiful clothes for the rich and had to be content with rags. Then, the common people supplied their over-lords with both the necessities and the luxuries of life, and had to be content with a bare existence. They had no purchasing power, and they worked directly for their masters instead of for a contractor as most of us do today.

It is better than the old slave system when the masters had the power of life and death over the slaves.

The common people have two great powers they never had in bygone days. One is the power to elect to political office anybody they want. The other great power is the purchasing power. This great power, because of the depression, has been greatly curtailed and we are told that before prosperity comes again that it will have to be built up. This is true, but the wise men who tell us this do not say how it is to be done. These two great powers, if wisely used, will cure all economic evils and improve social conditions.

Up to the present, however, these two powers have not been wisely used. The people, instead of electing real statesmen to office, have listened to and been unduly influenced by the speeches of self-seeking politicians in most cases. Their purchasing power has been misused as they have not cared how the goods they purchased were produced or demanded a guarantee of quality.

The American Federation of Labor has tried to teach its members their power as consumers by pledging them to promote unionism and to be true to their principles by demanding the union label on their purchases. I am sorry to say that only a small proportion of organized labor lives up to this obligation, and then only partly. A man will demand the label on his overalls, but omit to demand it on his underwear.

By this time a large number of people realize that depressions are caused because we can not collectively buy back what we have collectively produced. If this could be done large surpluses of goods would never pile up and workers would not be thrown out of employment.

How are we going to remedy this evil? First of all the people must be taught that as they are the consumers of the goods produced, they are the real employers of labor and being so have the power and the right to dictate the conditions under which the goods they consume are produced, the quality of the goods, and that the prices they pay for them shall not be more than the cost for production plus the cost of distribution.

The manufacturers must learn that they are not the real employers, except when they do their own private purchasing, but that they are merely the collecting and distributing agents and that they should not exact a bigger toll for their services than they can consume themselves.

So this economic question is not one for revolution or change of system, but one of common sense and arithmetic. Production and consumption must be balanced.

We know that if we eat more than our bodies can consume we get fat or get stomach trouble.

The farmer knows that if he does not fertilize his land it will not produce good crops. He does not regard the time and money spent on fertilization as a loss but a wise investment.

Yet the agencies of our industrial system have always regarded wages as a loss, losing sight of the fact that they are in reality a wise investment which brings returns in purchasing power. They regard the workers in the same light as the feudal lord and the slaveowner did. They are trying to run a modern mass-production system with medieval and ancient methods.

Now if production and consumption were balanced we would all create our own jobs. If each person could buy back out of the collective store of goods the same value, less the cost of distribution, the depreciation of machinery and factories, etc., that he has produced by his labor, it would not matter how many hours a person worked, so long as he spent his wages again. A woman or girl who wanted extra clothes, or a car of her own, could work without displacing a man who is supporting a family. A student could also work during his vacation to earn money for his college course without displacing a man. A man could work until he was so old that he wanted to quit or he was unable to work any more. Immigrants could come into the country without taking away the jobs of those already here.

How can such a state of affairs be brought about? How can the capitalist and employers of labor be persuaded to regard wages not as a loss, but as a profitable investment? When will they learn that their employes are their customers? How can the great majority of people, the workers, be taught to demand that the wages paid them shall be large enough to buy back what they have produced? I do not know. I do know, though, that when the necessity for this sensible and desirable change is realized by the great majority of the people that it will come.

This depression may teach large numbers of people these evident facts. It may also teach them how foolish it is to lean upon a system without studying the workings of the system and trying to remedy its defects. It is already teaching them that the system is collective. Teachers, policemen, firemen and others steadily employed, who a few years ago, when their positions were secure, never worried about the economic system, and regarded the unemployed as the inefficient and in most cases the unemployable, now realize that their positions depend upon the prosperity of the common people.

Business people such as storekeepers, now realize the truth of organized labor principles. They realize that they depend upon the adequate purchasing power of the common people, as well as the purchasing power of the rich. The workers themselves are realizing that fundamental changes must be made in order to insure continued prosperity.

The people will in time demand that either the manufacturers base the price of the commodities that are produced in their factories on the cost of production plus distribution costs or they will refuse to do business with them. Then a new group of manufacturers will come into existence who will run their factories on this practical basis.

A change such as I have outlined is much more desirable than complicated systems of unemployment insurance, which do not work satisfactorily when economic depressions come. It is much more desirable than state socialism, or communism.

It would practically reduce the need for old-age pensions, as a person could work as long as he was able, and not be thrown on the scrap heap in middle age because he has lost the speed of youth and become a burden to himself and his relatives because of enforced idleness and straitened circumstances. A person could easily save what little would be needed for those few years he would be unable to work.

People would then be able to grow old gracefully instead of looking forward to it with fear, and with visions of the poorhouse or county farm. Indigent aid would be reduced to a minimum as there are very few people who are unable to work. Crime would also be reduced, and consequently the cost of courts. Sickness would be reduced, as much sickness is caused by financial worries and occupational diseases.

So let us work for this desirable change. Let us work to make the employer see that he is not a master but a servant, and the worker that he is in reality the employer and as such should use his power as an employer.

EPISCOPALIANS ASK END OF CHILD LABOR

THE Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York at its 151st convention in Synod House of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, demanded the permanent and nation-wide elimination of child labor and the protection of workers by some form of unemployment insurance.

Bishop Manning said it was not the function of the church to prescribe economic systems or forms of government.

"But," he added, "it is the function of the church to bring in the reign of Christ in this world, and Christ's reign is not reconcilable with war, or sweatshops, or slums, or racial prejudice and persecution, or with a blind and selfish nationalism."

A resolution was presented "that it is the conviction of the Diocese of New York in convention assembled that the manufacture of munitions should be a government enterprise and so regulated and controlled that private profit may be eliminated"; also "that it is the duty of every individual to inform himself and take action to the end that the activities of munitions manufacturers may be fully exposed and that profits, which are the price of blood, may be forever eliminated."

A resolution was presented "that the members of this convention solemnly express our conviction that hereafter the Christian Church ought not to sanction or support war," and "that the church asserts and will seek to defend the right of any of its individuals who by conscientious conviction refuse to have part in any war."

Bishop William T. Manning, who presided, called for these Federal reforms in his annual address. When he had finished, a resolution was adopted unanimously expressing agreement "with that part of the Bishop's address dealing with social questions."

"Two of these needs I wish especially to commend to your attention at this time; first, the permanent and nation-wide elimination of child labor and, second, the protection of our workers by some form of unemployment insurance," Bishop Manning said in his address, in commending the work of the diocesan social service commission. "I am not discussing here the measures by which this is to be accomplished, but the way can be found and must be found to end the wrong and the shame of child labor and to relieve the workers of our land from the uncertainty and insecurity which now hang over them and their families through fear of unemployment."

No shop should be patronized that does not display a Union Card.

A NEW DEAL IN HOUSING

(By Violet K. Libby)

ONE of the most difficult problems for a man with a small income is to find a decent home for his family at a price that fits his pocket book—a home that is cheerful and convenient, in a neighborhood that is the right kind for his children to grow up in. All over the country, particularly in the cities, for years there has been a great shortage of low-priced houses and apartments, and although there has been much investigation and discussion of the problem, real estate interests have usually blocked any action.

The average real estate operator can see no profit in building inexpensive homes, and capital therefore all goes into speculative housing for the comparatively well-to-do. In some cases, public spirited individuals or corporations, satisfied with a nominal return for their investment, have tried to meet the demand for decent, inexpensive homes by building model, low-priced apartments, but the best efforts of these "limited dividend corporations" have hardly been able to make a dent in the situation, which is a serious one everywhere.

All over Europe, Governments faced with the same problem have found it necessary to step in and provide the money, either in the form of outright grants or by State subsidies of various kinds. The United States took the first step in the same direction some time ago, when the Public Works Administration approved grants to "limited dividend corporations" in several cities for model low-priced housing developments. Although it is a very modest beginning, it is hoped that it may eventually open up a whole new outlook for the small salaried worker who wants to house his family well.

Great Britain, since the end of the war, has put up over 1,000,000 new low-priced homes. The Government looks on good housing as a wise and lasting investment in the health and morale of the people, and in spite of the tremendous burden of high taxes, war debts and unemployment, is considering spending altogether a billion dollars on its housing plans. To Great Britain this seems one of the wisest and best ways to fight crime and communism, and to bring employment, health and prosperity to her people.

Other countries feel very much the same way, and under different systems of Government aid have put large numbers of unemployed men to work on model housing schemes.

In almost every case these new Government aided developments have done far more than just build new dwellings. Nurseries and playgrounds have been arranged for the children, recreation parks and swimming pools for the grown-ups, and in addition all sorts of modern conveniences have been put into the houses, which rent for surprisingly little.

As a result the foreign worker is coming through the years of depression with a better home than he ever expected to have, and is living under conditions which keep him happy and healthy and give him greater efficiency for his daily work.

England, as we said before, has gone into the building of low-priced homes on an immense scale. Part of her program has been to clear out the slum areas of her big cities, taking care at the same time that every family forced to move should be provided with suitable living quarters either in new model apartments, put up on the site of the old tenements, or in modern homes elsewhere.

More than twenty of these unhealthy, vice-breeding areas have been cleaned up in London alone, and have been replaced by fine modern apartment houses, with plenty of light, air and open space around, not to mention electricity and modern plumbing, in which the rents run on an average of $3 to $7 a room a month, depending on the location.

These are for the man who has to live in the city, but the great aim in England has been to get people out into the more healthy surroundings of the country districts. All over the countryside are dotted hundreds of garden cities—picturesque and cheerful red-roofed cottages of brick and stucco in a setting of shady oak trees, each with its own flower and vegetable garden. Most of the cottages have four or five rooms and bath, and rent for $10 to $14 a month, depending on the size and location.

There are several of these communities within easy commuting distance of all the big cities, with their own schools, shops, and recreation centers. On the outskirts there are frequently clean, modern factories, which find that it pays to move out of the city into a district where there is a plentiful supply of well-housed labor.

There is no question that the standard of health is much improved under the new housing.

CARPENTERS WAGING BATTLE TO OUST CHISELERS

(By Frank P. Keenan)

ORGANIZED carpenters throughout Greater New York are determined to wage a bitter battle to eradicate the lumper and chiseler from all Federal, State and Municipal work throughout the five boroughs.

The evil and curse of the lumper and chiseler, or, to quote a nicer name, the so-called "sub-contractor," must go. And a clause must be inserted in all Federal, State and Municipal contracts insisting that all work pertaining to the erection of woodwork must be done by the general contractor.

In all State work at the present time there is a clause to the effect that all brick work must be done by the general contractor and a similar clause in the specifications states also that no stone work shall be sub-contracted by the general contractor.

The carpenter takes pride in his work, and knowing that the workmanship and skill required in the proper erection of woodwork on public buildings feels that skill should not be desecrated by the short cut and half way methods used by the chiseler.

On all private work given out to a general contractor the carpenter shall insist that all labor required for the erection of all woodwork shall be done by carpenters employed by the general contractor to the end that the owner having the work done will get what he is paying for.

The lumper, of course, gains by many short-cut methods when he comes on the job with absolutely nothing, sometimes even without the right time. His methods of driving the men, employing unfair tactics in the erection of his work and in the ever-present menace of his like bargaining with the men as well as cheating them, brings to the lumper his profit on the job.

The result is the general contractor has paid to the chiseler approximately as much as the work would cost him if he employed the carpenters direct, and what has he received for his money? Nothing but a chiseling, cheap banged-up job, and possibly a headache in the bargain, if the owner is at all acquainted with any knowledge of carpentry.

The carpenter is used to the evils and methods of the lumper or those so-called sub-contractors and will not tolerate them any longer.

Now, there is another type of builder: the speculator, the apartment house builder, who may be a retired business man or a group of business men with no direct knowledge of the building industry, who invests his money in building projects for speculation. To this type of operator the carpenter says for his own good and the good of the industry he should leave the erection of his projects in the hands of competent and reliable contractors who are familiar with the industry and who know their business.

To the speculative builder who insists on doing his own building construction, the carpenter will also insist that he must employ his carpenters direct. The carpenters have many competent men in their organization that can be employed by the builder direct to see that his carpenter work is done in a satisfactory manner.

The carpenter does not want these conditions caused by the lumper to continue in his trade—one of the oldest in history.

The carpenter knows he has a job on his hands to eliminate the lumper, a job that will require some time, but he has started on this work and will not stop until he has lumped the lumper out of the picture.

THE STANDARD OF VALUE

(By H. H. Siegele)

"FOR the purpose of comparison, let us suppose an exaggerated standard of values; say, a pig standard," the philosopher began, "and if we would run out of pigs and had to pay our bills with sheep, we would be off the pig standard, and on the sheep standard—nothing complicated or hard to understand about that at all. But let us go on with our pig standard. What would the millionaires and billionaires do with their pigs? Wall Street would have to lease or buy most of the New England states to hold all their pigs; and just think of the number of men it would require to take care of them. That might help to solve the unemployment situation; and then, think of the amount of corn those pigs would eat; which would help the farmer, and agriculture . . . . Everything would have to be measured in terms of pigs, from marcelles to million-dollar mansions. Merchants. instead of cash registers, would have to install pig sties in order to transact business and make change for customers. It can readily be seen that a pig standard of values would be out of the question for the rich man, cumbersome for the business man, and not so bad for the forgotten working man, who, though he had little, could at least eat the pigs, after earning them; something that can not be done with gold or silver.

"While this pig standard comparison may seem strange, it, nevertheless, amounts to what is called a barter system with pigs as the basic commodity. Many communities, during the great depression resorted to bartering, because the fellow with the key to the gold supply, had crippled our monetary system of distribution, by keeping the key in his pocket; thus bringing on an epidemic of hunger, such as this country, or the world for that matter, has never seen before. Had we been on a pig standard, that would have been impossible, for pigs can not be cornered, or hoarded as conveniently as gold or even silver. Gold yields itself to hoarding, however, more readily than silver, because the supply is limited, and the increase of the supply is comparatively slow. With silver it is not so; the rich silver mines in the west make possible an increase of the supply as prolific as the possibility of increasing the supply of pigs. Silver would keep our system of distribution functioning more nearly as it should; it would revive the mining industry and put men back to work; it would put money into circulation and thus help industry in general. A greater and a freer circulation of the medium of exchange, is what the working people need, in order to obtain their just share of the good things of life."

The philosopher was not advocating silver as the best and most equitable medium of exchange, but he knew that silver would in many ways benefit the common people, and supply their needs, better than gold. Vault-hoarding is the curse that accompanies gold, which would be materially lessened with silver. Vault-hoarding brings on depressions, panics and hard times for all who have to work for a living, and the sooner this sort of thing can be banished from our social system, the better it will be for everybody.

"But no monetary standard can be entirely satisfactory," the philosopher continued. "The only just standard of values is the labor standard. Labor produces all wealth, and in reality determines the value of all commodities, which is the actual cost in labor. The market value of gold or of silver, in the final analysis must be based on what these commodities cost in labor to mine and refine them, which would, of course, include prospecting. For example, take air; it, as a rule, does not cost anything in labor and therefore has no market value, but its usefulness to humanity is far greater than that of gold or of silver. Again, water may or may not have a market value, and why? Simply because water frequently costs something in labor, and when it does it has a market value. It should be clear from this, that labor is the only logical standard of values, even though it is not recognized as such."

The philosopher was not advocating the labor standard of values, because he hoped ever to live to see it in operation, for he knew that changes in a monetary system of a social order come slowly, and only after the old systems have broken down and are completely worn out. Being forced off a standard, is a good symptom that the system has broken down, but it is not proof that it is worn out. Before a monetary system is completely worn out, it must go through a period of "off again, on again" changes, until the thing is dead, buried and forgotten.

"All we can hope for," the philosopher said, pushing his fingers comb-like through his hair, "is to move gradually toward the labor standard. The working man must forever be on the look-out, not only for his own immediate good, but for the good of his children, and his children's children. He must guard himself against becoming a tool for vault-hoarders, who with honey-saturated propaganda try to use him to rake chestnuts for themselves. He must set himself like flint against any system that makes it possible for one man, or a small group of men to corner the medium of exchange, and by so doing cripple the system of distribution to such an extent that men, women and children will have to starve, while necessary things of life are rotting in storehouses and in fields."

MENACE OF LOW WAGES

MANCHESTER BODDY, publisher, recently editorialized in the Los Angeles Daily News as follows:

"The system of low wages now prevailing in the United States breeds a form of defeatism that will destroy American institutions and the American standard of living. Our public prints are filled with preachments against alleged foreign 'isms' that threaten to destroy Americanism; yet the cancerous growth of defeatism, that alone can destroy Americanism, is everywhere encouraged and propagated.

"Industrialists compete with one another in terms of wage cuts, rewards going to industries that make the most progress in this direction. Business organizations, by reducing the wage of white collar workers, have developed a vast class of social liabilities rather than economic assets. One-third of all the babies born in Los Angeles County, for instance, where the white collar or 'service' class predominates, see light of day in institutions of 'charity.'

"White collar workers would like to buy more and better clothes, modern furniture, new automobiles—more of everything, in fact, that forms the basis of modern business and caters to cultivated taste. Yet the prevailing low rate of pay to these workers renders such purchasing impossible.

"Strangely enough, the very people whose fortunes depend upon the continued functioning of industry are the same people who demand lower and lower wages for the people whose buying power makes industry possible.

"The drive for lower wages in industry, business and office has its counterpart in a current drive for lower wages in the public service. Thus is the germ of defeatism spread throughout the country. It must be stopped. The struggle for widespread employment must be coupled with a program of wage increases for all who perform essential service, until purchasing power has been restored to the masses.

"If I were a member of a 'Red' organization, bent on wrecking the United States beyond repair, I would organize owners of real estate and start a campaign to reduce the purchasing power of all public employes.

"I would join every chamber of commerce, every luncheon club, every '100 per cent American' organization, and preach the gospel of low wages until I succeeded in reducing the purchasing power of all workers to the point where the industries, banks and businesses supported by the purchasing power of these workers withered and died like a forest of trees whose roots have been destroyed."

"The man who deals in sunshine,
  Is the one who gets the crowds;
He does a lot more business,
  Than the one who peddles clouds."

* * *

The most valuable result of education is ability to make yourself do the thing you ought to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like to do it or not.—Huxley.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1934

The Toledo Incident

MUCH publicity was given by the newspapers to an incident which occurred at Toledo, Ohio, during the time the Auto-Lite Workers were on strike to bring about an increase in wages and recognition of their union.

While the strike was in progress the strikers and other labor unions of Toledo held a monstrous parade and it is alleged a strike breaker was forced to march at the head of the procession stripped, bruised and bleeding.

Much was made of the fact that a photograph was taken of the unfortunate man and of the further fact that men, women and children stood along the sidewalks laughing as he passed by. Commentators, columnists, and others, used the incident to insinuate that union labor was bringing about and allegedly encouraging mob violence.

That the whole affair was wrong no one can deny, but that the violence was incited, encouraged or approved by real union labor, is not true. Union labor no more incited, encouraged, or approved this thing than decent citizens of California incited, encouraged or approved the stripping, beating and hanging by the mob of the abductors of a certain rich Californian some months ago.

Organized labor has not authorized any violence on the part of its members, but on the contrary has urged lawful methods in every respect and under all circumstances. It takes none of the blame for unlawful acts on the part of some of its sympathizers, if any such are guilty of any violations. We firmly believe that most of the violence is the result of unlawful methods on the part of industry and on the part of some of its hired guards who are committing these acts or winking at them.

Workers of today, however, do not forget incidents of the past on the part of employers who forced them to work under conditions that were intolerable. Lives of employes were shortened by being obliged to work in an environment shockingly insanitary and unsafe. The selfishness and greed of the employers would not allow them to spend more money to improve conditions and to install safety appliances.

The workers remember that it isn't so long ago that the steels mills held men at hard work with no great wage for twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and contractors in the building industry required carpenters to work ten and twelve hours a day.

Resort to violence however cannot be encouraged by law-abiding citizens. The great pity of it is that certain operators of industry refuse to abide by the laws enacted by the Federal government for their benefit and for the benefit of those who work for them.

The industries of the country—allowing due exception for those who have shown a disposition to be fair—have set the most glaring examples of violence we can imagine. They have kept those sections of the law of the NRA that have been for their own benefit and have deliberately spurned those sections that have been enacted for the benefit of the workers and consumers.

The proper and just view of the Toledo affair and any similar incidents elsewhere demands the condemnation of wrong no matter on which side it appears, and an inquiry that is sane, judicious and fair, into the cause of these disputes. Give and take, compromise and conciliation is in order. If this is not done the result will be not a peaceful, economic and political evolution, but the fierce and destructive revolution that threatens society the world over.

In the Toledo incident we are pleased to announce that the unhappy affair has come to a close with a victory for the workers in securing an increased wage scale and recognition of the union, and we express the hope that the harmonious relations now existing between the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Toledo and its employes will continue indefinitely.

National Housing

THE President has asked speedy action to facilitate home construction and to provide employment in the heavy industries. Unemployment still remains high among the building trades workers. One of the reasons is stand-still in home construction. Between 1921 and 1930, expenditures for residential construction were 50 per cent more than those for other types of construction—17 as against 11 billion dollars. About one-third of the "other type of construction" were public work into which PWA funds would go. Home construction dropped from $3,000,000,000 annually to $300,000,000.

So far practically none of the relief funds has been spent for residential construction and private construction is at low ebb. There are a number of reasons for this: The terrific loss through defaulting mortgage bonds; banks and mortgage agencies have foreclosed on a huge number of properties which they wish to dispose of at a tidy profit before they make loans for new construction. Because these credit agencies wish a scarcity to develop so they can sell the houses on which they foreclosed, they are unwilling to finance building at present low cost anticipating the housing shortage that will be evident just as soon as wage earners' incomes permit a return to former standards of living.

The President gives as the purpose of his four-point program to provide employment and create wealth for which there is social and economic need. The four points are: modernization, repairs and new construction; mortgage insurance; mortgage associations; building and loan insurance. The government will insure loans to individuals by private agencies up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property—such loans to be made in accord with government specifications; mortgage associations will be incorporated under strict federal supervision; and lastly insurance for share and certificate holders in building and loan associations similar to insurance for bank deposits on the theory that these institutions are custodians for the funds of small savers.

Such a measure put into effect promptly and administered with sureness and quick decision would bring employment to groups that have been longest and most heavily unemployed. Unemployment among building trades still is high—76 per cent in Cincinnati, 74 per cent in New York City, 70 per cent in Jersey City, and 64 per cent in Philadelphia.

The Seven Mistakes

There are seven mistakes of life that many of us make, said a famous writer, and then he gave the following list:

The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.

The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.

Refusing to set aside trivial preferences, in order that important things may be accomplished.

Neglecting development and refinement of the mind and not acquiring the habit of reading and study.

Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

The failure to establish the habit of saving money.

Official Information

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the fiftieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Convention Hall of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning Monday, September 10, 1934, and continuing from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

◆

OFFICIAL NOTICE

We are herewith printing, for the information of our members, the contents of circulars distributed by the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, Pa., setting forth the attitude of the Kinsey Distilling Company, as well as the Continental and Publicker Distilling Co.

To Members of Organized Labor and their Friends

CONTINENTAL & PUBLICKER DISTILLING CO.

Manufacturers of Dixie Belle and Cavalier Gins, Sweepstakes, Rittenhouse Square, Diplomat, and Snug Harbor Whiskies

is unfair to the Building Trades Council, the Metal Trades Council and the Cooper's Union, as they DO NOT EMPLOY UNION LABOR affiliated with the A. F. of L. in their distilleries.

THE KINSEY DISTILLING COMPANY

Erecting and remodeling their buildings at

LINFIELD, PENNA.

IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

THE GULF REFINING CO.

Manufacturers of "Good Gulf Gasoline" and "Gulf Supreme Oil"

is unfair to the Building Trades Council, as they DO NOT EMPLOY UNION LABOR affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Pension Checks Should Be Promptly Cashed

"Denver, Colorado
July 6. 1934

Mr. Frank Duffy,
General Secretary,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This week when the pension checks arrived there was also a letter enclosed from the General President stating that after 90 days these checks would be void.

To the average member this may sound strange, but it is really surprising how dilatory the average man on pension is. We have 60 members receiving the pension and you would be surprised at the number of checks that stay in my possession for four or five weeks before being called for, and then I generally have to write the members a letter to come and get them. Then there are others who take them away and hold them for a month or six weeks and then come back and pay dues with them. It is strange how these members feel about these checks, which is something they are getting for nothing. Strange as it may seem, there is a great percentage of these men who at the time of receiving their check are two months behind in their dues.

I should like to hear from other secretaries what kind of experience they have with the pensions.

Fraternally yours,
Robert Currie, Fin. Sec.,
Local Union No. 55."

* * *

Note—The letter referred to by Brother Currie was issued under date of July 2, 1934, by the General President to those Local Unions whose members are receiving pension checks, in which he says:

"You will note on the enclosed checks it states: 'Void 90 days after date.' The reason for that statement being on the checks, is due to the fact that many checks are held and not cashed for some time, which means extra work in the bookkeeping department at the General Office in order to keep the records correct."

If pension members need money they will cash these checks promptly. If they don't need money, we should be so notified and the pensions will be stopped. However, if they are not cashed within 90 days, they will not be honored by our Indianapolis bank.

F. D.

Harmonious Relations Restored

In the January issue of "The Carpenter" at the request of Local Union 899, we published an article stating that the American Brewing Company of Parkersburg, West Virginia, was making repairs on one of its buildings with non-union carpenters. We are now in receipt of information from R. C. White, recording secretary of that Local Union, to the effect that the American Brewing Company has been organized in all its departments and harmonious relations have been restored between the company and Local Union 899, and we are pleased to pass this information on to the members of our organization.

Jacksonville, Ill., Receives Wage Increase

Following several conferences between the Carpenter Contractors of Jacksonville, Illinois, and representatives of Local Union 904 of that city for an increase in wages from 75 cents to $1.00 per hour, information comes to us through Dean Sargent, recording secretary of the Local Union that an agreement has been arrived at satisfactory to all parties at interest, and the increased wage scale will become effective August first.

Traveling Members Attention

While there is some work going on in Palm Beach County, Florida, there are more than enough idle carpenters to supply the demand, according to information received from Lorance Turner, secretary-treasurer of the Palm Beach County District Council. The Council desires that traveling members be notified that the opportunity for securing work in that county is not bright for the present.

Local Unions Chartered

High Point, N. C.
Somerset, Pa.
Oak Bluffs, Mass., Martha's Vineyard
Owen Sound, Ont., Canada
Overton, Texas
Grand Coulee, Wash.
Tri Cities, Tex.
Wilmington, Calif.

Marching Onward

During the past year we published in this journal each month the location of newly chartered Local Unions, and are now pleased to announce that during the period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, charters were issued by General President Hutcheson to 192 local unions. These unions are spread throughout the entire country and include men working at all branches of our trade.

This large number of newly organized unions shows the spirit of organization among men who were formerly outside the pale of our organization and are now realizing that the only course to bring about improved working conditions through the system of collective bargaining is through the international organization of their trade, and we are looking forward to the chartering of a still larger number of Local Unions during the next twelve months.

However, men working exclusively at that branch of the trade known as Box Makers have failed to show the same spirit of organization as those working at other branches of the industry. Since the Volstead Act went out of existence and beer has been legalized, many breweries that were forced to shut down are again in process of manufacturing beer, most of them operating under union conditions and are agreeable to purchase boxes bearing the label of our Brotherhood. It now behooves men working at this branch of the trade to organize into Local Unions and thereby bring about for themselves improved working conditions. Members of our organization and other trade unionists can also be helpful in increasing the membership of our Box Makers Local Unions when purchasing goods packed in wooden boxes to insist that the Brotherhood label appear thereon.

U. S. Court Upholds Anti-Injunction Law

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a notable decision in New York, upheld the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. The act forbids the granting of injunctions by the Federal courts in labor disputes except in cases where fraud and violence are proved to exist.

The court ruled that it could not interfere with any attempt by organized labor to bring about the closed shop, engaging in strikes or sympathetic strikes or in any other legitimate and peaceful efforts to bring pressure to bear upon employers to achieve the purposes of a union.

The decision, written by Judge Martin T. Manton and concurred in by Judge Augustus N. Hand and Judge Harris B. Chase, was upon the injunction application of a group of employers in the construction industry against officers of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

The injunction suit had been in the courts since 1924. It was decided originally in favor of the employers by the Federal courts, but was recently ordered retried by the United States Supreme Court on technical grounds.

Prison-Made Goods Sale Banned In Rhode Island

The Legislature of Rhode Island passed a law which was approved by the Governor preventing the sale of products of penal institutions on the open market and implementing the Federal Hawes-Cooper law by providing that goods made in penal institutions of other States, when transported into the State, are subject to the same laws as the products of the State's own penal institutions.

The section of the Act of interest to labor follows:

"Section 3. The sale on the open market in this State of all goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners (except prinsoners on parole or probation) or in any penal and (or) reformatory institution is hereby prohibited.

"The provisions of this Act and all other regulations and laws of this State in effect at that time and not inconsistent with this Act, shall apply to all goods, wares and merchandise manufactured or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners (except prisoners on parole or probation) or in any penal and (or) reformatory institution and transported into the State for use or distribution, to the same extent and in the same manner as if such goods and merchandise were so manufactured, produced or mined in this State."

Company Union Polls Ridiculed by President Green

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following statement:

"If the returns of workers' elections as announced by the corporations recently, are correct, a perfect state of satisfaction prevails among the workers employed in the steel industry. It was announced that more than ninety per cent of the workers voted for the adoption of the company union plan.

"But the existence of this alleged state of satisfaction as well as the analysis made of these elections by the steel corporations management, are contradicted by the facts. The elections held were company union elections; they were company controlled and company dominated. The election machinery was set up by the steel corporations. The actual voting took place inside the steel manufacturing plants, where convenient places had been provided for the workers to vote. The management and the bosses were everywhere in evidence and the elections were held in a company union atmosphere. There could be no other result than the result announced. The workers were given to understand, through suggestion and otherwise, that the corporations wished the company union plan approved and the workers clearly understood how the company wished them to vote.

"The vote therefore represents a vote of fear, of coercion, and of intimidation. It was a 'yes' vote cast by men who because of fear were compelled to vote 'yes.' The fact that the steel coroporations management refuses to permit an election to be held under the direction, control and supervision of the National Labor Board, an independent, impartial government agency, shows that the corporations would not dare to run the risk of permitting their workers to vote free and independent, separate and apart from company union domination and control, where the workers could by secret ballot vote in accordance with their judgment and the dictates of their conscience.

"A petition signed by fifty per cent of the steel workers employed in the Carnegie plant at Duquesne, Pennsylvania, was presented to the National Labor Board a short time ago, requesting that an election be held as provided for in the President's Executive Order of February 1st. Because of the hostile opposition of the United States Steel Corporation, this petition was never granted and the election asked for was never held.

"But in the announcement of the company union election, it is alleged that the workers of the Carnegie Steel Company voted almost unanimously for the company union plan and in conformity with company union requirements. Such a vote does not square with the facts. If the steel corporation management is convinced that the steel workers want the company union plan as formulated by the company and as prepared for the workers by the steel corporations management why are they afraid to risk an election held under governmental supervision and control?

"The steel corporations management can not justify the announced result of the elections held until they offer sound and convincing reasons as to why they oppose free, independent elections where the workers, separate from company union domination and company control, outside of the steel corporations plants, may by secret ballot vote for the organization of their own choice for the election of such representatives as they may wish to represent them in collective bargaining."

New Jersey State Council Convention

The New Jersey State Council of Carpenters held its twenty-ninth annual convention at Asbury Park, June 15-16, 1934, with over one hundred delegates and visitors in attendance. The sessions of the convention were held in the City Solarium and presided over by Stephen J. Stoll, president of the Council.

Following the opening of the convention Brother Stoll announced the appointment of the various committees provided for in the constitution, and then introduced Mr. Vincent Murphy, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, who outlined the activities of the state branch of the A. F. of L. to procure the enactment of state legislation favorable in behalf of the organized wage earners, and invited the co-operation of the State Council.

Honorable A. Harry Moore, Governor of the State of New Jersey, was then introduced and delivered an interesting and instructive address and requested the organized carpenters of the state through their representatives at the convention to give their assistance to bring about a revival of business conditions.

The next speaker was Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Harold G. Hoffman, who delivered one of his interesting and humorous addresses and impressed upon the delegates their only hope of securing favorable working conditions was through the labor organization of their trade.

The reports of the officers outlined their activities and accomplishments during the period that intervened since the last convention as well as showing the finances of the organization to be in a healthy condition.

The convention considered a number of resolutions; the most important that received favorable action were:

A resolution in reference to wages, rules, specifications and classifications of carpenters on state highway work.

A resolution condemning the practice of employment agencies furnishing lists of workers to contractors engaged in federal and non-federal projects.

A resolution recommending the enactment of legislation prohibiting the granting of injunctions in labor disputes.

A resolution favoring a shorter work day.

A resolution recommending that union wages be paid on all relief projects.

Stephen J. Stoll of Local Union 119, Newark, was re-elected state president, and M. J. Cantwell of Local Union 715, Eilzabeth, was elected state secretary. Jersey City was chosen as the city in which to hold the next convention.

◆

Recording Secretary of Local Union 322 Answers Last Call

William H. Woodall, for many years Recording Secretary of Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., passed away June 17 in Memorial Hospital, death resulting from cardiac illness.

Brother Woodall was born in Romiley, England, in 1876, where he received his early education. He joined Local Union 322 on March 14, 1904, coming over from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

In his early manhood he was prominent as a soccer foot-ball player, having played with the old Wanderers team which was in its prime before the World War. During recent years he was unable to take an active part in this sport, but his interest remained as keen as ever.

He was an ardent worker on behalf of his Local Union and as such was well known and highly respected throughout the community where he resided.

Brother Woodall is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter, five brothers and three sisters.

Funeral services were held from the family residence June 20, and burial was in Riverdale Cemetery.

◆

Officer of Local Union 993 Dies

Robert G. Holloman, age 65, a member of our organization for twenty years, and financial secretary of Local No. 993, Miami, Florida, died June 27, at the Jackson Memorial Hospital following an operation.

Shortly before entering the hospital he wrote an optimistic letter to the General Secretary in which he stated:

"If we live long enough the old machine will wear out. My machine I think is not worn beyond repair, but I am going to the hospital tomorrow for an operation. I had hoped to visit my old home in Lebanon, Indiana, this summer and of course the General Office at Indianapolis and see my old friend Frank Duffy, but at present my plans are all up in the air. I will write you again as soon as I am able."

Brother Holloman came from Lebanon, Indiana, to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in 1914 where he joined Local Union 1934 of that city. In 1923 he took up his residence in Miami. He was highly esteemed in the labor movement of that city and at the last election of local officers was re-elected as financial secretary of the union.

Funeral services were held June 28 and were attended by a large number of the members of Local Union 993, fraternal organizations of which Brother Holloman was a member, and a number of friends.

The immediate survivors are his wife, two sons and one daughter. Burial was in City Cemetery.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN J. BUTLER—Local Union 715, Elizabeth, N. J.

E. U. KILTZ—Local Union 363, Elgin, Illinois.

L. W. MATTER—Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Railroad Company Unions Smashed

The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, passed by the Special Session of the Seventy-third Congress, in 1933, contained a provision which made it unlawful for railroad companies to use railroad funds to maintain "so-called company unions."

Despite this positive mandate, railroad officials in many instances continued to support these economic monstrosities. But this policy, so openly against the rights of railroad employes, appears to be definitely smashed by the Crosser Bill amending the Railway Labor Act, passed by the 1934 session of Congress just before it adjourned.

In their zeal to nullify the intent of the Special Session of Congress to ban the company union, railroad officials and their high-salaried attorneys resorted to sophistical nomenclature to disguise the real purpose of these fake labor organizations. They were labeled "employe representation" plans, "employes' mutual benefit" societies, and given numerous other smoke-screen names in the attempt to evade the meaning of the statute.

The Crosser Act puts an end to this chicanery by clearly defining just what is meant by the term company union, and then prescribing it. Here is the definition:

> "The term 'company union' means any group or association of employes formed for the purpose of collective bargaining, whether or not same shall be formally organized, which was so formed at the suggestion, with the aid, or under the influence of any carrier, or its or their officers or agents, and/ or whose constitution, by-laws or actions are under any control or influence of any carrier or carriers, or its or their officers or agents."

This definition of a company union appears to be so explicit that the legal sophists employed by the railroad executives, even though they be endowed with the combined skill of their ancient counterparts, Protagoras of Abdera and Hippias of Elias, will be unable to weaken it with their adroit and specious reasoning.

After giving this clear definition, the Crosser Act declares that it shall be unlawful for railroad companies to use railroad funds "in maintaining company unions, " prohibits them from requiring persons seeking employment "to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a company union," and imposes a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months or both fine and imprisonment for any "carrier, its officers or agents," found guilty of violating the provision.

Evidently the Crosser Railroad Labor Act of 1934 sentences and executes beyond resuscitation the company union in the railroad industry. It is regrettable that Congress did not enact the original Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, and thus smash the company union monstrosity in all industries.

If You Cannot Sleep

Insomnia is one of the commonest complaints of mankind. It is usually caused by poor personal hygiene, such as irregular hours for meals and sleep, heavy meals just before retiring, too much tobacco or worry, lack of proper exercise in the open air, lack of proper ventilation during working hours and sometimes overwork in mental endeavors.

A few suggestions for overcoming sleeplessness are listed in the bulletin of the Oklahoma department of health.

1. Regulate your diet and eat only well-balanced meals, making the evening meal especially light.
2. Direct your mind from the work of the day by reading light literature or playing some interesting game that requires little concentration.
3. Take a brisk walk in the open air an hour or so before retiring and just before going to bed take a cup of hot cocoa or milk with a couple of crackers.
4. Be sure your sleeping room is well ventilated. Have sufficient bed covering to keep warm, but not too heavy or too much.—Hygea.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

District Council Endorses Resolution

San Jose, Cal.

Mr. Frank Duffy,
Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been instructed by the Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters to request you to publish the enclosed resolution in the next issue of our official journal "The Carpenter":

Fraternally yours,
Bert P. Ward, Secretary.
Santa Clara Valley District Council.

* * *

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, that the Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters endorse the old age revolving pension plan as outlined by Dr. Townsend of Long Beach.

This plan provides for the petition to Congress of the United States to enact a law pensioning every worthy citizen of the United States sixty years of age or over who makes application for the same in the sum of $200 per month.

All applicants must be free of any criminal record and must retire from all productive or gainful occupations, and further they must agree under oath to spend the entire $200 within the current month in which it is received.

This pension is planned to be supported by a law enacted by Congress creating a National Federal sales tax sufficient to pay the pensions each month; thus creating a revolving fund, and the money will be in continuous circulation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes, and copy sent to the General Office with the request that it be printed in our official monthly journal "The Carpenter."

Open Meetings Successful

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am writing you briefly about a series of open meetings which have been held by our Local No. 595 in Lynn, Mass. In February, 1933, the Local voted to hold an open meeting on the last meeting night of every month. This has been done and fifteen meetings have been held to date. We have had good speakers such as Congressman Connery; C. F. Nelson Pratt, our State representative; State Senator Clancy; Mr. Robert Watt, Secretary of the Mass. State Branch, A. F. of L.; High Sheriff Raymond of Essex County; Mr. William L. Nichols of Local No. 595, and General Representative, Chas. N. Kimball,

A representative of the N. R. A. and a representative of the Home Loan Bank and a Presbyterian clergyman have also addressed us. The attendance has been from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty members at each meeting. Some pointed questions were put to these speakers by many of the men present. We serve a colation at every meeting. One unexpected feature of these meetings, and a very agreeable one, was the amount of dues which has been collected on each night.

Brother Delano, our financial secretary since 1889, and also secretary of old 108, gave the following facts at the last meeting June 14: Collection on March 30, 1933, the first meeting, $264.25; Aug. 31, 1933, $195.00; March 1934, $247.00; April 1934, $227.65, etc., averaging for the fourteen meetings $169.13 each, making the receipts of the open meetings $64.44 more each night than was collected on the average for the remaining regular meetings.

You are probably aware of the great ability of our Brother Delano and of his fidelity to his trust. More than 80 years of age, he is in his place at every meeting discharging his duty with the enthusiasm of man fifty years younger. He is descended from the same stem as is President Roosevelt and what is more he was born in Duxbury, Mass., on Pilgrim soil. We all greatly admire our veteran Secretary.

Benj. B. Norris,
L. U. No. 595. Saugus, Mass.

Confidence Brings Success

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The statistical information published by the General Secretary in the October issue of "The Carpenter" of last year is important to all members interested in the conflicting problems now confronting organized labor. Making allowance for data withheld by non-returns, and which can be considered unknown quantity, the figures presented by the District Councils are practical, good and sufficient enough to base an opinion that the U. B. has still a latent power strong enough to meet the situation of today. Political enactment and a changed public opinion are reinforcements which cannot be lightly denied. Collective bargaining the stone rejected by Big Business has not only become the head of the corner but the keystone that holds out security for the bridge which spans the Divide between Capital and Labor.

The N. R. A. and the Federal Emergency agreement although specified as temporary relief measures, are in fact precedents worth fighting for. The increasing number of new local unions chartered by the General Office and the number of trade movements sanctioned by the G. E. B. at their last meeting is an indication of a conscious and aggressive confidence that all uplift must come from the bottom and the future of the U. B. for weal or woe is in the keeping of the Local Unions.

Joseph Peck,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Enjoyable Picnic Held by Local Union 1585

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Local No. 1585 of Lawton, Oklahoma, their families and friends held a very successful picnic and outing at Craterville Park in the heart of the Wichita Mountains on Sunday, June 17.

The weather was ideal and a very large crowd gathered to enjoy the sports and of course the eats. The barbecue, beef and pork, with a dish of savory stew was masterfully handled by a committee composed of Geo. Andres, Bill Mead, Geo. Skinner and M. E. McConnell, with others turning in to help when the serving began. As the wives of members took along well filled baskets, two long tables were filled with good things to eat. About 1 P. M. everybody lined up at the tables. After filling their plates with everything good to eat one can imagine, coffee and lemonade were served at the far end of the tables and twenty gallons of ice cream disappeared like magic. The dinner, which began the event, was a complete success in every way.

The afternoon started with races for both young and old. The winners received nice prizes. The main event of the afternoon was the indoor ball game between the teams representing men on the McHugh-Henke job at Fort Sill, and the men on the Coath & Goss job also at Fort Sill. The McHugh-Henke team won with a score of 33—22.

J. W. Williams member of the General Executive Board, was present and seemed to enjoy himself immensely. During the ball game he gave a sterling display of base umpiring, using the same stern attitude in giving a close decision that he uses when engaged in an argument for the Brotherhood. "Bill" helped to make the afternoon and evening a success. The remainder of the day was spent in swimming and roller skating. Every one appeared to be happy, but tired when the picnic ended.

Since the first of the year, Local No. 1585 has held two successful dances and the picnic of last Sunday.

The Entertainment Committee.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 211

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been reading letters in "The Carpenter" from the different Ladies' Auxiliaries and find them very inspiring.

Our Auxiliary, No. 211, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has twenty members and one honorary member. We meet the third Monday night of each month at the Carpenters' Hall.

Once each month, we meet for a social time. These meetings are well attended and enjoyed by all. As occasion demands, additional meetings, either business or purely social, are held.

During the depression we suffered a great loss in membership, but are now pressing onward and upward, with a gain of six new members. These were obtained through a recent membership drive.

In May, we celebrated our sixth anniversary. Every one reported a good time.

We encourage the purchase of merchandise bearing the Union Label at all times.

We welcome and appreciate suggestions from our sister Auxiliaries and extend fraternal greetings to all.

Fraternally,

Mrs. P. C. Walcher, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 211. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fake Compensation Insurance

The necessity for State owned and operated workmen's compensation insurance funds for the adequate protection of men and women killed and injured in industry by the neglect of employers is once again brought into the spotlight in connection with the case of a laborer to whom the New York Bureau of Workmen's Compensation had given an award of $2,000 for injuries, in accordance with the workmen's compensation law. When he claimed the award from the insurance company he was informed that the contractor had paid no premium on the policy and that it had been canceled.

The investigation by District Attorney Geoghan of Brooklyn revealed the existence of an insurance ring which had issued fake insurance policies to small contractors and victimized numbers of injured workers. The scheme was worked by an architect in co-operation with contractors who desired to avoid the expense of carrying compulsory compensation insurance to indemnify employes for injuries on their construction projects. The plot uncovered by the District Attorney's office indicates the extent to which degenerate employers and their assistants in the professional classes will sink in the development and promotion of supposititious devices to defraud working men and women of their rights under the law.

The architect rented for a small amount a workmen's compensation insurance policy purporting to be made out to a general contractor. Confronted with inspectors who asked for the policy required under the State law, the contractors exhibited the "policy" provided by the architect, explaining that they had sublet the construction job from the general contractor named in the policy. In reality the policy was worthless and the names of the contractors were fictitious.

So far six injured workers have been discovered who were victimized by the fake insurance ring, with additional victims piling up as the investigation proceeds. The architect who provided the fake policies pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The authorities say it will not be so easy to penalize the contractors who evidently co-operated with him in putting over the fraud.

In the meantime it appears that it will be very difficult for the injured workers to secure the compensation to which they are entitled under the State law. Of course the architect can be jailed for larceny and the contractors can be penalized if convicted. But the penalization of both groups will not pay the awards of which the employes have been defrauded.

The whole unsavory mess would have been avoided by giving the New York State Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund a monopoly of writing compensation insurance. This would bar activities of insurance rackets designed to defraud the workers of the modest sums which society declares they are entitled to receive for having their bodies mutilated because of the neglect and refusal of employers to install up-to-date protective devices and methods to safeguard their employes against fatal and non-fatal accidents.

New York Governor Advocates Rebuilding

"In each city where substandard and insanitary areas exist, buildings in such areas must be demolished and whole neighborhoods replanned and rebuilt," said Governor Lehman, of New York, in a recent radio talk. "New homes must be substituted for old, and at rentals within the means of those at present improperly housed. The social needs are great. They must be met.

"The Federal Government has taken the lead in this movement by providing the funds necessary for a great reconstruction program. The legislature in Albany has opened the way for cities to enjoy the fullest opportunities offered. It is now up to the cities to do their part."

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXI

The first purpose of boxing a building is to protect the interior against cold, and also, during hot weather, against heat. But there are other purposes, which are almost equally important. Boxing brings the studding into alignment, and holds the exterior walls in a more rigid position by preventing vibration of the studding. Boxing is depended upon almost entirely in modern residence work, for bracing the superstructure of the building. Well nailed boxing, whether it is placed horizontally or diagonally, will, in most cases provide all the bracing necessary in ordinary work. It should be remembered however, that a wall cut up in various ways by large openings, or perhaps by too many openings, will lose a great deal of the bracing value of the boxing, no matter how well it might be nailed. In such cases special bracing should be provided. Moreover, local conditions must be taken into consideration in determining the amount of bracing necessary for any building. In localities visited by earthquakes, the bracing of buildings should meet the demands of those localities. Where the buildings are subjected to a great deal of wind pressure, the bracing should be done in keeping with the needs of such conditions Where the earth is treacherous, so that it is almost impossible to put in foundations that will stay put, there the bracing should be made to meet the local requirements. But where good foundations are possible, and there is no danger of earthquakes or highwind pressure, much of the otherwise-necessary bracing can be dispensed with.

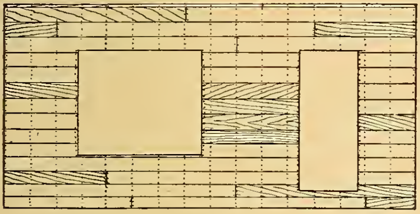


Fig. 407

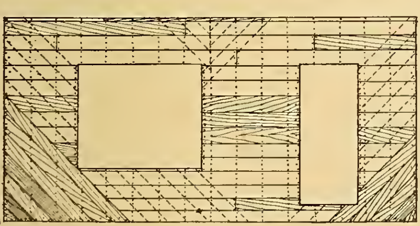


Fig. 408

Buildings that house factories or mills, where the machinery causes a great deal of vibration, or buildings, which for various reasons are subjected to strains, should be provided with special bracing, which will meet the requirements of the various conditions. The purpose for placing boxing diagonally, if often misunderstood, both by carpenters and by laymen. While we are aware that placing boxing diagonally gives a building additional bracing value, that is not the principal reason for doing it. A building that is finished on the outside with lap siding should be boxed diagonally throughout, not merely on the corners, as we see it done so frequently. The boxing as it seasons, will shrink and thus cause the siding to crack where the edge joints of the boxing occur. Sometimes these cracks run from one corner of a building to the other. In cases where the siding is somewhat cross-grained, the cracks will appear at the nails, and run in toward

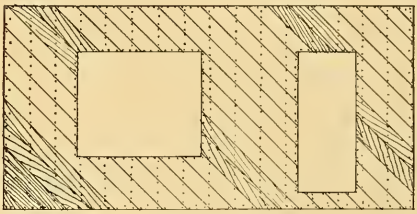


Fig. 409

the center of the siding board. When boxing is thoroughly seasoned it is not likely to cause cracks in the siding, but if the boxing is green or water-soaked when the siding is put over it cracks are almost inevitable. Shrinkage cracks in siding can be prevented by stripping the boxing with lath, which is not a bad construction; that is, if the building paper is applied perpendicularly, and held to the boxing with the lath stripping in such a way that there will be no loose joints in the paper between the strips. This construction will provide an additional air space, and thus lessen the transmission of cold and heat.

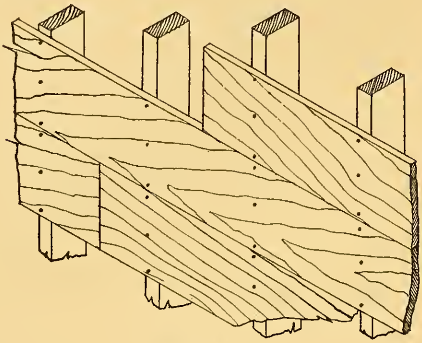


Fig. 410

Diagonal boxing, excepting for additional bracing value, is not necessary where the outside of the building is finished with shingles or with stucco.

Fig. 407 of our illustrations shows one side of a one-story building, with a twin-window opening and a door opening, boxed horizontally. This boxing, if nailed as indicated by the dots, will provide ample bracing for the building. Fig. 408 shows the same arrangement, with the two lower corners boxed diagonally, and the rest horizontally. This increases the bracing value, but does not prevent the siding from cracking when the boxing shrinks. The dotted lines, both to the right and to the left, show how some builders box the sides diagonally up to the corners of the openings, and then fill in between with horizontal boxing. Other builders continue the diagonal boxing from both ends until they meet somewhat in the order shown at the top center by dotted lines. This keeps the siding from splitting, but the joints coming on the studding next to the window opening, makes a bad construction, and will probably cause the plastering to crack. A much better way to apply the boxing diagonally, is shown by Fig. 409. This construction, not only gives full bracing value, but it prevents shrinkage cracks from occcuring in the siding. In case of a gable roof, the diagonal boxing should be extended so as to cover the gable simultaneously with the side.

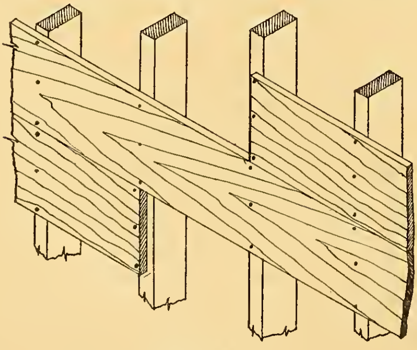


Fig. 411

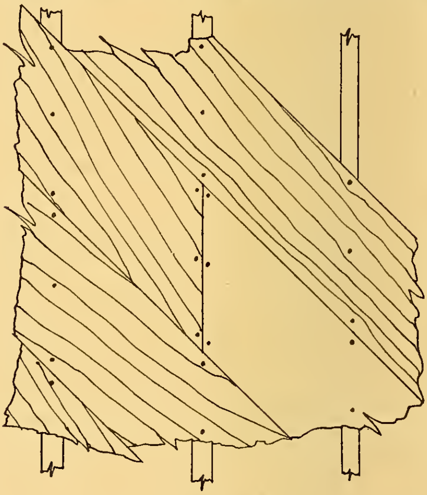


Fig. 412

Fig. 410 shows how end joints are sometimes made in horizontal boxing, and where the studding are spaced 16 inches on center, it does not make a bad construction; however, it is seldom used in the better classes of buildings. Fig. 411 shows the approved method of making end joints. Here every joint is made on a bearing, and both ends are nailed. This method requires a little more labor and material than the former, but it can not be improved upon. In the former method, some builders who use it place nailing blocks on the inside of the joints in order to hold them. When that is done, we feel that it would be cheaper to use the approved method; for what is saved in labor and material on applying the boxing, is lost again when the nailing blocks are put into place.

Fig. 412 shows the approved joint for diagonal boxing. This joint is made on a bearing and well nailed. Fig. 413 shows joints often used on cheap work. We are showing the joints incomplete, in order to bring out the point. The joint to the right is made on a bearing, but the board is cut on a square, while the joint to the lower left, comes between studdings and has no bearing. So far as merit is concerned, one of these joints is as good as the other. In our judgment, though, the one to the lower left is the better, if there is any difference, but the one to the right is probably employed the most. The unnailed corner of the board shown in the joint to the right, in case the board splits, will be too springy for good nailing, while the end of the board shown in the joint to the lower left, has less leverage, and will provide better nailing. For siding, if the nailing is done as it should be, over the studding, the nailing would be good in either case.

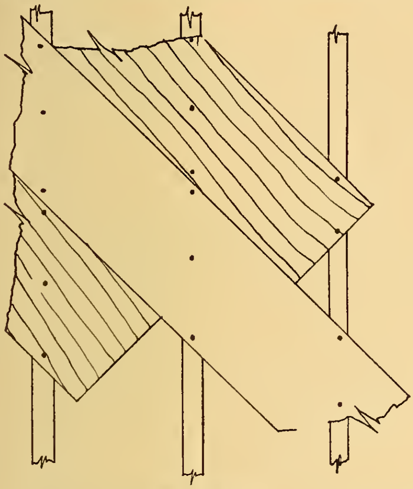


Fig. 413

Breaking joints in boxing is important. Two or more joints on one studding, unbroken, should never be permitted, excepting on cheap work, and many one-space breaks in close proximity, always makes a weak spot in the wall; permitting vibrations, and eventually causing cracks in the plastering.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-SEVEN

Construction Job—No Place for Mathematicians

In a pervious chapter we have related a story of a brother carpenter who advocates the study and application of mathematics to roof framing. We have illustrated what the "square root method" is and we also mentioned that while the study of mathematics is very commendable its application on the job is not recommended.

Let us imagine a carpenter-mathematician who chooses to ignore labor saving practices and insists upon the application of Trigonometry to his roof framing problems.

He is about to frame a roof and he wishes to find the length of the common rafters; the building being 24 feet wide and is of an one-sixth pitch. He produces a pad of paper and a pencil and draws a diagram similar to the one shown in Fig. 1.

His method of reasoning runs something like this: The roof is 24 feet wide, has an one-sixth pitch and represents a triangle DEF. Now, if we draw a line through the center line of the building at right angles to DF this line will be a perpendicular and will divide the roof section into two equal triangles DEG and FEG. These triangles will be right angle triangles the 90 degree angle being at G.

The problem now resolves into one of solution of right triangles. Both triangles have a base of 12 feet; that makes one side known. It is wanted to establish the length of side "a" which is the hypotenuse of the triangle.

Now, the solution of a right triangle is possible only when at least two sides and one angle are known. We know the base "c" to be 12 feet; we also know the angle at G equals ninety degrees. We, therefore, must know the value of side "b" also if we are to attempt to solve the triangle.

Side "b" happens to be the total height of the roof; and we know the roof has an one-sixth pitch. Therefore, to find the height we divide the span by the pitch. 24 divided by 6 equals 4, i. e. the height of the roof equals 4 feet. Thus side "b" is established.

The problem, now, has been reduced to the following terms: In a right angled triangle DEG base "c" equals 12 feet and altitude "b" equals 4 ft. What is the length of the hypotenuse?

We will assume that our friend does not attempt to do all the calculations himself and, therefore, will avail himself of the use of some sort of an engineering reference book. There are numerous cases in the solution of triangles and each specific case is being governed by an established formula.

To determine his case our friend produces his book of "Mathematical Tables" and finds the section under the heading: "Solution of Triangles." Fig. 2 represents a partial facsimile of such a page. Here, in the column under the heading: "Sides and angles known" he locates what corresponds to his problem, "sides b and c." Under the caption: "Formulas for sides and angles to be found" he discovers the following expression: "a" equals to the square root of "b" square plus "c" square."

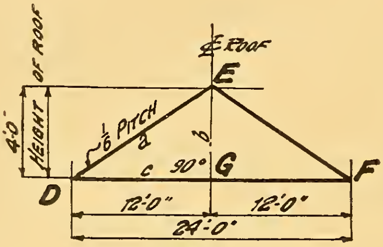
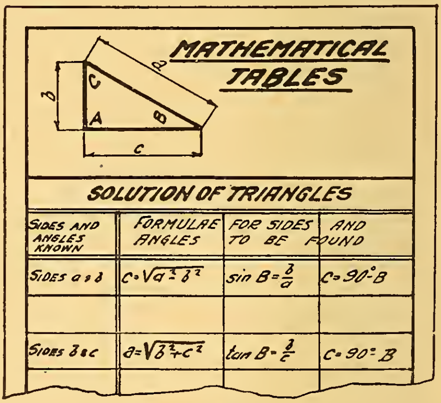


FIG. 1


MATHEMATICAL TABLES
a
b
c
C
A
B

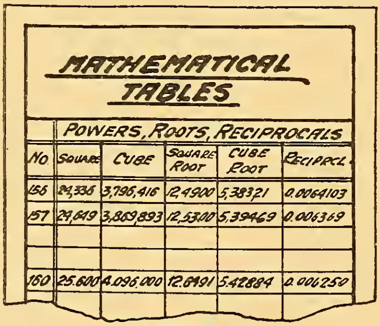
SOLUTION OF TRIANGLES

SIDES AND ANGLES KNOWN	FORMULAE FOR SIDES AND ANGLES TO BE FOUND		
SIDES a & b	$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$	$\sin B = \frac{b}{a}$	$C = 90° - B$
SIDES b & c	$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$	$\tan B = \frac{b}{c}$	$C = 90° - B$

FIG. 2

SQUARE ROOT METHOD

OF FINDING LENGTH OF RAFTERS.



MATHEMATICAL TABLES

	POWERS, ROOTS, RECIPROCALS				
NO.	SQUARE	CUBE	SQUARE ROOT	CUBE ROOT	RECIPRCL.
156	24,336	3,796,416	12,4900	5,38321	0.0064103
157	24,649	3,869,893	12,5300	5,39469	0.006369
160	25.600	4.096.000	12.6491	5.42884	0.006250

FIG. 3.

The square of "b" equals 4 x 4; the square of "c" equals 12 x 12 or 144. The sum of 144 and 16 equals 160. The problem by now has been rather simplified and may be expressed thus: "The hypotenuse "a" equals to the square root of 160, which means if we find the number which after having been squared has become equal to 160—that number will represent the length of the hypotenuse.

There are ways of finding the square root of any number by means of calculations, but the process is too long and weary. Therefore we turn to our book again and find a table entitled: "Powers, Roots and Reciprocals." In this table under the heading: "No." we locate our number which is 160. and in the column "Square Root" we find 12.6491, which is the square root of 160. Since the values known were expressed in feet the figure 12.6491 also means feet.

In order to replace the decimal by a workable number we must look up another section in the book entitled "Decimal Equivalents of Fractions," and find that the length of the hypotenuse equals 12 feet and 7 and 25/32 inches.

As we already have mentioned elsewhere, this is the most reliable and accurate method of calculation and is used by the Architect and Engineer who are properly trained for this kind of work and who are equipped with all the necessary facilities, instruments and information to make the work dependable and productive. They also work in an environment much different from that of a construction job.

The example of this method as shown in this paper is very elementary and simple, and yet it could not be worked out successfully without the use of mathematical data. The sides of the triangle were represented by such simple numbers as 4 and 12 which is not difficult to square. Let us suppose that one or both sides known were expressed by numbers like "13′-3 5/16″". Try and get the square of that number or numbers and keep your mind on your calculations while on top of the building and you certainly will appreciate if someone should have offered you a substitute much simpler and just as reliable.

It was the architect and engineer who thought of the plight the carpenter may have to encounter in his solution of such problems and it was they who took all the complicated formulae, calculations and tables and embodied them in a "piece of steel" in the shape of the Steel Square, which is a veritable "Compendium of mathematics" for carpenters and other building mechanics. The parallel between the two methods will be further elucidated in the next paper.

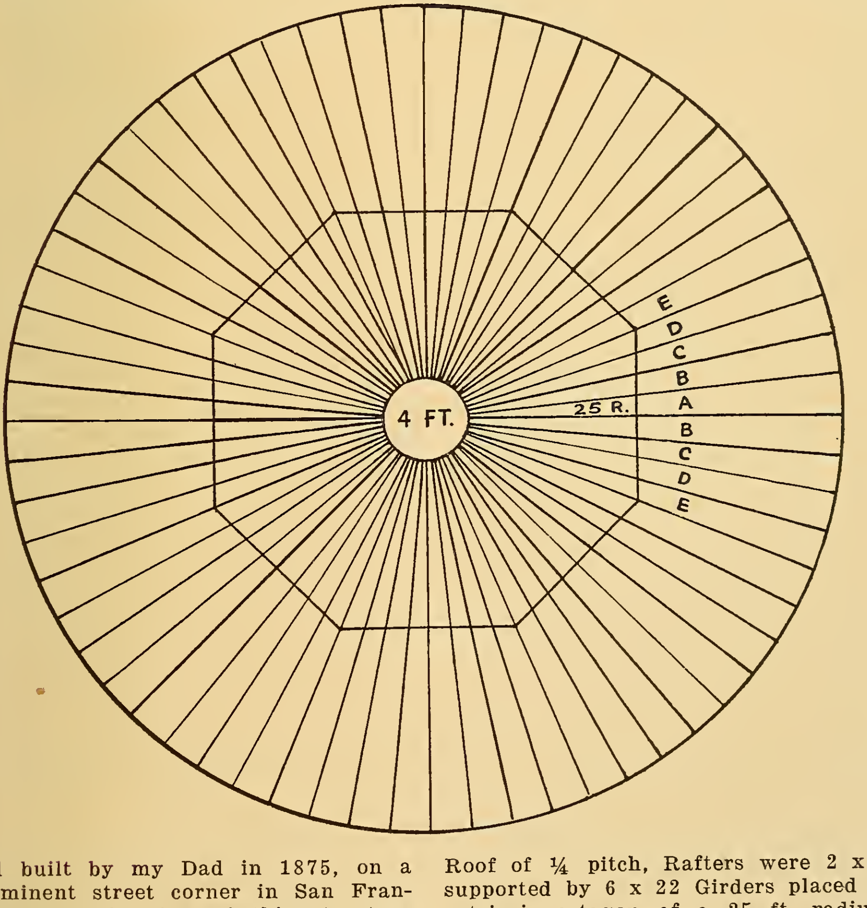
◆

Roofing Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting crude roofing plan of a unique Circus-Tent-Building designed and built by my Dad in 1875, on a prominent street corner in San Francisco: The framing of this structure called for some calculating and figuring of an unusual kind that I think would interest readers of "The Carpenter."

Building was 100 ft. in diameter, Roof of ¼ pitch, Rafters were 2 x 8 supported by 6 x 22 Girders placed in extrinsic octagon of a 25 ft. radius:



These Girders were bevelled on the upper edge, so that rafters could bear and pass full width without notching.

As all Main-Rafters (as shown in sketch) radiate from center, it was necessary to put in a line of Short-Headers when spaces were too large, and put in Tail-Rafters. This construction evolved a beautiful line of trapezoid-panels that was very pleasing to the eye, especially after all had been painted pure white with bright blue trimming.

Note—All rafters were S4S.—Close 1 x 6 Pine Sheathing S1S. covered with Redwood Shingles.

When making out lumber-order, Dad gave me the following task—What is the length of Octagon-Girder on upper-side? What are the distances from Center-Rafter A to points where Rafters B-C-D and E meet upper-side of Girder? Width of Girder at A is 22". What is Width at B-C-D-E? What are the Widths of A-B-C-D-E on lower-side of Girder?

My solution of this problem was correct, but as there may be better ways of solving, I would greatly appreciate any solutions readers of "The Carpenter" may submit.

Frank De Guerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Calif.

Hats Off

(By H. H. Siegele)

I worked under a superintendent once, a little dutchman, if I remember correctly, who was an expert bench man. One day as I passed where he was working, he called me to him, and pointing to a board that was marked somewhat on the order of Fig. 1, he said, "How do you mark them?" I answered by saying that I usually do it free-hand, and started to explain that it could be done with a compass, when he slapped me on the side with the back of his hand, saying as he did so, "Ach ge weg," and then he took off his cap and proceeded to show me how he did it. He laid the cap down on the board, first as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and pretended to mark around the shield, and then he placed it as shown by the shaded outline, indicating how the ogee curve was completed. "Wat do dink of her?" he said, looking at me wistfully. "Packtakel, isn't she?"

"She surely is," I said, as I took off my hat to the little dutchman, with whom this whole idea originated.

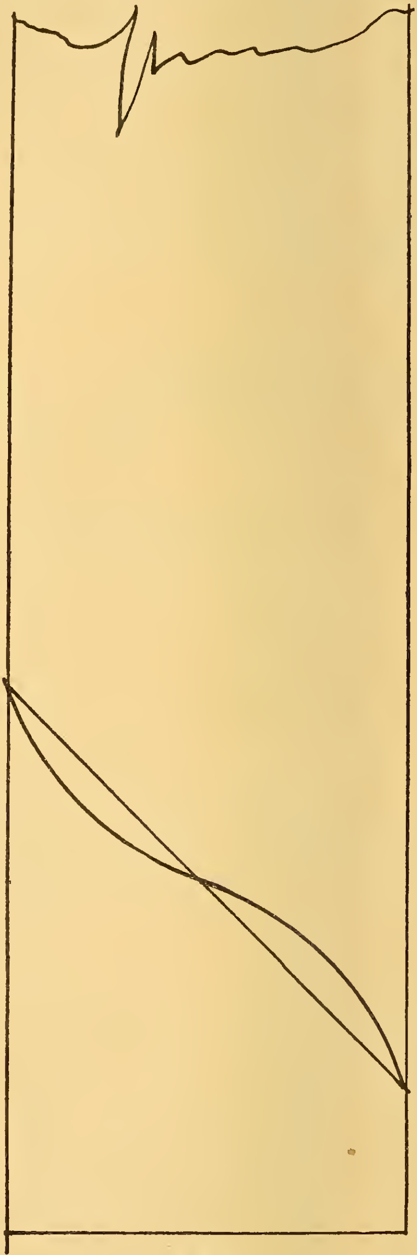


Fig. 1

Fig. 3 shows the finished product.

I am presenting this practical idea here, because it is practical, and because, until it was shown to me by that

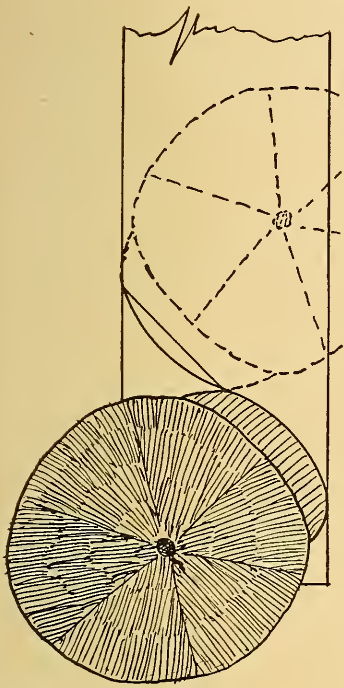


Fig. 2

little foreigner, it was unknown to me, and is probably unknown to many of my readers. Try it and see what you can do with it.

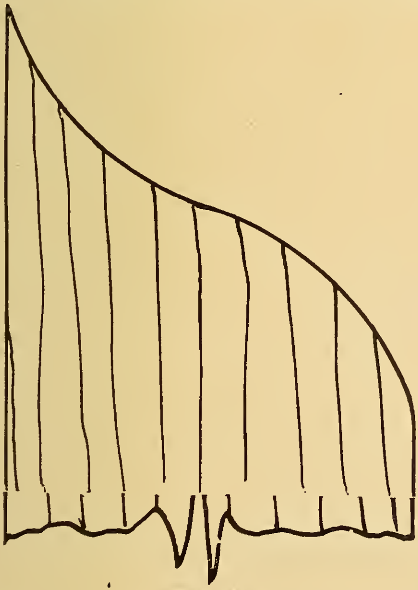


Fig. 3

The Framing Square

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to say a few words about the Framing Square and what can be done with it, as I consider it the most important tool the carpenter uses. While it is simply a right angle, the uses to which it can be put are beyond the knowledge of a great many carpenters.

There are several kinds of steel squares but I think the **No. 100 Framing Square** is the best and used by many good mechanics. Now the wide arm of the square is called the body or the blade, and on the face of this square, reading from left to right, or from end of blade to heel, is given the lengths of main rafters, hips and valley rafters, per foot of run, also the length of the first jack rafter, and the difference in the length of others spaced 16 inches and two feet on centers, therefore seven parallel lines drawn along the body or blade forming six spaces, and in these spaces are given the length and cut for 17 different pitches, from a 2 inch rise per foot to 18 inch rise. The first space gives the main rafter per foot run; the second space gives the length of hip and valley per foot run, and the third space gives the length of the first jack rafter and their difference spaced 16 inches on center. The fourth space gives the lengths of the first jack rafter and their difference spaced 2 feet on centers. The fifth space gives the figures to be used with 12 for the cheek or side cut of jack rafters against hips and valleys. The sixth space gives the figures to be used with 12 for the cheek cut as the side cut for hips and valley comes on 12 or long angle. The figures taken from these lengths and cut must always be gotten from under the number corresponding to the number of inches rise you are giving your roof to each foot of run of common or main rafters. The figures in the first and second space giving the length of rafters are read inches, "inches and hundredths of an inch", or "feet and hundredths of a foot", and these figures must be multiplied by half the width of the building in feet unless the building be 24 feet wide, then the length would be just what is shown on the square in feet and hundredths.

I was reading in "The Carpenter" about Brother Perth and what he had to say about the framing of a roof. I

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think every carpenter should know how to read blue prints and plans and should know them for it is good time spent to learn the blue print and plan drawing as well as to learn how to use a framing square.

I notice in Brother Perth's plan or details of figure 1 of a roof with an 8 inch rise per foot and a run of 12 feet. Now this roof shows an 8 inch rise per foot and shows a ¼ pitch, which I am sure must be a mistype as a ¼ pitch would be a 6 inch rise per foot.

E. M. Thompson,
L. U. No. 103 Birmingham, Ala.

◆

This Advice Is Free

"What kind of a husband would you advise me to get?"

"You get a single man and let the husbands alone."

◆

Be consistent and not faint-hearted—Demand the Union Label and get it. Nothing can take its place.

Workers Must Get Larger Share of National Income

Former Governor Sweet of Colorado, in a recent address at Memphis, Tenn., charged that those who own and control industry have hogged for themselves most of the benefits resulting from the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery.

In discussing machine production and the conscription of most of the increased wealth resulting therefrom by the capitalists and their associates, Governor Sweet cited figures to show that only 33 per cent of labor is now necessary to produce the necessities of life. Formerly it required 80 per cent of all labor to do the same work.

"People in all walks of life are vitally affected by the machine," he said. "We must give a larger share of what we have been pouring into the owner's lap to the worker in the form of higher wages.

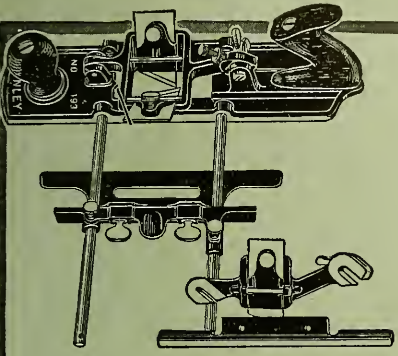
"Manufacturers cannot escape the law of supply and demand. Unless the purchasing power of the workers is raised, the products of the manufacturers will not be bought."

◆

Good Grammar

The teacher had sent a note home with a pupil asking her parents to buy her a grammar. She received the following answer:

"Missus Teacher:—I do not desire that Jennie may engage in grammar as I prefer her to ingage in more useful studies, and I can learn her to speak grammar myself. I went through two grammars, and can't say as they done me no good, anyhow."



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It's a Stanley Quality Tool — smooth strong castings; Stanley "Bailey" rosewood Handle and knob; tool steel cutters that can be resharpened like a regular plane iron; carefully machined parts all of which are replaceable.

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Write for descriptive Folder P47

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New Britain, Connecticut

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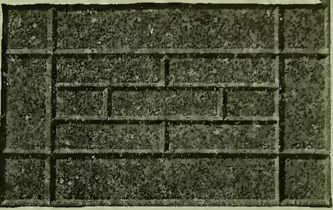

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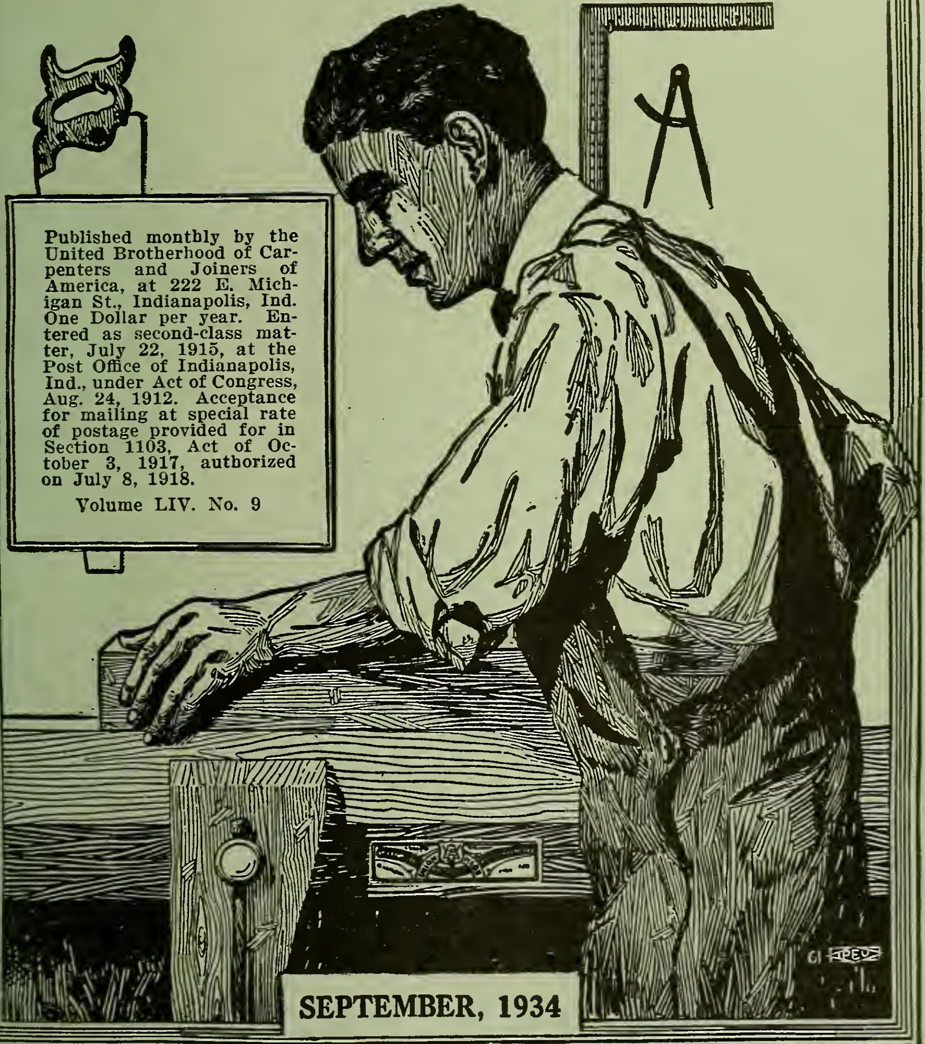

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Volume LIV. No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1934

Down The Ol' School Lane!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

Dear "long-ago" schoolmates o' mine, are you there
In the Land o' Sweet Dreams, that's beyond all compare?
In your HEARTS are you wandering down that ol' lane
To the little Red Schoolhouse o' CHILDHOOD again?

Can you hear the sweet vespering voice o' the bell,
Down that green winding lane, through the flow'r-scented dell,
Where the orioles sang in the boughs overhead
O' the elms by the SCHOOLHOUSE, in years that have fled?

Through the mist o' the past, winds that path that we trod
In the days that were gifts from the treasure o' God,
And the past fades away—but a few years it seems,
Since we carried our BOOKS down that Lane o' Sweet Dreams!

Ay, the little RED SCHOOLHOUSE still stands, as of yore,
And the path o' the past still unwinds to the door,
And the song-birds still sing in the branches o'erhead
Just as sweet as they sang, in the years that have fled.

In my DREAMS, I have followed that little ol' lane,
And am back in that little RED SCHOOLHOUSE again,
And the years fade away, with their sorrows and care—
In my HEART, little schoolmates, I'm WITH you back there!

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THE CARPENTER

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The Gift Unseen

A costly gift
Is but a lifeless thing,
An empty shell,
And yet with beauty full:
For in itself
A gift is meaningless
Until it shines
With attributes of life;
With living hopes,
With heart-felt confidence;
With sympathy,
That dew-like quality
That calms the mind
And fills the soul with peace;
With steadfast faith,
With life-long loyalty;
With love that is
As infinite as God.
And having these
A gift is beautiful,
And lasting as
Immortal life itself.

—H. H. Siegele, in Kansas City Star.

WHY PAY DUES?

(By William Green, President of American Federation of Labor)

THIS is the question employers have been putting to their employes. It brings home a fundamental question to every one who works for hire. Why join the organization to which your fellow workers and others following your calling belong?

You spend the most important hours of your day at work. Your work gives you a chance to use your ingenuity and your ability. You put your hands on the tools or machines and make your materials into shapes and substances needed in your production job. There are difficulties and problems growing out of the work; there are difficulties and problems growing out of the need for individuals to work together to complete the product; there are problems and difficulties growing out of work orders which management issues and there are fundamental problems and difficulties growing out of the terms and conditions upon which men and women do production work.

Many of these problems would be settled easily by having agencies and methods for getting at the facts that could indicate the way out. Wage earners must be organized for this purpose to meet with organized management. Not only must there be agencies but there must be experience and discipline. Only a permanent organization can make these qualities steadily available so that there may be co-operation with management in solving work problems.

In dealing with those provisions fixed in the work contract, wage-earners must be on an equal footing with management in order to negotiate an agreement as fair for the workers as for the employers. There must be independence of fact gathering and speech on both sides. The agency that represents the workers must have funds to procure facts and service and to maintain spokesmen and technical advisers. Independence of action has as its basis financial independence. Any person whose income is controlled by the employer, will hesitate to argue forcefully and effectively against his employer's statements. Few wage earners can draw upon sufficiently wide industrial experience to know what changes in standards are practical and desirable. The experienced union representative knows as much about the industry as any representative of management. He can render that service which results in the difference between the wages and working conditions of organized and unorganized workers.

The individual wage-earner has no way to discuss problems, grievances or wages with his employer. But if wage-earners belong to a union with paid executives, these executives can take up all these matters with management and serve as the union's counsel.

When wage-earners believe that they have a right to a voice in deciding terms and conditions under which they work, they will build up their economic power so as to force recognition of their rights.

When wage-earners believe that they owe it to themselves and their families to better their economic condition, they organize a union and pay for the services of a business representative.

When wage-earners believe that those who carry on the production process of an industry perform just as indispensable a service as those who invest money, they will organize to put themselves on an equitable status in the industry and to set up those safeguards which will protect their labor investment.

When wage-earners believe they have a right to earn a living, they will organize to establish that right.

These are the things for which wage-earners pay dues.

Suppose wage-earners who want to accomplish these ends should listen to the employer who says "Why pay dues to a union, the employe association which your company planned knows intimately the situation within the plant, and will enable your associates to take care of your problems without cost to you." The suggestion calls for little effort on your part but remember—"Whoever pays the fiddler calls the tune." The company which plans and pays the expenses of an organization will certainly control its operations.

If you believe in industrial self-government, if you believe you have rights which should be established and respected, if you want to make industry a safer and more honest place in which to work, you must organize to make these things possible.

The agencies which wage-earners have evolved to carry out their ideas and purposes is the union to which they pay their dues in order that their business may be carried on.

SUBSTITUTE LABOR DISPUTES BILL

ON June 16, 1934, the United States Congress passed a joint Resolution, giving President Roosevelt authority to appoint a Board or Boards to investigate disputes arising under the Labor Section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The measure was promptly signed by the President.

The Board or Boards authorized by the Law are accorded power to hold elections to determine the free choice of employes for agencies for collective bargaining.

The Resolution herewith follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in order to further effectuate the policy of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in the exercise of the powers therein and herein conferred, the President is authorized to establish a board or boards authorized and directed to investigate issues, facts, practices, or activities of employers or employes in any controversies arising under section 7a of said Act or which are burdening or obstructing, or threatening to burden or obstruct the free flow of interstate commerce, the salaries, compensations, and expenses of the board or boards and necessary employes being paid as provided in section 2 of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"Sec. 2. Any board so established is hereby empowered, when it shall appear in the public interest, to order and conduct an election by a secret ballot of any of the employes of any employer, to determine by what person or persons or organization they desire to be represented in order to insure the right of employes to organize and to select their representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining as defined in section 7a of said Act and now incorporated herein.

"For the purposes of such election such a board shall have the authority to order the production of such pertinent documents or the appearance of such witnesses to give testimony under oath, as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution. Any order issued by such a board under the authority of this section may, upon application of such board or upon petition of the person or persons to whom such order is directed, be enforced or reviewed, as the case may be, in the same manner, so far as applicable, as is provided in the case of an order of the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

"Sec. 3. Any such board, with the approval of the President, may prescribe such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution with reference to the investigations authorized in Section 1 and to assure freedom from coercion in respect to all elections.

"Sec. 4. Any person who shall knowingly violate any rule or regulation authorized under section 3 of this resolution or impede or interfere with any member or agent of any board established under this resolution in the performance of his duties, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 5. This resolution shall cease to be in effect, and any board or boards established hereunder shall cease to exist, on June 16, 1935, or sooner, if the President shall by proclamation, or the Congress shall by joint resolution, declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act has ended.

"Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employes to strike or engage in other concerted activities."

The Union Label on any product is a guarantee that it was made in America by American workers.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE DAVIS-BACON WAGE ACT RESTORED

ONE of the last official acts of the President before sailing on a summer vacation was to sign an executive order restoring to operation the provisions of the Davis-Bacon act, requiring that employes and workers on government building and construction projects shall be paid "not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature" in the same locality. Provisions of this law had been previously suspended by the President in a proclamation on June 5.

Effects of the President's action upon wages in the building and construction industry are far reaching, and bring back under the terms of this law governing wage conditions the huge public works and other emergency construction programs of the Federal Government at this time as a measure for re-employment and restoration of normal conditions.

The President said in his proclamation, which was signed on June, 30, that his action was taken because "it appears that revocation of the said proclamation would be in the public interest." It was learned, however, that his action was primarily a result of the vigorous protests lodged with the Chief Executive by officials of building and construction trade unions, who held that deprivation from protection by the provisions of this law was a serious blow to wage scales and wage levels, and an open invitation to building and construction interests to disregard union scales and to otherwise promote chaos and confusion in wages in the building and construction field.

In the proclamation on June 5, which suspended operation of the law and likewise the initial proclamation of former President Hoover, issued on January 19, 1932, giving effect to the law, the President gave as the reason for his action that "the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of Public Works informed him that the concurrent operation of the aforesaid provisions of the Bacon-Davis Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act cause administrative confusion and delay which could be avoided by suspension of the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act."

The act authorizes the President to suspend its provisions in the event of a national emergency, which the President in his proclamation of June 5 found to exist.

Conflicting provisions in the two laws to which the President referred are Section 1 of the Davis-Bacon Act which specifies that "every contract in excess of $5,000" in which the Federal Government or District of Columbia is a party, and requiring the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain provision that such workers be paid not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the same locality.

On the other hand, Section 206 of the Recovery Act provides that all contracts let for construction projects, or loans or grants under its terms, shall specify that work be for not more than 30 hours a week and that "all employes shall be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor so limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort."

Protests against the revocation of the Davis-Bacon Act began to flow into the President as soon as his order of June 5 became known and came from practically every center of the country. Leaders in labor unions construed the effects of the order as a direct attack upon prevailing wage rates everywhere, and as affording an opportunity for a general movement to reduce wage levels in all of the trades connected with the building and construction industry.

The President's latest proclamation is manifestly in answer to these protests, and taken when a full realization of the effects of his earlier proclamation became clear to him.

Compressed air is used in South African fields to blow diamonds out of crevices.

* * *

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiment in the world weighs less than a single lovely action. —J. R. Lowell.

HOME BUILDING MEASURE AS STEP TOWARD RECOVERY

(By G. W. Starr, Director of the Bureau of Business Research, Indiana University)

THE new home building measure represents more than an attempt to aid the small actual or potential home owner; it represents a belated recognition of the necessity of stimulating the so-called heavy industries in the drive for increasing the purchasing power of the country. It might even be suggested that the bill goes even further than this; that it may be, in the future, private building by private capital, rather than our much overworked public works, will be encouraged as a means of bolstering business recovery.

But whatever may be our future national policy with respect to construction, it appears that the present bill at least recognizes the fact that recovery has been a bit tardy among the heavy industries, particularly in the private construction industry.

A Harvard University report of last year indicated there had been but little diminution in either the production or consumption of consumer goods during the depression.

The production of durable goods, on the other hand, in 1929 was 130 per cent of the average of the first decade of the present century, while in 1933 it was less than 50 per cent of this period.

Employment figures computed by Col. Ayres tell practically the same story. On the basis of census reports Col. Ayres estimated that in 1929 about sixteen million workers were employed in producing consumption goods and roughly ten million were employed in the durable goods industries.

Employment late last year was about 10 per cent under the 1929 level in the consumption goods industries and about 45 per cent under in the durable goods industries. If we have some ten million unemployed as has been estimated by economists, then it is probable that fully half of these unemployed are in normal times engaged in the production of durable goods.

Among the heavy industries, the building industry, due to its size and the large amount of hand labor required, is the most important industry from the point of view of employment. It is difficult to obtain accurate figures on employment in the industry, but the United States Department of Commerce has estimated that somewhere between five and six million people draw their livelihood from the various branches of the building industry during normal times.

If the decline in the volume of building may be taken as an indication of the decline in employment in the building industry, then a substantial number of the unemployed in the durable goods industries must be workers in the building trades.

For five years prior to 1929 the value of private construction—residential, commercial and industrial buildings, was close to $4,000,000,000 a year. In 1933 the value of these three types of building was less than $500,000,000, with residential building not exceeding $300,000,000.

Nor has private building thus far in 1934 shown much improvement over 1933. Residential building in April of this year was only 12 per cent greater than in April of last year.

It is with the thought of reviving this section of our capital goods industry that the present home building bill is being considered.

The ten thousand word bill providing the financial machinery to revive the private building industry is much too detailed to interest the layman, but the economic implications of its operation, once the bill becomes a law, and the probable efficacy of a measure of this kind as a means of restoring normal activity in the building trades needs to be considered with some care.

Although the bill is assumed to be a recovery measure, in so far as it will furnish employment among the trades where the need for unemployment relief seems to be the greatest, unemployment relief must be regarded as only one of the incidental benefits which are to come from the operation of the law.

Through the use of governmental credit the bill attempts to do three things: Lower the cost of building, reduce the cost of financing home building, and finally provide low cost homes for those who by reason of the discrepancy between their normal incomes and the cost of home ownership have either been unable to own homes or to rent homes with necessary conveniences.

Despite the assertions of real estate boards, subdividers, speculative builders, etc., throughout the country as a whole there is probably no shortage of homes, or rather places to live, but there is undoubtedly a shortage of desirable homes, particularly for those in the lower income classes.

Homes for these classes can be improved either by Federal construction and operation of low cost homes, or through private construction.

The present bill would seem to provide the means for slum clearance and the construction of low cost apartment homes through the use of Federal credit by private builders.

Perhaps greater than the need for more new homes is the necessity of taking care of the depreciation which has accumulated during the present depression, and the need for the modernization of existing structures. Provisions are made in the present bill to provide credit for both repairs and modernization of residential properties.

Unless the present home building bill is materially altered, the principal weapon to be used to bring about a recovery in the building industry will be the credit of the Federal government.

Whether or not the use of the credit of the Federal government in the building industry will be more effective in stimulating activity than it has been in other industries in the past only experience will show. The government plans to make loans up to $2,000 available to home owners for repairs and moderization.

Institutions granting these loans would be insured by the Federal government up to 20 per cent of the loan.

Mortgages on existing owner-occupied homes may be insured up to 60 per cent of the appraised value for existing homes and 80 per cent for new construction. Repair and modernization loans are to be for five years and construction loans for twenty years. Deposits in mortgage associations and building and loan associations approved by the Federal government are to be placed on the same insurance basis as deposits in national banks.

By supplying credit on easy terms, perhaps 5 per cent, and extending the loans over a considerable period, twenty years for example, it is believed the cost of home financing will be materially reduced.

The high cost of frequent renewals, the higher costs of second and third mortgages, and the loading charges incident to junior issues or land contracts, are to be materially reduced by replacing these types of financing by one twenty-year mortgage at a 5 per cent rate.

The insurance of loans up to a certain maximum value and the guarantee of building and loan shares or deposits up to $2,500 is expected to attract private capital again to the building industry.

One of the deterrents to a revival in the building industry is said to be the condition of the twenty-one billion individual home mortgage debt, and the national housing bill is designed to strengthen the weak spots in the urban mortgage structure.

Any activity on the part of the Federal government which will provide better homes or reduce the cost of home ownership is to be welcomed if such activity aids rather than retards private initiative and enterprise in this field, and at the same time does not involve further extensive debt commitments which must be met by the taxpayer; for even though the credit resources of the Federal government are extensive, they are not, as has been too often alleged, unlimited.

Some Queer Facts

Fly's wings are mixed with rag fibers in making a high-quality correspondence paper.

We might live for 1,900 years if we could keep our blood temperature at forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, laboratory tests show.

So much static electricity accumulates in one New York skyscraper that a neon lamp can be lit by applying wires to a doorknob.

Red doesn't madden a bull because a bull can't see red. Tests have shown the animals are color-blind, so red looks like black.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES ARE ONE PEOPLE

(By Frank Hall, Canadian Vice-Grand President, International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks)

"RACIALLY, historically, geographically and even economically, Canada and the United States are one people—," says a financial journal published in Montreal, in a recent editorial.

Organized labor on this continent has always realized the truth of this, and that, correlatively, labor must be internationally organized, hence the fact that Canadian workers, including railway employes, are, with a few inconsequential exceptions, identified with international organizations whose headquarters, almost invariably, are in the United States.

There are some, who, thrusting aside all relevant consideration seek to seduce the workers of this country by superficial preachments and advocacy of a narrow nationalism, by patriotism, that last refuge of the scoundrel, and by allegations of submission to foreign yoke and dictatorship implied in this international relationship. Quite rightly, a vast majority of Canadian organized workers have refused to be influenced by these extraneous pretensions, and the proponents of isolation have little or nothing to show for their endeavors.

While it is true that many of the world's present ills may be traced to the application of some nationalistic doctrines, as exemplified, for instance, by the erection of tariff barriers, aimed to stimulate domestic industry but with the reverse effect because of the throttling of international trade and intercourse, it is not the purpose of this article to deal with this cause and effect, but rather to offer some practical illustrations of the mutual advantages gained by the existing partnership between railway workers in the United States and Canada.

The third annual conference on organization of our Brotherhood, held at Chicago recently, offered many of these illustrations. First, we are impressed with the knowledge that the problems and conditions confronting the membership in the United States have their exact counterpart in our Canadian problems and conditions. Secondly, we find that ameliorate activity is almost identical in the two countries. Third, we realize with an ever-increasing conviction that the workers of neither country can, alone, make any fundamental or considerable progress.

It is incontrovertibly true, therefore, that the co-operation and co-ordinated activity of the Canadian worker is as essential to the worker in the United States, as is the co-operation of United States workers necessary to the welfare and advancement of Canadians. Common interests demand common activity, and this can be assured only by perpetuation of the present form of international understanding.

The Chicago conference dealt with such universal problems as unemployment, unemployment insurance, consolidations, development of competitive and auxiliary facilities (motor truck, bus, freight, forwarding companies, etc.), effect of industrial depression upon railroads, retirement insurance, workmen's compensation, and a number of subjects related to these matters.

Is it not true that these subjects are of concern to Canadian railway workers as well as to those south of the boundary line? Is it not true that the workers of both countries must take almost identical measures to deal with them? Is it not a fact that "the powers that be" before any remedial or progressive action can be secured or forced from them, are influenced greatly by the measure of progress made elsewhere in the matter being contended for?

Acknowledging as we do the soundness of the views of the editor who said that "racially, historically, geographically and even economically, Canada and the United States are one people"—we must acknowledge, too, that no part of the workers' international movement can advance ahead of the whole, and that the whole can reach achievement only to the extent of the co-operation given by the component parts.

Common problems, a common objective and common measures. We march together to our ultimate and manifest destiny. Not for us the flummery and flag waving of the chauvinist and the bigot. Nor is our internationalism confined to the workers' movement, it is one that may be, and is, contributed to by many in different walks of life, and one that will inevitably be the salvation of a hate torn world.

In the passing of the last two decades many a milestone stands to mark the value of international solidarity of railway workers on this continent—wage level, the eight-hour day, a hundred and one other achievements. For a Canadian railway worker to say that he owes none of these things to the activities of the workers to the south, is to brand him a fool. For a railway worker in the United States to say that conditions and developments on Canadian railways have no influence on his own situation and circumstances, is to label him ignorant of much that has been going on. Who knows, for example, the extent to which the wage movement and settlement in the United States, was influenced by the reduction in wages to which some Canadian railway workers were subjected pursuant to the findings of a Canadian Board of Conciliation and Investigation? Does anyone doubt that the railways have a perfect co-operative understanding, arising out of their appreciation of the international aspects of the industry. Can we think that any consideration of such narrow viewpoint as is preached to us by the so-called "all Canadian" unionist, will influence Canadian railways in their future labor policy?

Capital knows no country. Shall the vision of the workers be obscured by empty pretensions and exploded fallacies, or shall organized labor meet organized capital on its own ground—internationally?

STRIKE RIGHT AFFIRMED

THE undercover propaganda seeking to curb by statute law the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power to profit-grabbing employers whenever the workers regard such action as necessary to promote their general economic warfare received two setbacks in labor laws enacted at the close of the 1934 session of the Seventy-Third Congress.

Limiting this inherent right is frequently sought by employers who petition judges to issue injunctions restraining workers from striking and vigorously conducting strikes.

The first blow at the anti-strike scheme is found in the Crosser Amendment to the Railway Labor Law. After setting up machinery to guarantee the right of railroad employes to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and outlining enforcement procedure, the amendment says:

"Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employe to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employe of an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employe of such labor or service without his consent."

By this amendment, and without mincing words, the Congress of the United States plainly and positively informs judges of high and low degree that they are debarred by Federal law from issuing injunctions or other court orders which either directly or indirectly limit the right of railroad employes to strike.

The second curb on those employer dictators, who would like to see American workers chained by law to their tasks without the right to withhold their labor power whenever they see fit to do so, is contained in the La Follette Amendment to the new Labor Disputes Act, which reads:

"Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employes to strike or engage in other concerted activities."

The right to strike is the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power—their power to create wealth and perform service—to those who own and control industry, who buy it for the sole purpose of employing it to produce profits for the exclusive benefit of coupon clippers, dividend receivers and rent grabbers. To limit this right in any way is to deprive the workers of their major final weapon of defense and offense in preserving their economic liberties.

Congress did well in reaffirming the right of labor to refuse to work, to strike, whenever in labor's belief the exercise of that right is absolutely necessary to protect and enlarge the workers economic liberties.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO THE TOLPUDDLE MARTYRS

(By Walter M. Citrine)

EXTENSIVE exercises to commemorate the memory of the six farm laborers of Tolpuddle, England, who were deported by the British Government in 1834 for organizing a trade movement, will feature the 1934 British Trades Union Congress which will be held at Weymouth a few miles from Tolpuddle.

It was the sacrifices of these men which laid the basis for the modern trade union movement in Great Britain.

The following account of the martyrdom of the Tolpuddle laborers is written by Walter M. Citrine, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council:

A hundred years ago on February 24, 1834, six agricultural laborers in the little village of Tolpuddle, in Dorsetshire, were arrested in the early hours of the morning. The police constable who arrested them, took them to the Bridewell at Dorchester. They were brought before James Frampton, justice of the peace, and were charged with administering an unlawful oath. They were tried on March 17, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The case against them was that they had broken an Act of Parliament passed in 1797 to deal with the mutiny at the Nore. That was the technical reason why they were arrested. The real purpose was to try to break up the trade union which they had formed in Tolpuddle.

The letters which passed between the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, and James Frampton, the magistrate in Dorchester, prove that they themselves did not know in what way the laborers were breaking the law. Frampton and his fellow justices of the peace were becoming disturbed because the laborers there were forming trade unions. Their conduct was becoming much too independent to satisfy the landowners and farmers.

Two years before the men had met the farmers who promised to raise their wages to 10s. per week. The farmers not only did not carry out their promise, but reduced wages to 8s. Some months later there was a further reduction to 7s, and a threat was made that eventually 6s. only would be paid. Then it was that the men formed their trade union.

Frampton wrote to Lord Melbourne and asked what means should be employed to check the growth of the unions. Melbourne was doubtful. He did not know in what way the laborers were breaking the law. He told Frampton that in 1824 an Act was passed which gave the workers the right to combine in trade unions. Evidently after some consultation with the law officers of the Crown, he concluded that the men could be proceeded against because, in part of their initiation ceremony, they administered an oath binding the members of the society to secrecy.

Why were these men singled out? Strong trade unions existed right throughout the country. All of them had initiation ceremonies similar to those used by the Dorsetshire laborers. The Oddfellows and others did likewise. Why was it that these six agricultural laborers from this remote part were picked out?

Lord Melbourne was Home Secretary in the Government. It was the first Government elected under the Reform Act of 1832. His party had promised to liberate the people from the oppression of the landowning class. Yet he was one of the prime movers in the persecution of these six men. This can be demonstrated quite clearly from the correspondence which passed between him and Frampton. Melbourne urged, in one of his letters, that the men should be brought before the Assizes at the earliest possible moment. They were arrested on February 24, 1834. They were sentenced three weeks later after a travesty of a trial. It is noteworthy that the foreman of the grand jury was the Member of Parliament for Dorsetshire. He was also Melbourne's brother-in-law. Practically all the jury were farmers. A careful sifting out of the jurymen was effected to try to prevent anyone who had the remotest sympathy with George Loveless and his five brave colleagues from sitting on the jury. A man called Bridle, who kept a shop in Bere Regis, was objected to on the grounds that at some time or another George Loveless, who was a Methodist preacher, had preached in the same chapel where Bridle himself worshipped!

The principal informer was the son of Frampton's gardener. Frampton, who was supposed to administer justice and to try impartially the cases that came before him, was looking for some means whereby he could deter people from joining the union. The conspiracy between him and Melbourne, the Home Secretary, succeeded. The six men were sent across the seas to sweat and toil under conditions akin to slavery. James Loveless, James Brine, John Standfield, James Hammett, Thomas Standfield went to New South Wales, and George Loveless to Tasmania.

The repressive action of the Government had quite a different result, however, from that anticipated by Melbourne. Almost immediately trade union delegates from London were on their way to Tolpuddle to administer relief to the harassed and worried dependents of the six brave men. A mighty agitation was set on foot. The Central Dorchester Committee was established in London. A great demonstration took place in the Copenhagen fields. Questions were asked in Parliament, and, although the workers had no direct representatives there, such men as Hume and Thomas Wakley took up the case. The Government, frightened at the growing volume of opinion in the country, admitted that a palpable injury had been done to Loveless and his comrades. Ultimately a free pardon was granted to them.

The story of how Loveless read in an old newspaper of the granting of this pardon, which was carefully withheld from him by the Government officials at Hobart, makes dramatic reading. Some of the others served several years of their period of transportation without becoming aware that they had been pardoned.

It was from such sacrifices and struggles as those of the six gallant men of Dorsetshire that the trade union movement grew from strength to strength until today it is a force which no Government can ignore.

It is this epic story which the Trades Union Congress is to commemorate from August 30 to September 2, 1934.

The Trades Union Congress will be held in Weymouth, which is eight miles from Dorchester, and from which there is good communication by rail and by road.

CHURCHES FAVOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

A STRONG argument in favor of collective bargaining and condemning shortsighted employers for opposing such a constructive method of adjusting labor disputes is contained in a statement on "The Present State of Industrial Relations" issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The statement follows:

"The increasing tension between labor and management in some of the great industries of the nation creates a serious menace to civic order and social progress. We have previously expressed our hearty endorsement of the policy of the federal government, embodied in the National Industrial Recovery Act, affirming the right of employes, as well as employers, to bargain collectively through persons freely chosen by themselves to represent their interests. This principle has long been advocated by leading church and civic bodies and has been amply demonstrated in major industries as practicable and desirable. This is not class legislation, but a guarantee of rights without which labor cannot hope to maintain its standards against strongly organized aggregations of capital when there is conflict of interests. Industry is in a much healthier state when workers and employers are alike organized with prescribed rights and accepted responsibilities. Among the responsibilities thus incurred by labor is the free admission to its membership of competent workers without distinctions of nationality or race.

"Serious conflict has arisen over the refusal of strong employing groups to recognize trade unions and their determination to limit negotiations with labor to dealings with their own employes. The reasons for labor's insistence upon a broad basis of organization and upon representation of the workers by persons chosen and paid by themselves are too plain for argument. They are precisely the same reasons that impel employers to organize and to secure the ablest representatives of their own interests, chosen and paid by themselves. We appeal for fair play in accord with the plain intent of an act of Congress and with a principle for which the churches have long contended. When labor is denied the right of free choice of representatives and when employers refuse to deal with representatives so chosen, the spirit and purpose of justice and democracy are thwarted.

"We make this appeal, however, not merely in the interest of what is known as collective bargaining but in the interest of democratic social progress, which requires that the many functional groups of various types in modern society shall have scope for the development of standards and methods of action for which they may be properly held responsible. That abuses of power have occurred on the part of labor as on the part of other groups may be freely admitted, but these can not be pleaded as excusing a denial of justice. We are convinced that full recognititon of social rights is the best assurance of responsible and wholesome social action. It is for such recognition that we urgently appeal."

THE INFLATION

(By H. H. Siegele)

"BEFORE the great depression," the philosopher remarked, "when we were passing through the so-called great gold standard period of prosperity, we were in reality going through one of the most stupendous periods of unchecked private inflation mankind has ever known. It, however, was not an inflation of currency, but of stocks and bonds, which were multiplied and multimultiplied, to such an extent that when the crash finally came, it swept everything with it, including that never-failing gold standard. Stocks that soared sky-high suddenly dropped like a broken bubble, and men who were looked upon as kings of big concerns, emerged from the wreckage, bearing the earmarks of the satanic schemes that they had worked off on the public. As relics of such ex-kings, we have the two Insulls, who, though they have not been convicted of crime, have nevertheless, admitted their crimes by taking refuge in other countries."

The philosopher did not mean to say that the gold standard had nothing to do with that period of prosperity, far be it from that. The gold standard furnished the confidence, and all that was necessary for the schemesters to do was to issue stocks and bonds bearing six, seven and eight per cent interest on the investment. Those securities sold like hot cakes, even though the dividends, which were purported to represent earnings, were mostly paid out of the proceeds of stock sales. Everybody who owned any stocks or bonds, looked upon them as being worth at the very least, their face value, consequently they felt themselves rich, and spent money freely. In fact, they did not spend money, and by no means gold; but they transacted their business with checks, which increased the expansion, perhaps, manyfolds. Everything went along smoothly, for a check, as a rule, was as good as gold, if not better, for it was more convenient. We were on the gold standard, that never-failing medium of exchange, that was almost if not altogether divine. We were in a period of permanent prosperity; nobody doubted that—everybody had confidence, especially in the sacred gold standard. Borrowing and lending was easy, which inflated the bubble still more. But when the bubble broke and things were beginning to adjust themselves, stocks and bonds wouldn't sell at par, and scarcely below par; in fact, a large percentage of them became mere scraps of paper. Then money was hard to get, merchants were going on a cash basis, check writing slumped and borrowing and lending became almost obsolete. We were on the gold standard, but where was the gold? Most of it was locked in huge vaults, with the keys safely in the pockets of patriotic vault-hording citizens.

"Charley Dawes," the philosopher went on, with a frown; "what a patriot? Ex-Vice-President of the United States.

When he borrowed 90-million dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, gave as security Insull gold standard inflation papers, having a face value of eleven million dollars. He gave other securties in round numbers to a face value of 80-million dollars; which only time will tell what they are worth, and what they will bring on the final settlement. Charley Dawes, it will be remembered, soon after he borrowed the 90-million dollars from the government, started a new bank, which is reported as being one of the soundest, if not the soundest in the country, but the question might be asked whether this new bank will help pay back the money borrowed from Uncle Sam on gold standard inflation securities, or whether our good Uncle will have to look to the old bank and the inflation securities for the money he gave Charley to save his financial hide."

While the philosopher was opposed to unchecked or uncontrolled inflation both in private and in public matters, he was notwithstanding that fact, in favor of controlled inflation that would help the common people as a whole, instead of merely helping the big bankers, as so many of those financial schemes do. For example, inflating the currency in order to pay the soldiers' bonus, would not only help the ex-soldiers, but it would put money into circulation that would help almost every community in the country. Again, an inflation for the purpose of paying off interest bearing government bonds, held principally by the bankers, instead of exchanging the maturing bonds for new ones, would start money circulating that would thaw out many of the frozen loans throughout the country. For just as this money would come into the hands of the bond holders, they would be looking for new investments, and new investments always stimulate work in the building industry, such as repairing, remodeling and even building new structures. What we are needing, in order to improve conditions for the working man, is more money in circulation, and if the gold standard or the silver standard won't do that, and inflation will, especially regulated inflation, then let's have inflation—let's have whatever will readjust our monetary system of distribution in such a way that no man and no woman who is willing to work will have to suffer want or see their children go hungry or without adequate clothing and shelter.

"The gold standard," the philosopher said, with that twinkle playing about his eyes, "in itself is as good as any standard so long as the gold keeps circulating; for while the standard medium of exchange flows freely, our system of distribution functions properly, or most nearly so. And there is exactly where the objection to the gold standard comes in—gold hoarders, or to be exact vault-hoarders, in order to reap a benefit for themselves can too easily stop the flow of gold, and the whole system of distribution is disrupted. Those vault-hoarders are always opposed to inflation of any kind, excepting when it helps them, and particularly when it helps them to keep their clutches still tighter around the gold supply."

The philosopher was not considering the gold standard, the silver standard or inflation, from any political standpoint What he was and still is concerned about is distribution of necessities of life. What he wants to see is every man, woman or child well supplied with food, clothing and shelter, plus education, recreation and security against want for life. Our resources justify all of these things, and there is no reason why all should not have them. Therefore, whenever, through manipulations or otherwise a medium of exchange fails to keep the good things of life flowing freely to all, it is time that that medium be abandoned, and something put into its place that will supply the needs of humanity; and, quoting the philosopher, "if inflation will do that, then let's have inflation; let's have whatever will readjust our monetary system of distribution in such a way that no man and no woman who is willing to work, will have to suffer want or see their children go hungry or without adequate clothing and shelter."

◆

Spiders stopped a courthouse clock in Indiana by spinning webs inside the works.

* * *

Confidence is the backbone of business. Don't do or say anything to destroy it.

* * *

Every time union earned money is spent for union labeled merchandise and services, Organized Labor is helped.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1934

Labor Day, 1934

MILLIONS of American workers will celebrate this Labor Day with confidence in the prophecy that the future holds in store for them greater opportunity to enjoy the full benefits of the life-giving forces of the nation's marvelous resources. After four years of uncertainty there is cause for rejoicing as the pendulum swings in the direction of an industrial and economic future filled with evidence of the success of a nationally supported program to put Uncle Sam's family in position to support itself by providing employment sufficient to place every ambitious man and woman in some sort of employment and under better working conditions than ever before enjoyed in the history of the nation.

Labor Day will be celebrated in many different ways to suit the individual taste. To many unemployed it will be just another day in the year; to the employed carpenter it will mean another day from the work bench; to the younger generation it will mean celebrating another national holiday.

But to thousands of pioneers in the labor movement it will provide an opportunity to indulge in memories of a great struggle to make this day of the year a national holiday, in recognition of valiant service rendered and indomitable courage displayed in literally hewing out of a wilderness the beautiful cities and towns comprising these United States.

No nation in the world has made such progress in a single century, and few will deny that the mental and physical efforts of labor is primarily responsible for these progressive changes in landscape and skyline. It is a long stride from the broad-axe and adze that shaped building materials from fallen trees to the steel forms and cranes of the present, but in either case it required workers with iron nerves and fortitude to transform fallen trees or structural steel into dwellings or skyscrapers. To these builders of a great commonwealth Labor Day is dedicated.

◆

Eight Hundred Thousand New Homes A Year

ACCORDING to the Research Department of the N. R. A., an annual building volume of 800,000 residential units is required to supply the need for new dwellings. This takes no account of replacement of existing sub-standard homes, and until these are replaced the needed volume could easily be at the rate of 2,000,000 structures a year.

A building revival could fall far below these high limits, and still be the most powerful of factors in fighting depression. No dollar we spend does more work, in stimulating domestic trade and providing employment, than does the building dollar. Surveys show that 37.2 per cent of all the money spent goes to labor at the site—to excavators, graders, carpenters, masons, plumbers, plasterers, etc. The balance of 67.7 per cent goes to buy needed materials and supplies—and the great bulk of that is paid to workers in the plants and factories manufacturing them. In general, about eighty cents out of each dollar goes to labor, directly or indirectly.

The heavy industries—those supplying such manufactures as steel, lumber, cement—were hit hardest by hard times. They are facing the gravest difficulties in recovering from them. Spurring construction would do much to solve a legion of our most troublesome problems.

◆

Protect The Children

The Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Department of Agriculture deserves credit for its work in ferreting out the degenerate business men who for months have been surreptitiously selling bootleg intoxicants to children in the form of cheap candy.

In December the authorities received complaints from cities as far west as Chicago and as far south as Baltimore that the candy was being sold in large quantities in the form of penny bonbons. Teachers reported that children who had eaten the stuff during school recesses returned to their class in a semi-stupor. Most of the dope was sold by push cart vendors in crowded sections of the larger cities.

Chemical examination revealed that in each bonbon there was about a teaspoonful of liquid which contained more than 20 per cent of bootleg alcohol diluted with various kinds of flavoring. Federal Drug Administration authorities decided the dope was distributed from a common source located in Greater New York. Intensive sleuthing revealed that the peddlers received their supplies in alleys after ordering them by telephone. Raids were made and thousands of pounds of bonbons were seized by Federal and local authorities. Over one hundred store keepers and peddlers were arrested in New York City alone for selling the stuff. Finally the trail led to the headquarters of the liquor candy ring in Brooklyn and the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury.

These business miscreants, who undertake to dope children in the schools with intoxicating liquor, should receive the limit of the law for such nefarious practice.

In this connection it will not be amiss to point out that if there is one bureau in the Federal Government which should not be limited by so-called economy appropriations it is the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, whose main work is protecting all our people against the subversive activities of certain types of business men whose greed for profit impels them to organize into groups for the sole purpose of unloading impure, poisonous and adulterated food and drugs on a helpless public.

◆

The Unionist's Creed

I believe in the United States of America; though in dangerous shoals it will ride the storm.

I believe in democracy; with all its faults man has devised no better form of government.

I believe in our institutions; the sound will survive, the unsound will be swept away in the storm.

I believe that out of chaos will come order; the law of self-preservation will enforce it.

I believe in the resources of our country, physical, mental, and spiritual, and our ability to make them the foundations of social justice.

I believe in the inteligence of our people; that through co-operation and group power we will solve our problems.

I believe in the courage of our citizens, and in their ability to wisely choose political, social, economic and spiritual leaders.

I believe in the inherent strength of our country to meet its problems face to face, and solve them as need demands.

I believe in the common man; that in union there is strength, and that the will to live compels us to work together.

I believe that God still rules the Universe; He has not forsaken us; if we suffer it is because we have forsaken the ways of justice, peace and righteousness.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. of L. Convention Call

The call for the Fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in the Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 1, 1934, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

◆

Building Trades Department Convention Call

The call for the Twenty-eighth annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has been issued. This year the convention will be held in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., beginning on Wednesday, September 26, 1934, at ten a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

◆

Union Label Trades Department Convention Call

The call for the twenty-seventh convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, California, beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, September 27, 1934, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

◆

Local Unions Chartered

Houston, Texas.

Little Rock, Ark.

Eldorado, Kans.

Official Notice

For the information of our members we are herewith printing the contents of a letter issued by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

To All Organized Labor

Greetings:

This is to officially inform you that for quite a while past, the Vehicle Shop of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association was on the Unfair List of our Central Trades and Labor Union. However, this Department employed only a small fraction of the employes engaged in that Brewery.

We are now pleased to inform you that on Friday, August 10, 1934, the representatives of the Unions of the Vehicle Department of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association with the President and Secretary of our Central Trades and Labor Union, met in company with representatives of the firm and an agreement was reached covering all trades.

It is our pleasure now to inform you that the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of Saint Louis is 100% union and deserves the consideration and patronage of all members of Organized Labor.

Trusting that you will give this information the widest publicity, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

Wm. J. Fitzmaurice, Pres.
W. M. Brandt, Sec.
Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Lcuis and Vicinity.

Crash The Gate

Now is the time to inaugurate a lively campaign for the Union Shop. It is the time destined to bring success as the pendulum has now swung in that direction.

All members of Organized Labor must be imbued with faith in themselves and in that which they produce. All union members should endeavor to be steadfast in the determination to help other union members by patronizing Union employers at all times.

Helping union employers to make a success of their business will be an incentive for other employers to employ members of Organized Labor. There is only one way in which to bring this about—spend union earned money with fair employers.

Patronizing the non-union shop divides labor's buying power and injures the union shop to an enormous extent. A realization of this important fact by wide-awake unionists will stimulate the demand for the products of the Union Shop, and will help to give employment to union members.

When the habit of spending money with non-union employers is conquered, then, and not until then, will Organized Labor be able to take its rightful place as the champion of those who toil. Until then those opposed to Unionism will have the whip hand.

By the same token, strength of will and determination not to buy non-union services would be disastrous to non-union employers and would increase the number of fair employers, thus increasing the ranks of Organized Labor, making it a stronghold for those who do the world's work.

This can easily be done. Nothing retards success in this work but lack of faith and lack of unity of purpose.

Now is the time for all trade unionists to unite in an intelligent utilization of purchase power and thereby crash the gate of success!

Kansas State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The Kansas State Council of Carpenters met in annual convention at Emporia, July 23-24, 1934. President S. B. Weaver called the convention to order and welcomed the delegates. He then introduced Vice President C. A. Sims who offered the invocation, after which the convention committees were appointed and the state officers read their reports which embodied condtions prevailing throughout the State of Kansas.

The convention adopted a resolution protesting against contractors who employ non-union carpenters, taking part in setting up a code governing hours and wages; a resolution requesting that the State Council and its affiliated Local Unions vigorously protest to the government of the State of Kansas and the various departments, also to all General and Sub-Contractors against the attempt to classify the work of form building and placing same into any classification except that of skilled carpenters; a resolution of condolence on the death of William Hastings of Local Union 168 of Kansas City, Kansas; a resolution extending the thanks of the convention to Local Union 1224 for their hospitality to the delegates during their visit to Emporia.

C. A. Sims of Local 1212, Coffeyville, was elected President. O. E. Farley of Local Union 1587 of Hutchinson was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The newly elected officers were installed by Brother S. B. Weaver. Hutchinson was selected as the city in which to hold the next convention.

◆

Ontario Provincial Council Convention

The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters held its 23rd annual convention at St. Catharines, Ontario, July 21, 1934.

President D. Bradfield of Local Union 38 called the convention to order and in a brief address of welcome expressed the wish that the delegates would enjoy their stay in the city and that their work would redound to the benefit of the Carpenters throughout the province.

He stated that St. Catharines is situated in the most densely populated part of the province and outlined the wonderful developments in that section, also the many beautiful show places the delegates could visit if time would permit. In closing he wished the delegates every success in their convention.

President Bradfield thanked the Deputy Mayor for his remarks, pointing out that it was very fitting for the Provincial Council to meet in St. Catharines this year as it was the 50th anniversary of the founding of Local Union 38.

The gavel was then handed to Vice President Barnett who presided over the convention in the absence of President Nichols.

On assuming the chair, President Barnett thanked the speakers for their welcome and explained to the delegates the amount of work before them and asked for their co-operation so that the convention could accomplish and decide the many questions before them. He then appointed the convention committees as provided in the constitution and called for the officers' report which was read to the convention by Secretary T. Jackson and which embodied such important matters as problems of the trade; unemployment insurance; the federal building program; membership in Ontario; dual organizations, and proposed activities for the coming year.

Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board from the seventh district, extended fraternal greetings from the General Officers, referred to many matters in connection with the affairs of our organization, and pointed out that we should not depend on legislation to better our conditions but upon our economic power for a solidified organization of the trade.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and a member of our organization, delivered an impressive and inspiring address and outlined the discussion that took place at the recent conference in Geneva relative to unemployment insurance and old age pensions. He also explained conditions confronting the wage earners throughout the entire Dominion of Canada. He concluded by asking more support for the Congress Journal, Labor's own magazine, as it gives all the main topics on labor problems. Since 1921, when it was first published, it has not missed one issue.

General Representative J. F. Marsh in a brief address explained how some of the Locals had not only increased their membership but their finances and predicted when a revival would come about in building conditions the membership of our organization in Canada would again return to normal, and he urged the delegates to remain loyal to their trade organization.

The convention considered nine resolutions and dealt largely with working conditions and proposed remedial legislation, eight of which were concurred in; the remaining resolution was modified, referred to the proper officers for further study and if necessary for presentation to the General Executive Board.

Brother Tom Moore presided over the convention during the election of officers which resulted in Robert Barnett of Local Union 93, Ottawa, and T. Jackson of Local Union 1820, Toronto, being elected president and secretary respectively. Fred Wright of Local Union 38, St. Catharines, was elected to represent the Provincial Council at the 50th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Quebec Provincial Council Convention

The Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters held its 25th annual convention in the Monument National, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, June 5-6, 1934.

The convention was called to order by R. Gingras, president of the Montreal District Council of Carpenters, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of that organization and expressed the hope that the deliberations and conclusions of the convention would prove beneficial to the membership in the province of Quebec

Brother Gingras then turned the gavel over to Omer Fleury, president of the Provincial Council, who presided during the remainder of the convention.

P M Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, delivered a splendid address and encouraged the carpenters to keep on fighting more strenuously against those who desire to destroy the labor movement, which is the workers only protection.

Another speaker was J. A. Charron of the Montreal Building Trades Council who conveyed the greetings of that organization.

In all fifteen resolutions were considered by the convention and dealt largely with working conditions and proposed legislation for workers in the province. The following appeared to be the most important:

A resolution requesting the Provincial Government to enact legislation for the payment of pensions to aged workers; proposing a law for contributory unemployment insurance; favoring a law respecting workers' privileges in case of bankruptcy; requesting the Provincial Government to appoint a member of organized labor on the Workmen's Compensation Commission; proposing an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for higher rates of compensation to injured workers; protestation to the Federal and Provincial Governments against the present policy of classifying carpenters as unskilled workers on cribbs, wharfs and coffer-dam works; favoring the enactment of an 8-hour day and 40-hour week law and prohibiting the issuance of permits to work longer hours except to save life and property.

On the evening of the first day of the convention a banquet was tendered to the delegates and visitors which proved to be an enjoyable event.

Omer Fleury was re-elected president and Pierre Lefevre was re-elected secretary. The officers were installed by Brother Arthur Martel, member of our General Executive Board.

◆

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, Dies

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor since 1917, died at his home in Washington, D. C. on July 17, 1934.

Mr. Manning spent his entire life in the interest of the American labor movement, being prominent in local, state and national organizations.

He was born in Troy, N. Y., and was secretary-treasurer of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union with headquarters in Troy, and represented that organization at conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

From that organization he became affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, serving as an organizer and assistant editor of the official journal of the organization, The Garment Worker.

From the United Garment Workers of America he was selected as secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of the Department in 1917.

He was prominently associated with prison labor work, being a member of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, and doing all possible to help the prisoners oppressed with the contract system and to help labor organizations that were confronted with competition from this system. Mr. Manning was an advocate of what is known as the State use system and did everything in his power to have the different States put this system in operation.

He was a member of the National War Labor Board and a member of the Council of National Defense and devoted a great deal of his time to this work in connection with his work at the Department during the trying years of the World War. He also served as secretary of the Social Insurance Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

The American labor movement honored him by sending him as a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in 1910, and in 1930 he was sent as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

During the time Mr. Manning filled the office of secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, he did much to increase the membership and activities of the Department. His great interest and belief in the Department and its work made it possible for him to convince others of the great value it was to the entire labor movement.

At all times he advocated spending union-earned money for the products and services of union members, and his sincerity of purpose and love for the work won many to the cause.

Death Takes Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. Organizer

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the last 33 years, died at Wickersham Hospital, New York City, after an illness of several months. He was 64 years old.

During the World War period, Mr. Frayne was chairman of the labor division of the War Industries Board. In 1923 Congress recognized his work in that capacity with the award of the Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr. Frayne was born in Scranton, Pa., on November 8, 1869. When he was 8 years old he went to work as a breaker boy in the anthracite mines. Later he learned the sheet metal trade.

In his early life he joined the Knights of Labor, forerunner of the American Federation of Labor. In August, 1892, when the sheet metal workers formed a union, he became a charter member. In 1900 he was named general vice president of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, continuing in that position until 1904. Meanwhile, in 1901, he was appointed organizer for the American Federation of Labor in New York, serving as such until his death.

During his entire life Mr. Frayne was active in all matters affecting the conditions of workers. He helped promote the eight-hour day, with one day of rest each week, and promoted and supported child labor legislation. Other measures urged by him provided for war risk insurance, proper housing for workers, health hygiene, fire prevention, factory sanitation, the elimination of hazards in factories and the prevention of occupational diseases.

Mr. Frayne's body was removed to Scranton, where burial took place.

Death Takes Prominent Member of Local Union No. 10

Daniel J. Ryan, a member of our Brotherhood for 47 years passed away at his family residence in Chicago, Illinois, July 26, 1934, at the age of 72 years.

Brother Ryan was born December 17, 1861, and joined Local Union No. 10 of Chicago on March 16, 1887, holding continuous membership in that Local Union until the time of his death.

For many years he served the Local Union as Recording Secretary, and for over twenty-five years was a delegate to the Chicago District Council. He also served as Business Agent, and represented his Local at a number of general conventions of our organization.

At the seventeenth general convention held in Washington, D. C., in 1912, he served as a member of the Committee on Finance.

At the twenty-first general convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1924, he was elected a delegate to the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Los Angeles, California.

He was a loyal trade unionist and had the interests of our Brotherhood at heart all the time. He will be greatly missed by his friends in the Labor Movement.

In Memory of Brother Walter G. Patton Who Departed This Life July 13, 1934

Brother, thou wert kind and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze;
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our plays and games will
know,
For 'twas God who hath bereft us;
He alone our sorrows knows.
Peaceful be thy silent slumber;
Peaceful in the grave so low.
But again we hope to meet thee
In that glorious home above.

From Ben Smith, L. U. 1846,
New Orleans, La.

DEATH ROLL

NICOLA RUSSO—Local Union No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

Company Union Photographed

Organized labor's claim that the company union is nothing more nor less than a scheme devised by certain employers to impose their dictatorial decrees on employes and prevent their organization in bona fide independent trade unions is reflected in cogent language in an editorial in "America," a Catholic review published in New York City.

Discussing the declaration by Senator Wagner, Chairman of the National Labor Board, that the company union is an association controlled by the employer, with its expenses paid by the employer and its decisions usually subject to the employer's veto, and that it is not an instrument to enable the worker to bargain with his employer on the basis of equality, the editorial says:

"Isolated from other labor groups, unable to profit by their special knowledge, and forbidden to employ 'outside' counsel, the company union is but a Quaker gun used against an enemy equipped with the most powerful munitions that science can devise and money buy. Certainly, it cannot give its members the weight and authority which they need to bargain collectively with the employer. Indeed, unless the two parties can meet on an approximately equal footing, collective bargaining is a sham. In dealing with the company union, the employer usually has the agreeable task of driving a bargain with himself. That is why some of our largest, and most ruthless employers anathematize the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and foster the company union."

The editorial concludes that the company union imperils "the rights of workers in general, and thus makes the problems of every wage earner more difficult of solution. In any crisis, it necessarily ranks the claims of the employer above those of the worker."

The conclusion reached by the editorial in "America" is, of course, reflected by all progressive and reasoning citizens. Nevertheless, officials of some of our largest corporations, notably those in the automobile and iron and steel industries, continue to impose this monstrosity on their employes in violation of both the letter and spirit of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Indeed, they seek to protect their subversive position with the cloak of patriotism. All of which reminds us that Samuel Johnson, the eminent English writer and lexicographer, once said that "patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

Railroad Labor's Victory

Relative to the recent settlement of the wage dispute between railroad management and employes, the Christian Science Monitor thus comments in a recent number:

The fact that the settlement is a compromise as to the manner of restoring the 10 per cent cut—giving one-fourth July 1, one-fourth January 1 and the remaining half on April 1, 1935—does not obscure the fact that the railroad managers gave up their demand that wages be cut still deeper. Railroad carloadings have been improving steadily and evidently the expectation is that business revival will continue to improve them.

A study just finished by the Department of Labor shows how much good may be done by the wage restoration. In a canvass of 1,000 railway employes it was found that reduced pay, demotions and irregular employment had caused many families to lose their homes, to use up all their savings and even to sacrifice such important items as milk from their menu.

The mode of settlement in this, one of the most protracted labor controversies in many years, is an illustration that the peaceful conclusion of such disputes is more a question of spirit than of formula. Elaborate efforts commonly are made to provide go-between to bring the two parties together by mediation or even judges to decide the issue by arbitration. But in this instance mediation even by the railroad co-ordinator, with the benediction of the president, had been tried. Arbitration through the intricate channels of the Railway Labor Board was in the offing. But in this situation the disputants themselves chose to come together again, and they worked out an agreement.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 42

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a brief report of the activities of Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 42 of Battle Creek, Michigan.

We are slowly increasing our membership which had decreased during the last four years. We have at the present time a membership of 22 in good standing and we look forward to a further increase in the near future.

Our Auxiliary has been of some assistance to the Carpenters' Local Union of this city in helping them in a financial way when building work was at a standstill, and we are pleased to say they have been able to repay these obligations, for like the Auxiliary the Local Union of Carpenters is also increasing its membership.

We shall be pleased to learn of the activities of some of the other Ladies' Auxiliary Unions.

Fraternally yours,
Viola Frey, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 42. Battle Creek, Mich.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 53

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 53 of Tyler, Texas, has had a difficult time in the past three years in keeping the Auxiliary functioning; however, we are now pleased to report that we are slowly gaining ground by receiving new members.

Carpenters' Union 1104 and our Auxiliary held a joint social meeting and installation of officers on the night of July 5, and we are planning to hold joint social meetings about once every two months, which we hope will prove enjoyable and stimulate interest.

Individually, our members are making an effort to support for public office those men who have a good labor record.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. John Carroll, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 53. Tyler, Tex.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 121

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 121, Okmulgee, Okla., take great pleasure in reading the letters in "The Carpenter" from other Auxiliary Unions.

Our Auxiliary has a membership of seventeen, five of whom are charter members.

We held our election of officers the last meeting night in June.

We admitted but one new member the past year, but at the present time we have a membership drive on and hope to increase our number materially.

We hold our business meetings at Carpenters Hall the second and fourth Friday of each month. The social meetings which are held every two months consist of either an all day quilting or an afternoon entertainment in the home of a member.

Our annual picnic was held on July 4th at Hospital Park. The carpenters and their wives were invited and all reported an enjoyable time. The carpenters showed their appreciation by furnishing the ice cream, while the ladies supplied well filled baskets.

We welcome suggestions and correspondence from other Auxiliaries, and extend fraternal greetings to them all.

Mrs. W. L. Beard, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 121. Okmulgee, Okla.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 190

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Relative to the activities of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 190 of Pueblo, Colorado, I wish to say that our business meetings are held the first Friday of each month at the home of one of the members. Following the adjournment of the meeting, games or cards are played and refreshments are served by the hostess.

In the past year we have lost a few members, but at our last meeting we readmitted one and have prospects of others returning later.

We are planning on taking part in the Labor Day parade, which has been our custom since organized. Last year we won first prize for having the finest looking float in the parade.

Our newly elected officers were installed on July 6. On July 8 the Auxiliary celebrated its seventh anniversary with a picnic at City Park, which was attended by the members and their families. forty-five being present on this joyous occasion.

Letters from other Auxiliaries will be appreciated.

Mrs. A. G. Lohmiller,
L. A. No. 190. Pueblo, Colo.

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Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 248

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is some news from the North, particularly as it pertains to Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 248 of Quebec, Canada.

Being organized less than three years, it has been of great assistance to our Local Union and its members. There was never a more propitious time to organize a Ladies Auxiliary Union and we must say that they have been and still are a real support to us. The mission that they have engaged themselves to fulfill is well understood by the officers and members of the Auxiliary, and their only regret is that they were not organized earlier. This is what they say and they are sincere. They have realized how pleasant and commendable it is to help others who are in need of moral and financial support, and have proved their sincerity by their many worthy acts. Visiting the sick and helping the needy has been their main mission. And they do not neglect the children. Every year around Christmas they have invited the children to come and shake hands with their dear old friend Santa Claus. On these occasions, toys, sweetmeats and fruits were distributed to the children, and you should have heard them talking about the hero of the night! With their eyes wide open, and some of them with tears, they were coming to the throne of their old popular friend. Really if this feature of the program had been the only number, it would still be worth while for the ladies to be organized.

The mothers and fathers are not forgotten. Every now and then a social gathering is offered to them, with music and the old square dances on the program. Light lunches are served and talks are generally given by Brothers Martel, member of the General Executive Board, President Lamonde of Local Union 730, and Business Agent Fleury. The cost of these gatherings to the ladies is very little they say, as everyone co-operates to the fullest extent with the committee. They vie with one another in bringing the best looking cake, and you can rest assured that the white sugar and chocolate are not spared.

I feel proud to say that every one of these gatherings has brought success. There was never any hesitation when help was asked and all were only too well pleased to do their share and the results were always satisfying.

Local Union 730 holds an annual euchre party and the work done by the members of the Ladies Auxiliary Union has always been of great help and highly appreciated by all the members of the Local.

The members take great interest in our provincial conventions and for the past two years they were represented by fraternal delegates.

Labor Day is also a part of their program which is not neglected. Every year they can be seen in the parade with their badges. They do not hesitate to show they are part of the large family, willing and determined to help the cause of their husbands, sons and brothers.

In furnishing this information which I hope will be of some help to others, let me say that our experiences have shown that our wives, daughters and sisters, organized in the Auxiliary and working side by side with us, are of great help to our Brotherhood.

In behalf of Ladies Auxiliary No. 248 I wish success to one and all, with the hope that normal times will soon return.

Omer Fleury, Bus. Agt.,
L. U. No. 730. Quebec, Canada.

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Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251 of Fresno, California, was organized May 3, 1932. The members have taken quite an interest in our organization and we have been successful in increasing our membership from time to time which is encouraging.

The Auxiliary has proved to be quite a benefit socially. We have held picnics, luncheons and games at various times. We find it is quite a comfort to our members to receive a card from the Auxiliary during times of sickness or death in their homes.

As a means of increasing our funds we have held card parties, and have also made quilts, some of which we sold on chances and others were raffled off. We have had remarkable success in raising money in this manner.

By impressing upon the women folks the necessity of purchasing union-made goods we feel that we are helping the unions.

We expect to keep on working and hope to get bigger and better ideas as we go along.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Alice Sweet, Sec.,
L. A. No. 251. Fresno, Calif.

Tuberculosis Prevention

Tuberculosis is a public enemy. Science has drawn up a serious indictment against it. It cruelly deforms young children, ruins the ambitions of the youth, saps the worker of his earning capacity, brings heartache into the household, destroys life ruthlessly, and threatens all people so long as there is a single case of tuberculosis in the community.

Tuberculosis makes orphans. You and I must care for them. The care of the tuberculosis sick is an expense usually too great for the individual sufferer to bear, so we, as a community, must pay the bill. Yet the money cost is only part of the loss. Its human cost is much greater.

Tuberculosis is preventable. This enemy comes by stealth, but knowledge warns us of its coming. The common danger signals are a continuous tired feeling, loss of weight, a cough that hangs on, indigestion, pains in the chest and spitting of blood. These do not mean that tuberculosis has developed, but they should prompt one to visit his doctor at once.

Acting alone it is almost impossible to keep tuberculosis out of the household. By working together it can be achieved. This is what the phrase "Public Health" means—team work among all citizens for everybody's health.

The Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee which the community maintains by buying Christmas Seals is conducting an educational campaign to call the attention of the individual and the community to the dangers of this disease and how it may be combated. Motion pictures, leaflets, posters and talks are relied upon to spread this information.

Human Values

(By Emlyn Jones, M. D.)

Life is rich in its giving, at every turn it has abundant wealth awaiting, but the ability to receive goes hand in hand with the willingness to give. We should realize that the long, hard journey demanding denials of present comfort and expenditure of days of effort, from which results seem small, is ahead.

No one can be successful who does not cultivate a first-hand acquaintance with things and people; none knows his real strength till he has faced failure and tasted the bitterness of defeat. Each day makes countless demands upon us all. Many rush through life, feverish and panting; and drop by the wayside, exhausted and defeated, because of failure to understand.

We all have good—some good—and it is too often our shame that we rest satisfied in the "some" which we have. We fairly trample over each other, in our selfish endeavor for fame, deriding and discrediting those who surpass, struggling and striving to keep ahead, envying—even hating—those who press us closely.

And so the fight for the useless, or for that which really counts, is really the fight which determines whether the life shall be one of confusion with strain of strife or of order and the comfort of satisfaction.

"In responding to the call of our wants we fight in the ranks with misery. In limiting our strife to our needs, we battle for happiness."

"Thrust your finger," says someone, "into a vessel of water and withdraw it and you shall see in the returning particles how large a place you fill, and of how much consequence you are in the world."

Lorenz ↑ Albert

FIFTY YEARS' MEMBERSHIP

Brother Lorenz Albert Honored at Picnic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On July 14, 1934, Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, gave a Basket Picnic in Hartman's Grove in honor of Brother Lorenz Albert who has been a continuous member of Local Union No. 11 for fifty years. The membership of the 13 Local Unions in Cleveland were extended an invitation to join with us in this celebration. During the festivities, Brother Albert Ruddy, President of Local 11, called upon First General Vice-President, Brother George H. Lakey who was representing the General Office, for a few remarks. Brother George Lakey then presented Brother Albert with a beautiful Gold Watch Charm and also a Badge of Honor from our General Officers.

Other speakers of the day were Max Hayes, Editor of the "Cleveland Citizen" the official Labor paper for this district; Albert Dalton, Business Representative of the Cleveland Building Trades Council; and Attorney John Luthringer. Other guests of honor attending were Elijah Smith, the first Recording Secretary of Local 11, who has been contracting for a number of years; Brother John Mog who can boast of a membership of 48 years; Brother James Rumsey, who came from the Carpenters' Home in Florida, with a membership of 46 years; Brother Oscar Kendler with a membership of 38 years; Brother Albert Ruddy with a membership of 34 years; Brother Jas. Rundle with a membership of 34 years; Brother Frank Purtill with a membership of 33 years; Brother Chas. Linden, Julius Krieger, and W. E. Conn with a membership of 32 years; John Walker with a membership of 31 years, and the undersigned who can boast of a membership of 39 years.

President Albert Ruddy presented the honor guest, Brother Albert, with a Philco Radio. Brother Robert Lavery, Financial Secretary of Local 11, had with him for inspection by the membership and friends, the first Minute Book of Local No. 11, dating from April 1, 1881.

The final conclusion of the celebration in honor of Brother Lorenz Albert was held on July 17, when the Local conferred a life membership to the said Brother Albert.

Walter J. Mapes,
Chairman of the Committee.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXII.

Somebody has said that a new porch was as good as a guarantee, that marriagable daughters still under the father's rooftree, would soon be leaving home, clinging to the arm of a husband. While there are no rules without exceptions, we know that this one works, more often than not. Many a father, in order to save a few hundred dollars, or the cost of a new porch, has doomed his daughter or daughters, to live a life of single blessedness, contrary to his own wishes or the wishes of the daughters. Cupid seems to shy away from old and dilapidated porches. A girl passing from her adolescent years into mature womanhood, finds that unpleasant surroundings are even a greater handicap to her happiness than a lack of fairness in the face. Beauty is a product of pleasant surroundings as much as of the features. A girl that can take pride in her home, and entertain her friends without a feeling of embarrassment will go much farther in life than the girl who unnecessarily has been deprived of those things, and must constantly strive to hide a feeling of shame in the presence of her acquaintances. A new porch is productive of wholesome pride, pleasantness, self-confidence, hospitality, good-will and a general uplift of the mental and spiritual attitude toward life; all of which is the greatest aid to beauty culture that can be found anywhere. Only too often, it depends altogether on the kind of porches fathers provide for their daughters, as to whether or not they are beautiful, attractive and winsome.

Some of our readers might wonder what winsome daughters have to do with carpentry, and we answer, that if it were not for beautiful women, there would be little need for carpenters: Mere men, if they constituted all there was to the human race, would live in caves, huts or hovels, but the women must have homes; and homes can not be built without carpenters—neither can porches. We venture this prediction, that if what we have said in the foregoing paragraph could be brought to the attention of every father in the land, and maybe to the mothers too, the carpenters would be faring much better after that than they have in the last few years. So, my dear reader, we are offering this as a sort of propaganda for the benefit of the carpenters in particular, and incidently for the happiness of the daughters of our land.

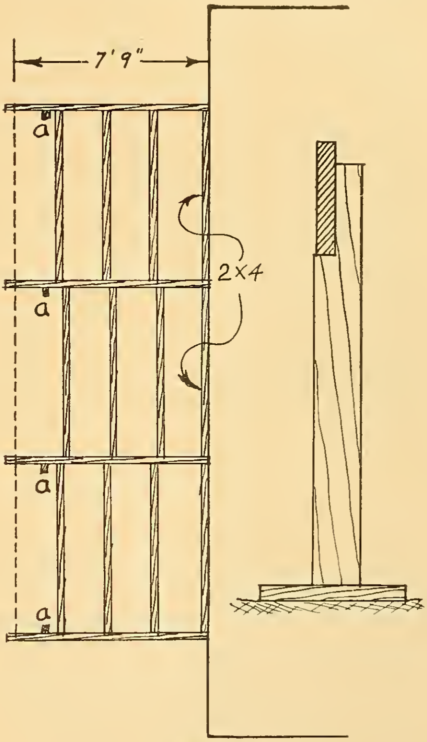

Fig. 414

Front porches on new residences are not as popular today as they were a generation or more ago. The automobile has, to an extent superceded the porch. Instead of occupying the front porch, people have formed the habit of taking the family car and driving into the country. But the porch has not been eliminated; it is not as large as it used to be, but still there is a front porch to every home. The new homes, though, are not the homes we had in mind when we made our preliminary remarks. We had in mind the homes that were built before the advent of the automobile, most of which had large front porches, and many of those porches need repairing. Some of them need to be remodeled, together with the home, in order to bring them up to present-day standards.

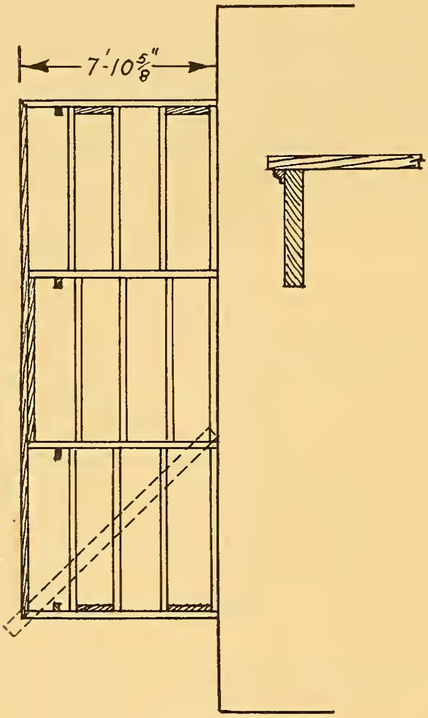

Fig. 415

Until we get out of the ruins of the panic of plenty, carpenters will have to look to repairing and remodeling, not only porches, but homes as well, for a great deal of their employment. Many buildings have been neglected during the last number of years, and sooner or later something will have to be done to keep them in shape for habitation. A new porch means to the home what a new hat means to the housewife.

In this lesson we are taking up framing the platform of a porch. Fig. 414 shows a simple method of procedure. The four beams, supported with temporary struts at a a a a, are joined to the main building by means of nails or anchors, somewhat on the order shown by the details in Figs. 418 and 419, which we will explain more fully in another place. A detail of the struts is shown to the right of the drawing. A 2x4 nailed to the main building between beams, flush with the top edge of the beams, serves in carrying the ends of the porch flooring abutting the building. This is pointed out by indicators on the drawing. The joists, which are supported by the beams, are cut equally in length for each section, and nailed as shown. It will be noticed that the joists are staggered from one section to the next; the purpose of which it to make it convenient to nail through the beams into the ends of the joists. The dotted line shows how a line should be stretched, locating the outside of the face joists. The beams must be cut off the thickness of the joists shorter than the dotted line shows, so as to allow for the outside joists. The platform we are showing is for an 8-foot porch, but, it will be seen that the figures show the

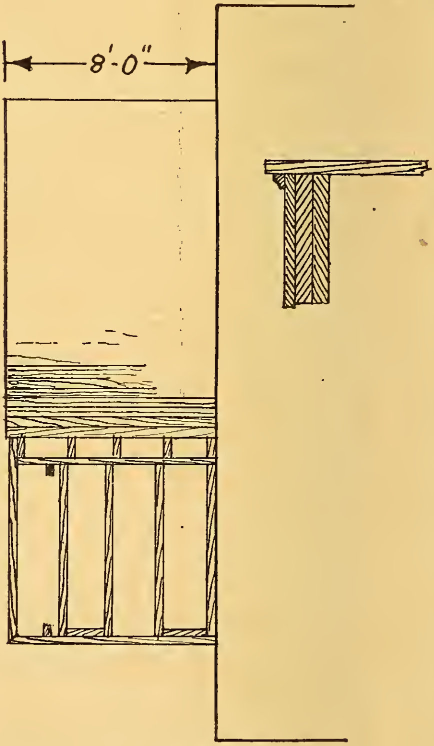

Fig. 416

framing of the rough work only 7 feet, 9 inches, which allows 3 inches for fascia, moulding and projection. Three inches are ample for this, in fact, 2½ inches will do. Fig. 415 shows the same lay-out with these exceptions: The two end beams and the outside joists make the finish, consequently the corners where these meet, are mitered, as you will notice. Because there is no fascia, the nailing must be concealed, which is accomplished by toe-nailing and the use of nailing blocks, which we are showing shaded, one to the left between the two middle beams, and two at the top and two at the bottom of the drawing. The blocks merely provide reinforcement for the toe-nailing. The corners are nailed with casing or finishing nails. The dotted lines at the bottom of the drawing show how the rough work should be braced until the flooring will hold it in place. To the right is shown a detail of the outside finish, which is very simple. As the figures show, the width of the rough work is 7 feet 10⅝ inches.

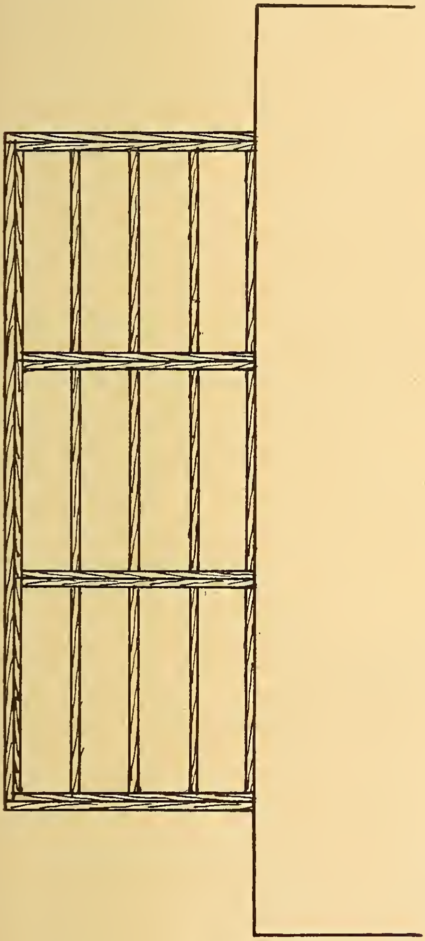

Fig. 417

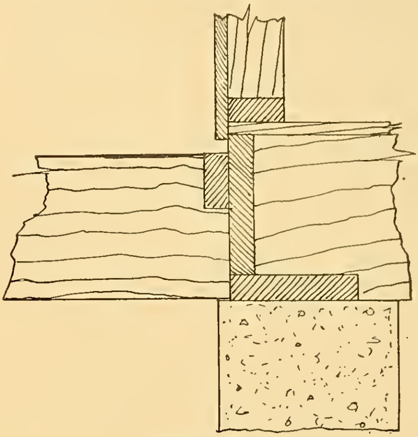

Fig. 418

We are showing the same layout, one step farther advanced in Fig. 416. Here the flooring is partly laid, which when cut to a line will make the platform 8 feet wide. To the right we are showing a detail of an outside finish for a platform where the end beams and the outside joists are doubled, and a fascia is used for finishing. This construction is commonly used, and conforms with what we are showing in the next figure. In the lay-out shown in Fig. 417 all of the beams are doubled as well as the outside joists. This is a good construc-

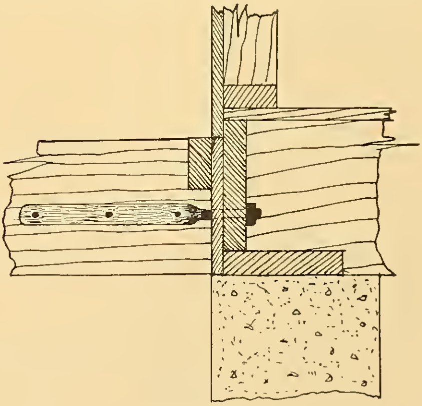

Fig. 419

tion, especially for very large porches; and, of course, will require a fascia for finishing. The only objection we have to this layout, is that the bulky beams will not dry out readily, and often rot.

Fig. 418 shows a good method of fastening porch beams to the main building. It will be noticed that the boxing is omitted where the porch joins the building, thus making it possible to nail directly into the sill. Fig. 419 shows perhaps, the best method of fastening porches to the main structure. Here the boxing runs to the foundation wall, but the nailing is reinforced with anchors extending in to the sill, as shown. These anchors can also be used with the construction shown in Fig. 418.

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THE FRAMING SQUARE

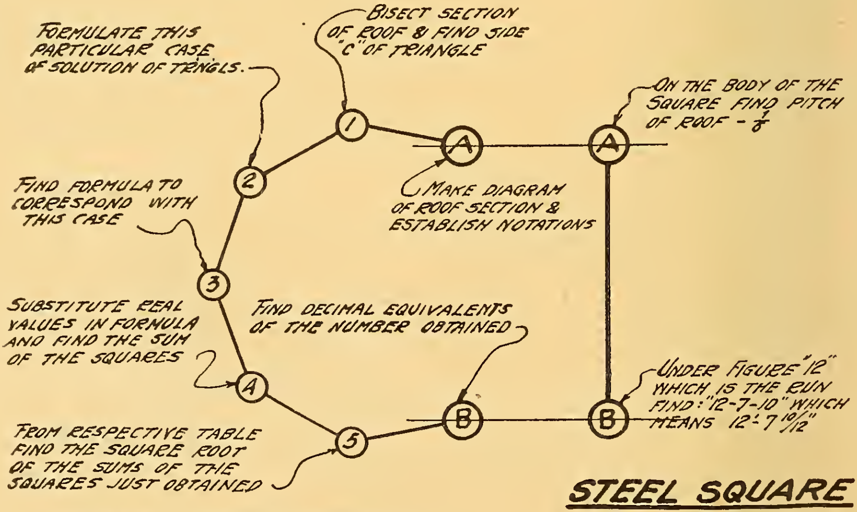
(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY EIGHT

Square Root Vs. Steel Square

In the previous article it was illustrated how the length of rafters may be found by what is known as the "Square root method." It was shown how the successive steps are taken in the calculations before the sought result is being obtained.

It was also demonstrated that this method cannot be successfully employed without the use of mathematical and calculating instruments and complicated tables. It should also be borne in mind that if one does attempt to calculate roof members by the above method he must be a good mathematician, he must have had an extensive experience in operations of this sort and above all he must be well conversant with the use of calculating instruments such as the Slide Rule and also be well familiar with the numerous mathematical tables to be confident enough that the results he arrived at are absolutely correct.


FORMULATE THIS PARTICULAR CASE OF SOLUTION OF TRNGLS.
BISECT SECTION OF ROOF & FIND SIDE "C" OF TRIANGLE
ON THE BODY OF THE SQUARE FIND PITCH OF ROOF - 1/3
1
2
A
A
MAKE DIAGRAM OF ROOF SECTION & ESTABLISH NOTATIONS
FIND FORMULA TO CORRESPOND WITH THIS CASE
3
SUBSTITUTE REAL VALUES IN FORMULA AND FIND THE SUM OF THE SQUARES
FIND DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF THE NUMBER OBTAINED
4
UNDER FIGURE "12" WHICH IS THE RUN FIND: "12-7-10" WHICH MEANS 12-7 10/12"
B
B
5
FROM RESPECTIVE TABLE FIND THE SQUARE ROOT OF THE SUMS OF THE SQUARES JUST OBTAINED

SQUARE ROOT METHOD.
FIG. 1

STEEL SQUARE METHOD
FIG. 2.

There is another very interesting feature which we wish to bring out before our readers, a feature extremely important and one not known to very many outside the engineering profession.

This feature is known as "checking" calculations, drawings, data and every other kind of work performed in the engineering office. This practice is due to the well accepted fact that anyone is apt to make a mistake especially those engaged continually in a series of complicated calculations. The mistake, it is assumed, may not be due to the incompetency of the individual but that an error may creep in through some unforseen circumstance, such as the individual being occasionally interrupted from his work and his attention thus distracted from the work in hand.

Therefore whenever a job is assigned to an engineer, architect or to any of their draftsmen, this man is using the best of his ability to produce a perfect job. When his work is completed—instead of having it sent out into the field the whole job is turned over to another man called "the checker," who knows nothing about this particular job and consequently has to go over the work from beginning to end verifying every detail and figure and make such corrections which he deems necessary. The checker, however, in finding a mistake does not attempt to make a correction to same before consulting the man who did the original work; and after such consultation they usually come to a mutual agreement which results in a job well done. It has got to be a job well done, for after the drawings have gone out in the field or to the shop it usually is too late to make corrections.

It really is surprising how frequently architects and engineers, men who have been educated along these lines and have devoted their lives to this kind of work, it is suprising, indeed, how often these men makes mistakes in their calculations. And if it was not for the established system of checking many a construction job would have gone to the dogs. This demonstrates the fact that every piece of mental work, and especially calculations, must be verified by another party in order to secure its absolute correctness.

How, then, can it be expected of a carpenter, a man whose work is to erect, to take the architect's ideas from his drawings and give them a material form, whose entire attention is directed to the production of a good job, how can it be expected of this man to do any sort of mental work especially mathematical calculations and depend for the correctness of the work upon himself. It is an absurdity, and is contrary to sound reasoning.

The matter of subdivision of labor in the building industry has been perfected to to such a degree that there is hardly any room left for improvement. The architect and engineer are doing all the mental work and represent their ideas on drawings. The construction force takes the drawings and carries out the work following strictly the instructions contained therein. The operative is not responsible for any mistake that may occur due to a faulty design or error in the calculations. The designers take the complete responsibility for anything that may have gone wrong.

The carpenter, however, is expected to be conversant with drawings and be able to read and interpret them correctly. In the matter of roof framing, the architect does not prepare any details of roof members, neither does he ever give any specific instructions as to how these should be fabricated. The architect usually specifies the pitch of the roof; it is the job of the carpenter to obtain the right lengths and correct cuts so that all members fit snugly into each other.

This, of course, is a trigonometrical job. But instead of going about it in a mathematical way the practical carpenter uses his Steel Square which is nothing else but a collection of complicated calculations worked out and laid down in such a manner that the mathematical calculations become simple mechanical operations i. e. the individual using the instrument obtains the sought values in a mechanical way without any calculations or mental strain. It is as simple as the multiplication table if you once learn how to use it.

Moreover, the obtained figures are absolutely correct, for the tables on the Steel Square were prepared by expert mathematicians, they were carefully verified and tested before being engraved on the surfaces of this marvelous instrument. This is quite forcefully illustrated in the accompanying diagram which represents the parallel between the "Square root method" and the simple method of the Steel Square.

Ogee and A Half

(By H. H. Siegele)

Designs more or less similar to Fig. 1 are used for various purposes, such as brackets, ornaments and edge finishings or mouldings. This design could fittingly be called an ogee and a half, which name is entirely original with us. How to describe it with a compass is the problem we are bringing before our readers.

Fig. 2 shows how a board was marked in order to describe the ogee and a half, as we shall call it. First we struck the 45-degree line from b through c and e to g. Then we struck a line parallel to the edge, passing through point e. Now by the process of bisecting a number of lines, as can be seen by studying the diagram, we obtained the necessary points to strike the ogee and a half. The diagram before us, we set the compass at point a, and strike the curve from b to c; then we set the compass at d, and strike the curve from c to e. Now we adjust the compass and set it at point f, and strike the curve from e to g. These curves joined together, you will have the line to cut to in order to obtain the results shown by Fig. 1.

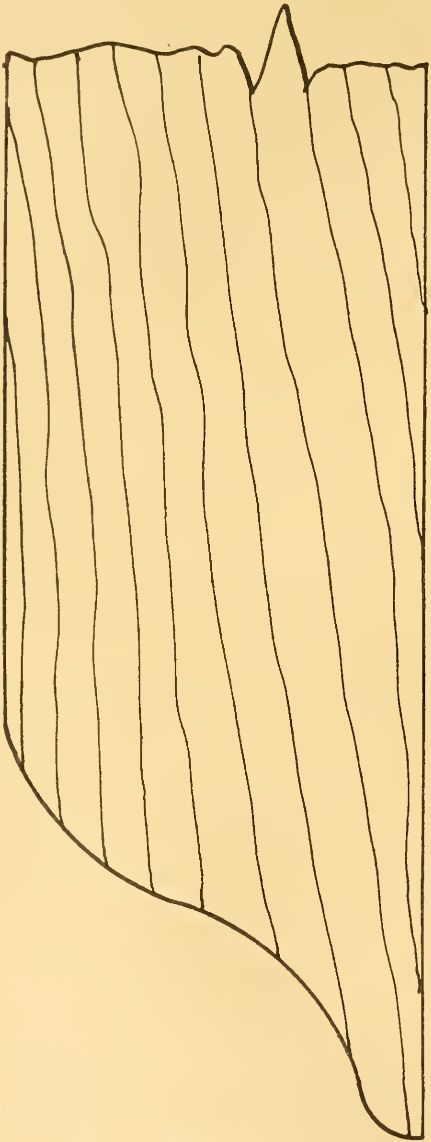


Fig. 1

A little study of the diagram will reveal that the curvatures of this design can be increased or decreased by simply decreasing or increasing the radius. This increasing or decreasing of the radius can be accomplished by adjusting the compass, or it can be done by the process of bisecting lines that we already

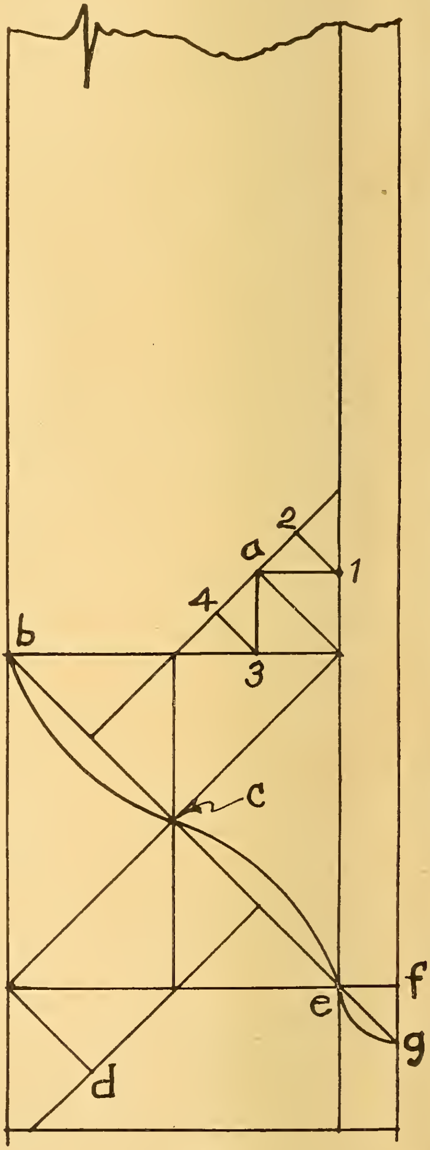


Fig. 2

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have; for instance, by striking a line from a to 1, and then from 1 to 2, the radius will be increased; again, by striking a line from a to 3, and from 3 to 4, the radius will be decreased. This process can be carried out indefinitely, whereby the radius can be adjusted to any point desired.

◆

The Carpenter and Rafter Cutting

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to submit a few lines anent the statements made by L. Perth in the July issue: He states "Every conceivable branch of technical knowledge fairly bristles with mathematical data, figures and formulae; and no engineer, unless he is a proficient mathematician, is qualified to design a bridge, a building, a battleship or a locomotive. But as far as any carpenter or any building mechanic is concerned, he no more needs the knowledge of trigonometry than a cat needs two tails."

Mr. Perth then gives an explanation of the square root and states that "This is the method used by the architect and engineer in the design of structures. It requires a sound knowledge of mathematics and the use of precision and calculating instruments as well as complicated mathematical tables."

It occurs to me that Mr. Perth and other proponents or champions of this "Roughly-Approximate - Steel - Square Method," are either ignorant or have "An axe to grind!" when they strive to misrepresent the superiority of the Pythagoras or Trigonometrical method of solving length of rafters. Mr. Perth asserts that "The square root method requires great knowledge, precision, and the use of calculating instruments and complicated mathematical tables."

Now these assertions are incorrect. Let Mr. Perth, look up Rafter Tables published in the October, 1932, issue of "The Carpenter," then give them a trial, and he will be convinced that his most intricate problems may be easily solved. First column gives Height per ft. and next column gives Length of Rafter per ft., so all you have to do is to multiply by run to get length of desired rafter. —Couldn't be any simpler!—No complications, no calculating machines needed!

I have submitted a Roof-Problem, which was published in the August issue of "The Carpenter," that challenges all proponents of the fossilized kintergarten steel square method of figuring, to elucidate their best (or worst) solutions—and I think I can later on, show that a computer who has the least knowledge of trigonometry has no more need of the steel square than a cat has for three tails!

Frank De Guerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

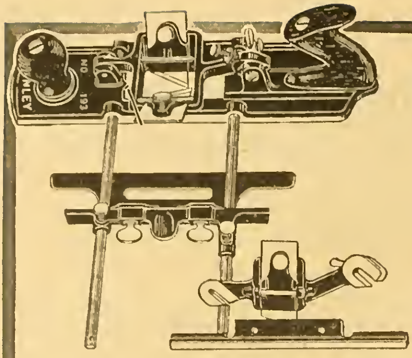
◆

Cuthbert Replies to Perth

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having been requested by Local 1296 to reply to the article by L. Perth, in the May issue, it is with utter exasperation that I note how he avoids the point at issue and proceeds to ridicule the man from California and explains the difference between a detail diagram and a sketch—all of which is unnecessary in our case, as we had a Missionary among our tribe in the early days. Then he shows a real detail on page 27 which says 12" run 8" rise and is marked ¼ pitch. Well, I may be one of that altogether too numerous a contingent whose psuedo mentality is incompetent to fully grasp these figures in their true meaning, or it may be just another mistake. Anyway he says it's a detail. Also he says I did not suggest a way to stop such mistakes but on page 28 he prints my cure for it. Now, to make it more clear it is not only desirable but requisite and necessary to have a carpenter look over these details, designs, diagrams and sketches. Also I do not want the job as I could not live in San Diego County and attend to it and I refuse to live anywhere else.

J. R. Cuthbert,
L. U. No. 1296. San Diego, Calif.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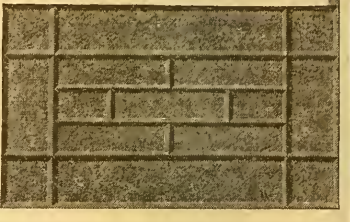

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The pencil wood supply near large factories practically is exhausted and the industry now is investigating the possibility of utilizing Alaska red cedar, the finest-grained wood of the northwest.

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◆

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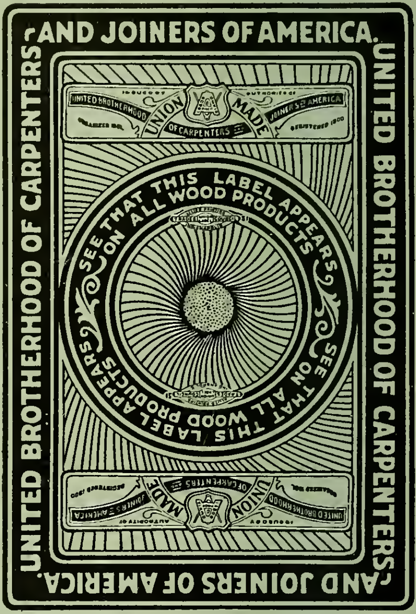
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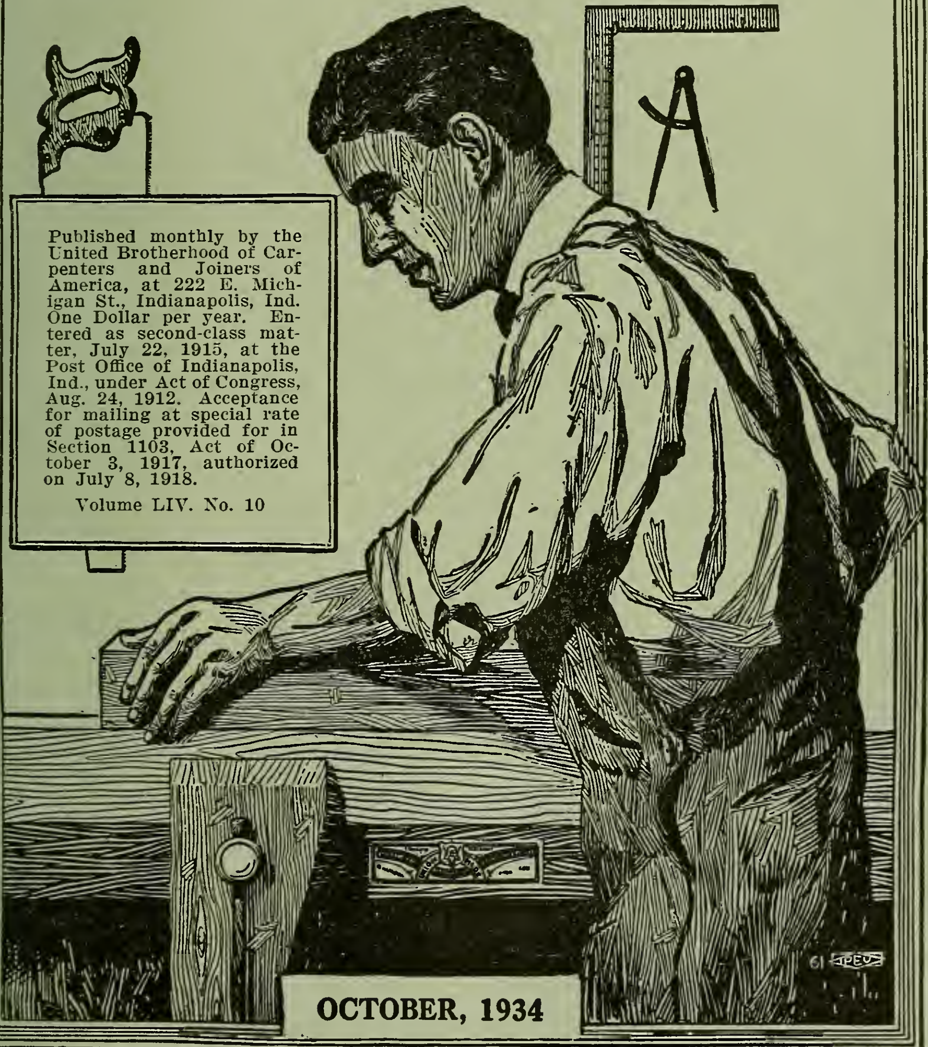

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Volume LIV. No. 10

OCTOBER, 1934

Don't Trouble Trouble!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

If you don't trouble TROUBLE, it won't trouble YOU;
Just sidestep the "worries" and "frets";
There are plenty of things that are pleasant to do
That leave no "remorse" or "regrets"!
Fight shy of the hives where the "trouble-bees" buzz—
They're not to be wandered among,
For if you go there, you will kick up a "fuss",
And beat a retreat—BADLY STUNG!

◆

Don't go where they're "croaking" about the "hard times",
And forecasting troubles to come;
They'll keep you from harvesting dollars and dimes,
And put all your HOPES "on the bum"!
Don't go where they're moaning and groaning and "blue",
And seeing disaster ahead,
Because if you DO, they'll puts skids under YOU—
And knock all your ambition DEAD!

◆

Steer clear of the crowd that is wailing of woe,
And bluer than indigo ink;
Where TROUBLE is brewing, be WISE and don't go,
Or it will put YOU "on the blink"!
This world is a good place to live in and be—
If you will just hold to that view,
And don't trouble TROUBLE, and only GOOD see—
Old TROUBLE will not trouble YOU!

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THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1934

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

OUTSIDERS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

LABOR organizations are a folk movement which began with the practice of selling labor power for hire. Employers of all time have opposed organization in order to keep wages low that their profits might be higher. Down the ages we can trace the struggle of workers, first for freedom of contract, and then for a little more income, a little more leisure, a little more safety, for a right to voice in determining conditions under which they work. Sometimes the trail is marked with blood and always with suffering, but slowly the movement ceases to be a conspiracy against property and society and becomes an accepted institution with a legal status but poorly defined rights. Employers have had the advantage of the protection which government provides for property while wage earners, whose capital is their labor power, have not secured legal protection for their intangible assets. Recognition so far established has been secured mainly by economic power with occasional uprisings. A better living for wage earners has been achieved despite opposition of employers. The union or the threat of the union has been the main agency for labor progress.

In the United States the methods of fighting labor organizations have been efforts to outlaw the union, to crush it by lockouts and discrimination against union members, the spy system, the professional strike breakers, the yellow dog contract, and now by the more refined, modern practice of super-imposing a company union as a gesture of industrial self-government. The company would deal only with its own employes—that is, those whose jobs they control. The company union developed rapidly during the post-war period, replacing the open shop movement against unions which had expanded when the war administration checked warfare against unions. Highly trained personnel relations men were put in charge of developing "employe representation plans" along lines approved by employers. Often the personnel men were corporation executives. For the purpose of having a clearing house on this experience the personnel executives of the largest corporations maintaining company unions established the Conference Committee where methods were discussed and changes decided on. This group was influential in the American Management Association, the technical and professional societies, and has a powerful influence in decisions affecting the field of personnel research—formerly called labor problems.

As soon as the National Recovery Act was signed the promoters of company unions renewed their efforts and there was a mushroom growth of employe representation plans. In a two-day conference on Long Island last October the company union proponents discussed their problems and methods. The movement began aggressively in opposition to the enforcement of Section-7a.

Opposition to unions grew stronger, the National Labor Board was defied in its efforts to enforce law, corporations refused to confer or negotiate with "outsiders"—that is union executives chosen by workers to represent them, because they were free to present and argue with a force that would cost an employe his job.

The steel corporation which objects to union executives "who have no constant, direct or immediate contact with the empolyes" puts personnel policies of all companies under a vice-president of the corporation at a reputed salary of $75,000 a year—a man who had no direct or immediate knowledge of labor or production problems in any of the mills. The man was selected because he was the most competent to do what Steel wants done—which is to build up the case for the company unions and develop "employe representation" plans which have the appearance of representation for workers with control always in the hands of management. When Steel and other corporations had cases before the National Labor Board they retained the best legal minds money could procure. They followed the good business practice of selecting experts for their counsel. They were not troubled about their being "outsiders." But when the unions followed the principle of selecting as executives persons most competent to promote the organization and to represent them in collective bargaining and other occasions when representation was needed, Steel refused to meet with such outsiders. While the union is an organization for human justice, it must gain its purposes by efficient methods and good business procedures. It must have representatives with the freedom and competence to act.

The union is needed to develop standards of justice between those who hire and those who seek employment; it is needed to raise and maintain those material standards of living which will sustain mass production; it is needed to elevate the work relationship to a level of industrial partnership for those who give essential production service. It must be independent of management while cooperating with it.

THE BACKGROUND OF THE SAN FRANCISO STRIKE

THE Cincinnati Chronicle of Aug. 3rd says:

"Organizations of Big Business let loose their fire at the Pacific Coast strikers. It has even been charged that the strike in San Francisco constituted revolution.

"Let's look at some history and see what is there revealed.

"Center of the employers' line of attack in San Francisco is the Industrial Association. The San Francisco Industrial Association is a part of the State Industrial Association.

"Working along lines planned out during the World War, the Industrial Association emerged from that conflict determined to smash union labor and with a war chest into which banks and industries of San Francisco poured enormous piles of ready cash. Contributions to the war chest for the fight to smash labor ran $10,000 and $15,000 each. Standard Oil and Southern Pacific gave $30,000. There were some 1,800 contributors. That's the outfit that was directing the war against labor on the Pacific Coast.

* * *

"The history, going back through the years, is filled with stories of intrigue, murder of union men, use of spies within unions and the throttling of interstate commerce.

* * *

"It was Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who sought to enjoin the Industrial Association from interference with interstate commerce under the anti-trust laws. The higher courts turned Palmer down, but plenty of interference was proved. The courts held, somewhat in accord with the 'rule of reason' idea, that the thing hadn't gone far enough to warrant a permanent injunction.

"Here was the Industrial Association plan: No union work was to be allowed where it could possibly be stopped. Building materials were kept out of the State by the power of this business gang, unless they were non-union. Union contractors found themselves absolutely unable to buy materials.

"The Industrial Association built great storage yards for all manner of building material and contractors were forced to buy from these yards or go without. A regular permit system was in use. Union contractors could get no permits to buy materials. Likewise an air-tight system was in use for the employment of mechanics. Each mechanic signed a contract to work when and where ordered. The man who refused to work when and where the Association ordered him to work was fired.

* * *

"The International Molders' Union counts two members murdered in that conflict.

"The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union went to the expense of building a brick plant in El Paso, Tex., in order that union employers in San Francisco might be able to get brick for their jobs.

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters went to the expense of establishing lumber yards and building supply stations so that Union contractors could supply lumber and other building material.

"Union contractors and union foundry men found themselves unable to borrow money from the banks, most of which had given $10,000 or more each to the Industrial Association's war chest.

* * *

"The State Industrial Association sought to smash labor all along the line. It was the Harrison Gray Otis idea made State-wide. But labor in San Francisco never was smashed. It survived every attack, but the employers' attack never ceased. That is the background upon which the strike of the last few months ago rests. It is a background of employer hatred, spy operations, murder, coercion and the determination that unionism has no right to exist."

BRIEF HISTORY OF LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO

A RESUME of events leading up to the strike of the International Longshoremen's Union and allied maritime unions, and later the general strike, is given as follows by the general strike committee:

1919—Strike of longshoremen was broken because of lack of unity between seamen and teamsters.

1920—Formation of company union "blue book." No longshoremen could secure work unless he belonged to the company union and paid dues. From 1920 to July, 1933 (approximately 14 years) the longshoremen of the Pacific coast were held in virtual peonage by this system.

1921—Seamen's strike broken through lack of unity with other marine crafts. Longshoremen worked while seamen struck. Employer-controlled hiring halls (Fink halls) established at that time, where blacklist has been in vogue.

1933—Formation of International Longshoremen's association. Representatives sent to Washington, D. C., to help formulate code for shipping industry under Section 7-A of the NRA. American shipowners' association oppose decent labor provisions, prevent adoption of a code, and oppose any stabilization or rates through a code.

1934—February 25, a convention of Pacific coast locals of I. L. A. and definite program adopted. Strike called for March 23. President Roosevelt requested longshoremen to defer strike and announced appointment of board to hear facts. Strike called off. Longshoremen and employers present their respective contentions to Dean Grady and board.

April 3—"Gentlemen's agreement" consummated. Employers refuse to comply with spirit of settlement.

May 9—District President Lewis calls for longshoremen to strike, with 100 per cent effective. Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady sent to San Francisco to assist previously appointed board to settle strike. Employers refuse to concede one single point, and insist on control of hiring halls. This proposal rejected 100 per cent by entire membership of Pacific coast longshoremen. Longshoremen agree to arbitrate wages, hours and conditions of work at future date, but hold out for control of own hiring halls. Strike situation augmented through strikes of maritime organizations. Union teamsters refuse to haul from docks or to touch "hot freight." Then organized capital through Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, and Industrial association got busy. News reaches labor organizations that defeat of longshoremen will be first step in curtailing activities of organized labor. Police forces brought in, later National Guard. Labor thoroughly aroused, and the rest is history.

Really Big Breezes

Scientific measurements of wind velocities by means of well-exposed pressure tube anemometers, fixed at a height of 40 feet above the ground, show that the wind never blows steadily. Its speed is made up of a succession of gusts and lulls. Thus the tremendous velocities that occur in tropical zones are of momentary duration only. While it is believed that gusts of wind in tornadoes sometimes attain a speed of over 200 miles an hour, the highest wind velocity ever measured scientifically is 150 miles an hour. This has been registered on two occasions—at Black river, Jamaica, on November 17, 1912, and at the mouth of Columbia river, Washington, on January 29, 1921. The fastest wind ever recorded in the British Isles was 111 miles an hour during a gale at Scilly on December 6, 1929. As proof of wind's fitfulness, the average speed for an hour's run of this particular wind amounted to only 68 miles. —Tit-Bits. Magazine.

THE RAREST WOOD IN THE WORLD

(By Fred E. Kunkel, in Wood Construction)

IN the Spring of 1931, Congressman M. H. Thatcher, of Kentucky, requested Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to secure a supply of cedar of Lebanon logs, sufficient for the panelling of one room in the new Scottish Rite Temple at Louisville, Ky.

Previously Congressman Thatcher had travelled through Damascus and Beirut, chief seaport of Syria, on a travel tour, and incidentally searched far and near for logs of this famous tree—so celebrated in history, but it was nowhere to be found. Then he talked to the leading fabricating plants in Damascus, but everywhere they said: "We just can't find any Cedar of Lebanon anywhere."

The Congressman then asked the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to aid him in his search because of its international contacts. Dr. Klein then passed the word down to the National Committee on Wood Utilization to begin a world wide search.

An appeal was immediately broadcast to department offices in London and Paris, and numerous leads were followed up, but from every source it was learned that the French government, having a mandate over Syria, did not permit any cutting of cedar logs, and that no supplies could be secured through official channels.

Then Axel H. Oxholm, Director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, was abroad on a business trip in Europe, and he undertook to scout around everywhere, but none of the wood could be found—much less purchased with love or money. It proved to be rarer than "radium" and more priceless than gold, silver, diamonds or precious stones.

Cedar of Lebanon formerly covered the mountain slope of a chain of mountains of Syria. These mountains rise up to 10,000 feet and are snow-capped the year round. The mountains may be seen far out in the Mediterranean Sea upon entering the coast of Syria.

Today the cedar of Lebanon has disappeared with the exception of the small grove consisting of 400 trees standing alone in a depression in the mountain 6,000 feet above sea level and about 3,500 feet below the summit of the mountain.

The mountain has been denuded of forests for hundreds of years. So far back as A. D. 1550 only 28 cedar trees were counted. Today there are about 400 trees, of which 11 or more are very old. Some of them, no doubt, were young trees in the time of King Solomon's reign, for he cut trees on the mountain of Lebanon to build his temple—at least, so we learn from biblical history.

The largest tree is only 100 feet high, and each tree carries a Biblical name. One of the famous trees, still standing, is The St. James, which has a circumference of 47 feet.

In recent decades a wall has been constructed around this grove to protect it from roving animals, chiefly goats.

Why this grove should be left, like an oasis, is a matter of speculation. The probable explanation is found in the presence of a stream flowing nearby an otherwise arid region.

Around this grove a great many legends have been told. The Maronite priests living in the region say that the grove was planted by Jesus Christ, a belief which is based on the poetical passage in the 104th Psalm referring to "Cedars of Lebanon, which the Lord has planted."

As a traveler stands on the summit of the Lebanon mountain, nearly 10,000 feet high, he is looking over a vast expanse of arid land. Below on the slope he sees what still remains of the original Cedar of Lebanon trees, the remnant of what was once a mighty forest. Further on the mountain slope there are ruins of ancient temples.

Along its sides have passed Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems. All around this mountain the Crusaders for hundreds of years marched their armies to liberate the Holy Land from the heathens and during the later world war, Christians and Moslems again came to grips.

But the prophesy that Lebanon should fall and the tall cedars be cut down came true. What was once a fertile region, heavily stocked with cedar trees, is now grazing land and only sparsely populated.

Lebanon has always remained a sacred place and for hundreds of years pilgrims have traveled through the region carrying away Cedar of Lebanon wood for crucifixes and relics. This practice alone threatened in the 16th Century to extinguish what little was left of these trees in any way. The rigor of this edict has been maintained ever since and today the cedar grove is protected and no cutting whatsoever is permitted.

Sacred history also informs us that Moses heard of the beauty of the mountains of Lebanon and longed to see it before he died. "I pray thee," he exclaimed, "let me go over and see the good land that is beyond the Jordan and that goodly Mount Lebanon."

This was Lebanon at the time Jerusalem was in her glory. The region furnished the valuable cedar wood not only for the temples but for many other buildings of great importance.

The wood possesses rare and valuable properties, rendering it highly resistant to the destructive forces of nature. For this reason it is said that King Solomon selected this material for the building of his temple, which he called "The House of the Lord."

And this was more than 3,000 years ago, but still the same cedar of Lebanon as a superior structural material remains. Ever since the time of the Crusaders this wood entered International Commerce. We find, for instance, in the Palace of Versailles, the richly carved gateway, above which was inscribed "The Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem of the Island of Rhodos." This is made of cedar of Lebanon, and in spite of its great antiquity, its state of preservation is perfect.

But the great demand for Cedar of Lebanon almost completely exhausted the resources and for decades past no timber whatever has been cut or taken from the region.

In 1683 Cedar of Lebanon was planted in England and similar experiments made in France, and other countries at a later date. In the United States there are a few trees in existence, notably in Flushing, Long Island, and one Cedar of Lebanon in the Cathedral Grounds in Washington, D. C. Other species may be found at Arlington, Va., around Lee's Mansion.

The cedar tree is universally considered as the symbol of eternity. Hence, it is said that the Ark of the Covenant was made of cedar.

The Department of Commerce continued the search to procure some wood either from an old building which was being wrecked or in some other manner sought to obtain Cedar of Lebanon.

Then one day the American Consul General, H. S. Goold, at Beirut, Syria, learned of a small supply of Cedar of Lebanon planks that had been lying in an attic in a furniture maker's shop. These planks, it seems, had been held for a French officer, who had visited the region before the war, but never returned to claim them.

These planks had been taken out of an old house, and were centuries old. A sample was forwarded to the National Committee on Wood Utilization for microsopic identification. Committee experts, in co-operation with experts of the Smithsonian Institution in Washigton, determined from microscopic examination, that the wood was genuine Cedar of Lebanon, quite different and distinct from other species of cedars.

It was then arranged to have the planks crated and forwarded to the United States, identified with Consular seals.

Small samples of each plank were cut off, prior to shipment, and forwarded direct to the National Committee on Wood Utilization, for indentification, and a final test proved that the lumber was in fact genuine Cedar of Lebanon and a certificate to this effect was issued.

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Wood That Does Not Rot

The wood of the mangrove tree which is found in French Guiana, is considered by the French as a wood that will not rot. All exposure and efforts to break down its fiber in four years' experiments by the French railway service has been useless.

The grain of the wood is so close as to practically exclude all moisture. Its density is placed at 110, as against 40 for fir and 70 for oak.

—American Builder.

HOME MODERNIZATION, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND PENSIONS FOR AGED, URGED FOR CONSIDERATION OF NEXT CONGRESS

A BROAD plan to promote the security of the masses of America in their homes, their jobs and during old age was submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt in a message setting forth proposals for social legislation for the consideration of the next Congress, which, convenes the first week in January, 1935.

Home life, the President said, must be enhanced by modernizing existing homes and building new ones, coupled with better use of the nation's land and water resources with special attention given to some of the millions of jobless workers as well as to farmers now trying to eke out a living on submarginal or unproductive lands.

On the questions of unemployment insurance and pensions for destitute aged the President said:

"Fear and worry based on unknown danger contribute to social unrest and economic demoralization. If, as our Constitution tells us, our Federal Government was established among other things 'to promote the general welfare,' it is our duty to provide for that security upon which welfare depends.

"Next winter we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance.

"This is not an untried experiment. Lessons of experience are available from States, from industries and from many nations of the civilized world. The various types of social insurance are interrelated; and I think it is difficult to attempt to solve them piecemeal. Hence, I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age.

"I believe there should be a maximum of co-operation between States and the Federal Government. I believe that the funds necessary to provide this insurance should be raised by contribution rather than by an increase in general taxation.

"Above all, I am convinced that social insurance should be national in scope, although the several States should meet at least a large portion of the cost of management, leaving to the Federal Government the responsiblities of investing, maintaining and safe-guarding the funds constituting the necessary insurance reserves.

"I have commenced to make, with the greatest care, the necessary actuarial and other studies for the formulation of plans for the consideration of the Seventy-fourth Congress."

In concluding his message, the President declared:

"We must dedicate ourselves anew to a recovery of the old and sacred possessive rights for which mankind has constantly struggled—homes, livelihood and individual security. The road to these values is the way of progress. Neither you nor I will rest content until we have done our utmost to move further on that road."

WOOD-EATING TERMITES NOW RAVAGE AMERICA

(By R. M. Bolen)

THRIVING on a diet of dead wood, an army of antlike insects called termites is costing American home owners more than $30,000,000 every year. Once common only in the tropics, they now have invaded almost every section of the United States, devouring all manner of wood from poles to grand pianos.

Even a modern theater in the crowded heart of New York City has proved a choice item on their bill of fare. Not long ago, a housewife was seated at the breakfast table. Suddenly, as she reached for her cup of coffee, the table swayed and crashed to the floor, its legs literally hollowed out by "white ants."

In another instance, two real estate agents were inspecting a large southern hotel that had been closed for several months. A peculiar looking finish on the floor of the ball room interested them. On closer inspection, the varnished surface proved to be as thin as paper. Almost the entire hardwood floor had been consumed by termites.

Although forty-six species of termites (sometimes erroneously referred to as "white ants") are known to exist in this country, entomologists place the blame for most of the damage on the subterranean branch of the family. Living in well-organized nests, or termitaries, below the ground, they bore ingenious honeycombs of galleries and far-reaching tunnels to aid them in their destructive work.

Heading each nest are a king and queen who breed the millions of workers, soldiers, and reproductive swarmers. Operating like thieves, silently and in the dark, the termite workers, small, blind, and sexless, are seldom seen and give no warning of their presence until a floor gives way or a chair collapses.

The winged members are the advance guard of the insect army. Swarming from their nest when full grown, they lose their wings and bore deep into the ground to form new colonies as ruling kings and queens. Once the nest has been established, it is a question of time only until thousands of ravenous workers are gnawing at the baseboards, timbers, and beams of some near-by house. The soldiers, with their pincerlike jaws, protect the workers against their natural enemies, the ants.

Even concrete or brick foundation walls prove no obstacle to these termite workers. Shunning the light and dry air, they span the concrete by building tiny vine-like tunnels that resemble harmless streaks of hardened mud. Dozens of these tubes often can be found spreading over a few square feet of cellar like the veins and arteries in the back of your hand.

As unique as the termite's mode of living is its extraordinary method of digestion. Although they live almost entirely on wood, they cannot digest it. This portion of their work is done for them by microscopic one-celled creatures called protozoa that inhabit the termite's intestinal tract.

The first warning of the termite's invasion of the United States came when a public library in Pasadena, Calif., was attacked in 1926. Since then builders, chemists, and government scientists have been devising means to combat the termite.

To date two general methods of termite control have been advanced. The first is to cut off the termites' food supply. To do this, it is necessary first, of course, to remove all means of communication between the ground and the wood of the building. Cut off from his nest and a supply of moisture, the termite lives only a short time. Then changes in construction can be made to protect the wood surfaces. Metal termite shields can be installed to prevent the workers from reaching his goal.

One of the latest contributions to the weapons of termite control are glass bricks. It is claimed that used to form the top of a foundation wall they prevent the termite from building his communicating tunnels to the wood above.

The second method of defeating the termites in infested structures is to enlist the services of some reputable-control company. Their experts armed with chemicals compounded according to special formulas guarantee five years of relief once they have treated a building.

Obviously, the best way to combat the termite is to construct termite-proof buildings. If you are planning a house or are having one built, make sure your contractor takes every possible precaution against a termite invasion. Be sure the ground beneath the house is cleaned of tree stumps, wood chips, and other rubbish. Take precautions to avoid dampness and poor ventilation and insist that a treated wood be used in the understructure close to the ground. If your house is to have a cellar, provide a carefully laid, crack-proof floor and make sure that all foundation forms are removed when the work is completed.

—(Popular Science.)

A Simple Method to Remove Splinters

When a splinter has gone very deep into the flesh, try extracting by steam. Heat a wide-mouthed bottle and fill it two-thirds full of very hot water and place under the injured spot. The suction draws the flesh down when a little pressure is used, and the steam in a few minutes removes both splinter and inflamation. This method is particularly good when the splinter has been in for some time.

IT'S BETTER TO OWN A HOME THAN TO RENT

(By Robert J. Crampton)

IF YOU ask one man what he thinks of owning his own home, he may growl at you, "A white elephant." Another may quietly say, "A nest egg." Many of these so-called "white elephants," if thoroughly analyzed, will be found to have earned their retirement. There are others that are the result of improper or over-financed construction. The lack of good judgment is probably just as prevalent outside the building industry as in it. Often-times we may find this: Many people talk about how hard the depression has hit them when they lost their $12,000 home. Many times probably all they lost was $1,200, the amount they had paid down, and then lived in the house for two years without paying any rent or paying anything on the purchase price of the house. Isn't it odd how some people enjoy adversity?

With all this ado about building homes, and with even "Knights of the Road," demanding shelter, we all know it affects our pocketbook one way or another. There is a measure of satisfaction in owning a home, provided it be within our means, that we cannot derive from rent receipts, or from any other form of investment.

In the Army, the band is not permitted to play that old favorite, "Home Sweet Home," unless the troops are actually on the way home. Is that practical sentimentality?

The "'white elephant" home may be thirty years old, or older, with doors eight feet high, and with ceilings eleven feet in height. The cost of heating is a young fortune, and the cost of keeping clean, either backbreaking or expensive or both. The insurance, taxes and repairs are burdensome. Would we hang on to an automobile thirty years and spend a lot of money to keep it in running condition? Or the old wood stove in the kitchen, or the old family horse and buggy? Our requirements for a home have probably changed in the thirty years, but like an old pair of shoes, we still cling to it.

Perhaps we try to tell ourselves that we will lose a lot of money if we sell. Is that practical sentimentality? Won't we lose more money if we don't sell? Just because a home has become the "old homestead," and more or less has a sentimental value, we often do not put it to the test of other forms of investment. Haven't we long since had our cost out of it—in shelter? Hasn't the old home paid its way, so to speak?

There is another "white elephant." It is called "keeping up with the Jones's," of which most of us are guilty. We should not object to paying the fiddler—when we danced.

How many people do you know who sold their homes after the war for twice as much as it cost them before the war? I know some of them also.

Of course, we were all sold on the idea that during the boom times we were in a period of everlasting prosperity. Most of us, anyway. This getting intoxicated on prosperity in prohibition days is enlightening now.

The home owner is only partially to blame for the over-priced home he bought or built. The home building industry has just been human with plenty of frailties. As a whole, especially in the material part of it, the home building industry is almost as unwieldy as the farming industry, where co-ordination is almost impossible. When butchers and bakers and candlestick makers become carpenters for six months in order to build a house for sale, why be so hard on those who were speculating in the stock market?

I dare say that 95% of the houses built during the boom times required financing. They got the money to do it, and the credit to buy material, too. We are paying for it—"willy or nilly"—and when the leveling process is complete, we will probably find the home owner has a property worth about two-thirds of what he paid for it, less depreciation.

Consider the money that was spent to buy other things—such as stocks and bonds (especially foreign bonds). Where have those values gone and what is their prospect of returning to some level? Probably not to the two-thirds, as in a home, within the next two or three years.

A great many people say it is cheaper to pay rent than to own your own home.

Well, what about it? There are apartment houses, double houses, boarding houses and single houses. I dare say that if only 50% of the families of the United States owned their own homes, the cost and extravagance of government, national, state and local, would be considerably decreased. When taxes touch our pocketbooks directly, we are prodded to some action to get them reduced. Give us a nation of 60% home owners, and depressions may be further apart, and, let us hope, more gentle.

Suppose you have an income of $200.00 per month. Not more than one-fourth of it should be used for shelter, either in rent or to apply on the purchase of a home. A practical rule for investment in a home is one hundred times your rent cost per month, or $5,000.00. The one member of a family who wants a home is the mother, usually. To her a home means security, even more than life insurance, because to her it is something real—something tangible.

A bank normally will loan one-half of the value of the house and lot. The balance is up to you to have. The cost of your lot should be about one-fifth of the total cost of the house and lot, or not more than $1,000.00. You will be more than satisfied if your lot is large enough to play in, and to accommodate a garden plot. The money you borrow from the bank should be paid back as quickly as possible. The 6% interest they charge you on $2,500.00, or $150.00 per year, can be converted into more protection for your family if you put most of your $50.00 per month into interest and paying off your loan. Your insurance, taxes and repairs, over a long period, will amount to about 3% of the total value, usually. By the way, in most states, if your house is not completed by tax listing day, you have one year's grace or until the next tax listing day before it is put on the list for taxing purposes. The county treasurer usually sends out tax bills each six months thereafter, so you can apply what you save in paying off your loan. Stretch a point on your $50.00 per month, and take out term life insurance for the unpaid amount of your loan, for protection of your family in event of your death or total disability. Decrease the insurance as you pay off the loan.

During the first two or three years, very little money should be required for repairs. Use most of your old furniture in the new home, as the difference in credit and cash payments is considerable.

Let us allow 3% on insurance, taxes, upkeep, etc., or $120.00 per year. Your $50.00 per month amounts to $600.00 per year. Deduct the $120.00 which we have allowed for insurance, taxes, upkeep, etc., and $150.00 interest, and you have $330.00 per year to apply on your loan. In six and one-half years your loan will be paid off. Bear in mind that as you pay off your loan, the interest decreases and is applied to payment of principal. After six and one-half years your rent becomes only what your insurances, taxes, repairs and depreciation amount to. The life of your new house should not be considered more than that of one generation, or twenty years. In twenty years, you should be able to sell your house for at least one-half of its total cost, of $2,500.00.

Now let us see what you would have paid in rent in the thirteen and one-half years since you have paid off your loan. $600.00 per year rent minus $120.00 up-keep cost, equals $480.00 per year for thirteen and one-half years, or $6,480.00 total rent. Allow a loss for depreciation of $2,500.00, which leaves you a balance of $3,980.00, which you should have left, plus interest, after 20 years, providing you paid yourself $50.00 per month less 3% upkeep, for rent. You still have the home, now worth, let us say, only $2,500.00. Now you sell your home for $2,500.00, and that amount plus $3,980.00 leaves a gross amount of $6,480.00. During this time you have not charged yourself interest on your $2,500.00 originally invested. Let's do that roughly. Six per cent on $2,500.00—$150.00 per year for 20 years is $3,000.00. Deduct that from $6,480.00, and you have $3,480.00 left.

You have had rent much cheaper than if you had rented the same kind of a house from a landlord, received six per cent interest on your original investment, received your original investment all back, besides a good profit.

Let us see what a landlord would have charged you for renting the same house, costing the same money. The interest on borrowed money has been established for a good many years at 6%. The landlord, over a period of 20 years (useful life of an average house), wants his six per cent interest on his investment. When his house is vacant, the real estate man charges him a month's rent for finding a tenant. It is fair to assume that during a one-year period there will be a one-month vacancy, and one month's rental charge to be added to the yearly rental, or $100.00 per year. People who rent generally want more papering and decorating done than an owner, so it is fair to add 1% to his upkeep cost, or $50.00 per year. In place of getting $600.00 per year rent, as the owner does, he must add $150.00, making $750.00 per year rent in order for him to get his 6% interest on his investment. If you had rented this house you would have paid $150.00 more per year, or in 20 years, $3,000.00 more, with rent receipts as your investment in cost of shelter.

We might ask this: From where does the landlord get his original investment back? Part of it in the sale of his house after 20 years, for $2,500.00, and the balance must come out of his six per cent rent income or by charging more rent.

It is fair to assume that as your home depreciates in value, the appraisal and taxes should be reduced. It is not speculation in homes we want, neither can we compare buying or building at depression prices. But an average price of material and labor over the 20-year period would give us a basis of estimating what a house should normally be worth. If you can buy or build at depression prices, make the most of it.

Fit a home to your income—make it a comfort, a haven, a satisfaction, without being a burden. It will weather a financial storm better than most any other form of investment.

What man is there who does not cherish the memories of his boyhood home?

What Mother is there who does not want a home for her children?

There are "white elephants" and there are "nest eggs."—(Wood Construction.)

PLASTERING AND MOISTURE IN WOODWORK

(By L. V. Teesdale, Senior Engineer, Forest Products Laboratory)

DURING the plastering operation a large amount of water is brought into the building under construction. Most of this water evaporates from the plaster directly into the air and escapes from the building through open doors and windows, but some is absorbed by the studs, joists, and other wood members. Under favorable conditions of drying, the moisture evaporates rapidly from the plaster, so that a week after the last coat is applied the wood trim and finish might be applied, in so far as the condition of the plaster itself is concerned. The plaster, however, is actually drier than the wood grounds and door and window jambs against which the trim will be placed, and it is the moisture content of such wood items rather than of the plaster that should be used as a criterion for determining when it is safe to install the interior finish.

In 1930 tests were conducted by the Forest Products Laboratory in a dwelling in Madison, Wis., to determine the moisture content of various lumber items during the construction period. The joints and studs were of air-dried material and the record shows that late in May these items were affected by a period of low humidity, the studs dropping to 14 per cent moisture content. During a wet spell early in June, just before lathing, the same items picked up to about 18 per cent.

The laths were green when applied, but the grounds were of kiln-dried material. The first coat of plaster had a marked effect upon the lath, grounds, lower plate, and studs but little effect upon the joints. In the week between the first and second coats of plaster the lath dried considerably but regained almost all of the loss from the second coat. The other items dried but little between coats and were not materially affected by the second coat. The lower plates picked up from the two coats about 10 per cent more than the studs and upper plates and subsequently dried out rather slowly. The extra moisture was undoubtedly taken up from the plaster that passed through the lath and dropped off in the space within the wall. Both the thick deposit of plaster and subsequently the installation of the baseboard would tend to hold the moisture in the lower plates, thus accounting for their slower redrying in comparison with the studs and upper plates.

Tests made on the plaster 10 days after the final coat indicated the presence of about 2 per cent of moisture. As no interior finish was installed for at least a week after the plastering was completed, the plaster itself could not have added moisture to the finish. The slower drying items of wood, however, could have contributed to moisture gain wherever the finish covered it. This applies particularly to the base, most of which was placed about the middle of July, when the moisture content of the lower plate averaged about 16 per cent. During the following heating season some shrinkage developed in the base. Moisture tests on the base before installation indicated about 7 per cent, which was quite satisfactory, but the shrinkage showed conclusively that there had been a marked moisture pick-up after installation. The evidence clearly points to the lower plate assembly as the source of the trouble.

The conditions in this house may be considered typical or average for summer-built houses. During damp or cold weather the drying would be correspondingly retarded, and if the plaster dries slowly there is all the more opportunity for moisture to be absorbed by the wood. Adequate ventilation should, of course, be provided at all times of the year, as the evaporated moisture is air borne, and a large amount of air is required to carry away the amount of water involved. During cold weather, when the heating system or portable heaters are used to prevent freezing of plaster and to hasten its drying, the windows should be properly adjusted to allow the escape of the evaporated moisture. Even in the coldest weather the windows on the leeward side of the house should be opened two or three inches, preferably from the top. The maximum amount of ventilation is required immediately following fresh coats of plaster. After the bulk of the water is evaporated the amount of ventilation might be reduced to permit of higher temperatures.

The use of heat in houses during the plastering operation should not be considered only a means of preventing freezing of the plaster. It has several other equally important functions, particularly when the temperatures maintained are adequate. It hastens the drying of the plaster, of green masonry, and of the moisture absorbed in the wood frame and sheathing.

In view of the relative drying rates of structural parts after the plaster has dried, it is obvious that door and window trim should be placed first and the base should be the last item, so as to allow the longest possible time for the drying out of the lower plate. It is preferable, in fact, not to place the base until after the finish floor is laid. Where this precaution is taken there will be a minimum of shrinkage in the base, and the shoe or quarter-round can be nailed to the floor instead of the base.

Back painting of the trim to protect it from moisture absorption is a relatively common practice. Although this idea has merit, the methods generally used are relatively ineffective. It tends to cause false security in the assumption that the protection offered permits the erection of the trim before the walls are sufficiently dry. A thin coat of lead and oil offers so little resistance to the penetration of moisture that when used for back painting it is essentially a waste of time and money. A coat of cheap rosin varnish or of asphaltic paint is much more effective and, because of the protection it affords against absorbing moisture unequally on opposite faces, is of particular value when the interior trim receives part of the finishing before delivery. There is no practical method of back painting, however, that will protect the dry wood finish against moisture absorption when placed against damp wood or plaster.

Cutting Iron With Saw

A good way to cut corrugated iron: Place enough planks on a pair of tressels to support the sheet of iron well. Lay the iron on the planks so the line to be cut is directly over a crack between the planks. Then with a common eight-point saw, saw down through the iron and the crack between planks. Enough pressure should be placed on the saw so it will not slide over the iron, but will cut its way through. The sheet may be cut lengthwise, crosswise or diagonally, with very little effort, and without distorting the sheet.

THE LABOR STANDARD

(By H. H. Siegele)

“IN the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,” was the first declaration of a labor standard. If a man wanted bread, in those days, he labored and in return he received bread; in other words, the fruits of his toil brought him the necessities of his primitive life, which in short was called his daily bread. But as men multiplied and inhabited different parts of the earth, some took to tilling the soil, others took up the life of herdsmen and still others became craftsmen. It was then that trading began. The tiller of the soil traded things he had for things the tradesman had; likewise the herdsman traded of his herds for things that others produced; and that was bartering, or the beginning of what is known as the barter system. But in the course of time, and under various conditions, men saw that by conquering other men and claiming ownership over their bodies, instead of living by the sweat of their own brows, they could live by the sweat of other men’s brows; and that was slavery. In other times and under other conditions, other men acquired, by some sort of means, possession of land, and they were known as Lords; who, though they did not own the bodies of men, nevertheless, had the right to keep the men who were on their land, and take what those husbandmen produced by the sweat of their brows, and live by it as only Lords knew how to live in those days, because they claimed ownership of the land; and that was feudalism. But coming down to our own times, we find that those old institutions are worn out, and so far as practical use is concerned, forgotten. Modern civilization has abandoned them for all times; public opinion would not tolerate, even advocate their return. Our own system is antiquated, in which men, in addition to owning land, own mines, oil wells, factories, means of transportation, financial institutions and machines. Many of the concerns that make up our present social order are so powerful and so knit together, that individuals or even large groups of individuals can not successfully compete with them. Moreover, the wheels of those powerful institutions are kept going, not by the owners, but by wage earners, who are decreasing in numbers just as machine efficiency is increasing; and thus the owners of these concerns are able to accumulate greater and greater fortunes, not by their own efforts, but by the sweat of the brows of other men, women and (shame on them) sometimes children; and that is modern capitalism.

“There is nothing gained,” the philosopher said, after looking back over the evolutionary processes of labor in the past, “by patching up an old and worn-out machine: neither is there anything gained by trying to pad up a worn-out social order, which has been crumbling for years and now has fallen, as it were, completely to pieces. Padding up the worn-out system will merely result in other and even worse crashes; however, that seems to be the only way that a social order can die and finally remain dead.”

The philosopher was looking at the breaking social order as being sick unto death; sick with an incurable disease, which if correctly diagnosed, would amount to about this: There is a festering congestion of the good things of life near and around the greed center of the brain, and this condition is slowly but surely poisoning the whole system. The other members of the body being undernourished by reason of the congestion, are too weak to successfully resist the poisoning effects. How long the system will linger on under the stimulus of padding pills, no one can tell. One thing, though, is sure, a festering congested condition, such as our social system has been and is suffering from, can not go on forever.

“The monetary system of distribution,” the philosopher went on, speaking in a matter of fact way, “will never function properly with our present complex machine civilization. Science and inventions have given us the machine, and the machine is here, not only to stay, but to become better and more efficient from year to year. The greater our machine efficiency becomes, the less efficient will a monetary system of distribution function, unless we come to a labor standard of distribution; a standard of distribution that will supply the needs of those who work first, including, besides necessities of life, education, recreation and life-time security against want."

What the philosopher meant by a labor standard was, that instead of measuring commodities and labor by some commodity which can easily be cornered or hoarded, as, say, gold, that we use labor as the standard of value and with it measure all commodities, thus making it impossible for any man or woman who is able and willing to work to be forced to go without adequate food, clothing or shelter. Let us assume an example—for convenience, let us take hours and minutes, instead of dollars and cents: Now then, if a loaf of bread would cost ten minutes of labor, it should be possible for a man to buy a loaf of bread with a ten-minute labor coin, and he should have the right and the opportunity to earn that labor coin in ten minutes time; all of which is the same as saying that the labor standard would mean that the working hours would have to be constantly kept on a parity with the improvements and use of machinery; or that just as machine power would increase and displace man power, the working hours would have to be decreased so that there would never be a time when any man willing and able to work would have to suffer want, while the supplies of life were rotting in storehouses and in fields.

"We can not go back to the primitive ways of living," the philosopher concluded, "where men toiled and took the fruits of their toil to satisfy their needs; neither can we go back to the barter system in which men gave goods for goods; our civilization is too far advanced for that. Slavery and feudalism are unthinkable, while capitalism is worn out and crumbling into the dust; so the next step must be in a forward direction, in keeping with the advancements of science and inventions. The labor standard, which may not become a realizable fact in our generation, will sooner or later come, and when it does come, huge fortunes and poverty will at once be abolished, while production will be for use only, and that will be the beginning of the age of perpetual plenty for all."

◆

Winter Building Urged on Owners

With Government and private interests engaged in a nation-wide campaign to encourage new construction, property owners are urged to go through with their building plans regardless of any low temperatures this winter. Myron L. Matthews points out in a current Dow Service release that the building trades have had a vast experience in the handling of alteration and new work in cold weather and that fear of damage by freezing of concrete need not deter builders from the successful completion of a structure in the coming months.

"Experienced construction folk," he declared, "know there need be no let up in alteration and new work during the approaching winter months. At least not in a climate as temperate as New York's. And yet this may develop to be a point of resistance by property owners inexperienced with building work and their conclusion may therefore be more fanciful than real. Under proper planning of alteration work, even major ones, there need be no unusual discomfort to the tenant due to winter work.

"Ground can be broken and excavated and concrete can be treated with anti-freeze mixtures. And, except at extremely low temperatures, the speed and efficiency of craftsmen are not seriously impaired. As an example of what can be done with groups of identical or similar units, visualize six or more dwellings. Construction could be started at any time during the winter months. The rigors of winter cold, however, could be avoided entirely under almost any well-conceived plan for progressive construction.

"Hand labor cellar excavation is not efficient when earth is deeply frosted, but this is no barrier to a steam shovel. As each cellar is excavated the foundation walls can be put in, and as the foundations are completed the framing can go forward, as the siding and roofing closely follow. With the building shelled and a temporary heating plant installed to remove the chill from the air, workmen can work efficiently and speedily, finishing each unit in good time and keeping the labor cost to a minimum. When spring comes these new houses would be available for early takers whose fortunes have improved."

◆

The company "union" is a "front-office" affair. It contains no element of democracy.

* * *

The Union Label points the way to better things for those who toil.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1934

All Thinkers Come To High Wages

THE population of the United States is increasing more slowly than ever before in its history. The estimated gain since 1930 is less than half the gain made from 1920 to 1924. Working from the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population, Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton come to the conclusion that this check in growth is the most momentous change confronting the country.

But, far from predicting a general decline in prosperity, the authors say:

"Most industries should have little difficulty in expanding their product with a stationary population—provided only we learn how to distribute buying power so that the goods we make can be bought by the masses. There is such a vast shortage in many of the types of goods needed for a decent living that the full output for years to come could be consumed if only there were some way to get purchasing power in the hands of the people who need these goods."

It is striking and deeply significant to see how every clear-headed study of social affairs, no matter where it starts, comes to the conclusion that better distribution of buying power, which simply means better wages, is the one thing needed. Two savants, starting with census tables of the shifts in population, come out to find themselves agreeing prefectly with organized labor, which got there two generations ahead of them. But the help of the scientists is welcome.

◆

Fights For Rights Will Continue

POINTING out that the problem of labor relations still seems far from a satisfactory solution, the American Federation of Labor says in a recent survey of business:

"Since the Administration has not yet secured for workers their legal right to organize, strikes have become necessary in very many localities to enforce the Recovery Act. These cannot help retarding business, but unless the law can be otherwise enforced, we cannot expect them to cease until workers have won recognition."

"Labor as an organized group," the Federation adds, "is emerging to perform its function in American society. This is a necessary part of the reorganization for economic control; without it we could not hope to keep the balance between producing and consuming power."

As long as employers deny the right of the workers to organize there will be strikes. The moment the right of organization is granted, one big cause of strikes is removed. These are self-evident facts, plain to all, yet some employers do not see them.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1934, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Big Tobacco Firm Unionizes

The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Kentucky, one of the largest in the country, has signed an agreement with the Tobacco Workers' Union, whereby its factories, located at Louisville, Ky., Petersburg, Va., and Winston-Salem, N. C., become union plants throughout, and all the products of the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation will henceforth carry the union label.

This firm produces the following brands of cigarets: Wings, Kool and Raleigh; also the following smoking tobacco: Golden Grain, Old North State, Bugler, Target, Dial, Sir Walter Raleigh and Catcher.

◆

Local Unions Chartered

Charlotte, N. C.
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Auburn, Ala.
Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Pecos, Texas.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Durham, N. C.
Webster City, Ia.
Chesley, Ont., Can.

Regular Meeting of the General Executive Board, 1934

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

May 14,1934.

Santa Clara Valley D. C., San Jose, Cal.—Movement for the 6-hour day and an increase in wages from 75c to $1.25 per hour, effective June 11, 1934. Sanctioned without financial aid.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724, (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 67½c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 15,1934.

Denver, Colorado, L. U. 1583.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1.10 per hour, 6 hour day, 30 hour week, effective May 21, 1934. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 28, 1934.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Texarkana, Texas, L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Beckley, W. Va., L. U. 1911.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective July 16, 1934. Official sanction granted.

* * *

Indianapolis, Indiana
August 20, 1934.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date. All members present.

The General President reported that on June 14, 1934, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, officially requested the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to become affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

This request was carefully considered by the International officers of the three organizations, resulting in a joint application being made by the three International organizations for affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The application was accepted by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. on June 14, 1934, and the three organizations admitted thereto.

The General President submitted to the Board the following letter which he sent to all Local Unions and District Councils on this matter.

"INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF OUR BROTHERHOOD"

"To All Local Unions and District Councils

For several years our Brotherhood has not been affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Recently, upon the solicitation of Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the Electrical Workers' Organization, the Bricklayers International Union and our Brotherhood decided to again affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and on June 14th were admitted to the Department.

In doing so, however, it was agreed by the three organizations that the Tri Party Agreement existing between the Electricians, Bricklayers and our Brotherhood would continue in existence.

While we are now again affiliated with the Department, our membership, if desiring to affiliate with local Building Trades Councils, should keep in mind that they should affiliate through their District Council, where a District Council exists.

They should also bear in mind that the laws of the Building Trades Department provide that no strike of a Building Trades Council shall be called because of a jurisdictional dispute. In other words, if a jurisdictional dispute arises between two trades the Building Trades Council is to remain neutral and not enter into the controversy by taking sides with either one or the other of the organizations.

Our members should also keep in mind that if they affiliate with a Building Trades Council it does not in any way change our jurisdictional claims, nor do we, nor can we, permit a local Building Trades Council to determine what our jurisdiction shall be.

Fraternally yours,

S/Wm. L. Hutcheson,
June 25, 1934." General President."

The General President further reported that the government had set up a Planning and Adjustment Board in the Construction Industry consisting of twenty-one members, ten of whom are labor men and ten employers. The odd one appointed by the President of the United States to act as Chairman of the Board.

It is proposed that this board, among its many other duties, shall have the power to settle jurisdictional disputes in the Building Industry.

The General President is a member of this Board.

The report of the General President was concurred in and approved by the General Executive Board.

Consideration was given to the present "set ups" by the Government, governing hours, wages and working conditions, the planning of work and the adjustment of difficulties as they arise from time to time and it is the concensus of opinion that all such moves be carefully watched by the General President in order that the interests of our members be protected.

The audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

August 21, 1934.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

August 22, 1934.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

August 23, 1934.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

August 24, 1934.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

Appeal of Louis B. Marre, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., from the action of the G. P. in the case of Louis B. Marre vs. the St. Louis District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in disapproving the pension claim of Brother Wm. C. Steinson a member of said L. U. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein as the Brother's record does not show thirty years continuous membership and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Charles E. Kline from the action of the G. P. in the case of Charles E. Kline vs. Local Union 1138, Toledo, Ohio. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Main Line-Penn., District Council from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of James J. McFadden, et. al. vs. Main Line District Council. The G. E. B. sustained the decision rendered by the G. P. on grounds set forth therein, and appeal was dismissed.

August 27, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Miami Valley D. C., Dayton, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.20 per hour, effective August 27, 1934. Referred to the General President for further consideration and action.

Bellingham, Wash., L. U. 756.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour. Sanctioned without financial aid to take effect within 60 days.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 507.—Movement for a scale of $1.10 per hour, effective November 1, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Protest from New York District Council to the G. E. B. from action of the G. P. in granting dispensations to Locals in that district to initiate at reduced fees. The action of the G. P. was approved as the General President is clothed with authority to grant dispensations.

Continuation Certificate of bond for $20,000.00 on the General Secretary with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. was received and referred to the G. P. for safe keeping.

Communication from L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., relative to the amount of pension now paid was referred to the General President for reply.

Request of the Seattle, Wash. District Council for financial assistance in a law suit in which said D. C. is involved was carefully considered, after which it was referred to the G. P. for investigation.

August 28, 1934.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The special sub-committee made the following report:

"We the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Liberty Bonds and Canadian Bonds held by General Treasurer Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Banks as follows:

		Denomination	
7	Bonds 4th Liberty.	$10,000 00	$ 70,000 00
7	Bonds 4th Liberty.	10,000 00	70,000 00
1	Bond 4th Liberty	100 00	100 00
1	Certificate of deposit		60,000 00
100	Canadian Bonds..	1,000 00	$100,000 00

Signed:

J. W. Williams,
A. W. Muir,
H. Schwarzer.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Enjoyable Picnic Held by Local Union No. 8

The members of Local Union No. 8 and their families enjoyed a very delightful day's outing August 11, 1934, on the Hoehn Farm, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa. According to the committee in charge, they had the rare good fortune of selecting August 11, for the picnic, and in what was a very rainy period they had the best of weather, a fine clear sunny day for the outing.

The grounds selected were wonderfully situated in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and while easily accessible to the trolley lines, nevertheless it gave the members, their wives and children, the opportunity to spend the day away from the congested sections of the city, and to enjoy the fresh air and freedom that comes with a visit to the country.

Many impromptu games were indulged in by the members, and races with prizes awarded, were held for the children. An excellent dance hall on the grounds was put to good use by those assembled to the music furnished by Al Vilane's orchestra.

The entire expense of the picnic was borne by the Local Union, and it was well worth while to see the many members who have been idle, and unable to have an outing at their own expense, enjoy themselves along with the other members and their families.

The outing was a blessing for the members' wives and children, as the children were permitted to roam at will, and the mothers were free to allow the children to romp to their hearts content, without the fears that are ever present when children are out of sight in the city.

General Executive Board Member Allen and General Representative McDermott attended and were pressed into service as judges of the childrens' races. Brother Allen was also called on to distribute the prizes to the winners of the races.

The members who attended were greatly elated at the success of the picnic, and already plans are in progress to have a similar outing next year. Some of the more enthusiastic are insisting that one outing should be held in the spring and another in the fall. It is the intention of Local Union No. 8 to bring to the Central Labor Union, a request that the Central Labor Union sponsor an outing for Labor Day, for the Organized Labor Movement in Philadelphia, and dedicate the day as the Labor Day that was in the mind of the Father of Labor Day, the late P. J. McGuire, when in the New York Central Labor Union, in 1882, he sponsored a resolution proposing that a day be set aside in the fall of the year, when the workers of the nation may lay aside their worries and labors and enjoy a day of relaxation, and fully realize what the American Labor Movement has accomplished for the toilers of this land.

A plan of this nature would of course have to be under the supervision of the Central Labor Union, and there is a question of the advisability of such a plan at this time, but if it is found not feasible to have a General Labor Picnic, Local Union No. 8 will most likely continue to hold annual picnics for their members.

While the attendance this year was a trifle below 500 persons, the Local feels that inasmuch as this was the first attempt at holding a picnic, the attendance was quite large, and feel sure that any future outings held will be attended by a great many more members and their families.

The Committee found that an outing is a real get-together meeting place, and it was surprising to note that many good members who have not attended meetings as often as they should, have met other good members who were quite ready to admit the same fault, and most likely the attendance at meetings will increase due to the members meeting on a common ground and getting to know each other better. At least the Committee feels that they have accomplished the purpose for which the picnic was held—to try to get every member acquainted with the other members.

Picnic Committee

Local Union No. 8, August 11th, 1934.

First Row. J. Fischer, President Kane, Rec. Sec. Cregan, Coble.

2nd Row. Dillon, Trustee Malloy, Arrison, Ward, Trustee Williams, McLaughlin, Corley.

3rd Row. Samar, Jensen, Kelly, Cooper, Taylor, Bergey, Gill.

◆

Carborundum Programs Again on the Air

Announcement is made of the return of the now famed Carborundum programs to the air for the season of 1934-35. These programs are scheduled for Saturday nights, 10:00 to 10:30 E. S. T. beginning October 20, over a coast to coast network of Columbia Broadcasting System stations.

This is the ninth season for Carborundum on the air and once again will be featured the Carborundum Band of fifty pieces under the direction of Edward D'Anna, and the telling of the fascinating Indian legends and interesting and instructive industrial stories on the manufacture and uses of the abrasive products of The Carborundum Company. Radio listeners identified with all types of industry will be much interested in these talks as they are planned and told with the least possible amount of usual radio advertising. Rather, they are planned to be at once informative and interesting.

Francis D. Bowman, Advertising Manager of The Carborundum Company will continue to write, produce and announce these programs.

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Pioneer Member of Anaconda, Local Union No. 88, Passes

Bank Horn, a member of Local Union 88 of Anaconda, Montana, died at the residence of his daughter in that city, August 21, 1934, at the age of 85 years.

Brother Horn was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when an infant and settled in Wisconsin.

More than 50 years ago he came to Montana from Idaho and settled in Deer Lodge valley. With a companion, he left Corain, Idaho, carrying pack sack and blankets and set out on foot on a 500-mile trip. The trail was beset with many dangers and they experienced many hardships and many exciting adventures. In his account of this trip he frequently related how he and his companion were taken captive by a roving band of Bannock Indians and held for many weeks. The Indians did not harm them but would not release them. After weeks of traveling and living with these Indians they were seen by a patrol of soldiers who demanded that they be set free.

The soldiers provided Brother Horn and his companion with a grub stake and directed them to an Indian village, where they were treated with kindness. The Indians provided them with food and sent a guide with them. After weeks more of travel they reached Twin Bridges, Montana. Brother Horn built log cabins for the settlers who came to that vicinity before the town of Anaconda was founded. He assisted in the construction of the first building on Main street in Anaconda, was employed as a carpenter on many of the old landmarks of the city and was one of the first carpenters in the construction of the old reduction works.

He was one of the first members of Carpenters' Union No. 88 of Anaconda, having joined on September 12, 1899, a few months after the chartering of that union.

For the past twenty-seven years Brother Horn had erected and removed the election polling booths in Anaconda, and erected and removed the polling booths for the state primary election held on July 18, 1934, which shows he was an active carpenter almost to the day of his death.

He is survived by his daughter, one son, four granddaughters and three great-grandchildren. Burial took place in the family lot in Hill cemetery.

His passing is mourned by the members of Local Union No. 88 where he held membership for so many years.

DEATH ROLL

LOUIS LARSON—Local Union No. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Canadian Labor Answers Attack on U. S. Unions

P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has made vigorous responses to the efforts of Premier Teschereau of Quebec to break strikes of paper mill workers at Dalbeau, Quebec, and discredit the international unions.

Teschereau said if it wasn't for the agitators of American unions, workers in Quebec would be loyal and contented.

Mr. Draper declares that the members of the International Paper Makers' Union who went on strike are all 100 per cent loyal Canadians who were simply trying to obtain conditions in line with their fellow workers in the United States under the NRA code applicable to paper workers.

Unrest was the result of bad labor conditions, not the work of agitators, he said.

"Premier Teschereau is aligning himself with the exploiters of labor on both sides of the border," Secretary Draper added.

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When the American housewife understands that the union label is the only protection against low standards of living, she will buy none but union labeled merchandise.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Carpenters Annual Barbecue and Picnic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The annual barbecue and picnic of Local Union No. 14 of San Antonio, Texas, to which event all the members and their families look forward with great pleasure, was held at Koehler Park on Saturday, July 21.

More than fifteen hundred were present, among whom were many of the incumbent county officials.

A large crowd having been expected, the committee having the barbecue in charge provided over 1,000 pounds of barbecue, as well as plenty of liquid refreshments. The committee received the fullest co-operation and assistance from all, and it was due to this assistance that the affair turned out to be the success that it was.

Carpenters' Local Union No. 14 has now a membershhip of approximately four hundred, and through the efforts of its business manager, officers and members, appealing to the convictions of the craftsmen that organization is necessary to protect the individual's own interests, it promises to become the largest and most prosperous Local Union of carpenters in the state of Texas.

G. D. Hale, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 14. San Antonio, Tex.

◆

Definition Of A Scab

(From an English paper May 6, 1912)

At a conspiracy trial, held in England, the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab: "A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns, so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp the benefit he never labored to secure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary appropriation he would betray friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman and is afterward sold in turn by his employer, until, at last, he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself to the present age and to posterity."

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Shorter Week Profitable

It is a mistake to regard the shorter hour movement simply as a means of spreading work, or to criticize it as a lowering of productive efficiency which necessarily would tend to reduce all standards of living. Our technological skills have advanced so greatly during the present century, that we can produce more than ever before even while lightening the burden upon the back of labor.

During 1919-29 our manufacturing output rose 50 per cent, despite an actual decline in the number of workers engaged. During this so-called prosperity era we had over 3,000,000 unemployed, because we tried to appropriate too large a share of progress to a few in the form of profits, and not enough to the many in the form of shorter hours.

We apologetically referred to technological unemployment, when in truth we were suffering from refusal to confer benefits of technology upon workers as well as owners.

The shorter week should become a permanent part of our prosperity program. If not, the dead weight of the unemployed will drag us continually into the mire.

This analysis indicates the need for a constant process of wise adjustments between industry and labor. We have reached the period where there must be a gradual transition from an emergency basis to a permanent basis. Permanent problems cannot be solved simply by reopening codes or by general exhortations, although both of these devices may be necessary at the present time. There must be, above all, co-operation between employers and employes, dealing with one another on an equal footing.—Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Labor and the Law

The inexcusable delays in securing the rights of labor by the medium of statute law—which in the last analysis means the medium of courts and judges—is once more emphasized in the refusal of Federal Judge John P. Nields of the United States District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, to issue the injunction petitioned for by the Government to restrain the Weirton Steel Company from violating the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act regarding the election of collective bargaining representatives by the employes of the company.

The Weirton case is a simple one. The Recovery Act prescribes that every code of fair competition established under it shall contain the guarantee that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and "shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives." This guarantee is included in the code for the iron and steel industry, to which the Weirton Steel Company is a party.

Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers charged that company officials were interfering with the election of representatives. The National Labor Board sustained the charge and ordered an election held under the auspices of the Board. Company officials interfered with this proposed election to such an extent that it was not held. The Board thereupon turned the matter over to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

After a long delay the Justice Department petitioned Judge Nields to issue a temporary injunction restraining the company from interfering with the election of collective bargaining representatives guaranteed by the Recovery Act. Counsel for the Government and the company argued the case for a week before Judge Nields in March. Now comes Judge Nield's decision denying the injunction. He declares that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law prohibits a Federal judge from issuing an injunction in a labor dispute without a hearing of witnesses in open court, that the Weirton case is a labor dispute, and that he is therefore prohibited by the anti-injunction law from issuing the injunction. This means that there will have to be a new hearing or trial before Judge Nields, with witnesses for the Government and the steel company present to give their testimony in person and submit to cross-examination.

Inasmuch as the District Court's docket is crowded it will probably be October before the case is retried. The side which suffers an adverse decision will appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which normally means additional months of delay. Competent lawyers familiar with similar cases predict that it will be a year and a half from the time the Weirton Steel Company committed the alleged violation before the Supreme Court decides the controversy. In the meantime, subversive employers throughout the United States are using this contested case as justification for wholesale flouting of Section 7-A, which friends of labor believed would be a charter of liberty for working men and women.

There is just one adequate answer to inexcusable delays of this sort in determining labor's rights by statute laws and court decisions. That answer is, the development of effective trade unions in every industry thoroughly equipped with a knowledge of the economic rights of working men and women and strong enough to enforce those rights by the mobilization of labor's economic power without waiting for legislative enactments or court decrees.

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Character

There is nothing that enhances a man's value to society like a good, noble character. To be well thought of, to be held in high esteem, to hear people say, "He's a man's man," and then to think that character is not a by-product of human nature, but is the real essence of life, not inherited or acquired by chance, but worked and developed through one's individual efforts. Surely it is an achievement for which all men should strive. When we take all these things into consideration, we begin to realize that character is a most valuable asset, is within our own making and is one fundamental of life. A man of sterling character is worth his weight in gold. His influence knows no bounds, he has the power to sway the opinions of men and does more to shape the destiny of the nation than any other force.

Wood Made to Rival Steel

The new single-tower of radio station WEBC, which rises 350 feet above the Lake Superior flats at Superior, Wis., is an outstanding example of the new method of timber frame construction.

The modern timber connector device which marks the design of this tower, makes wood a rival of steel in many kinds of structural frames.

A variety of new connector-built structures have appeared in ten different states. Among these are fire lookout towers, gravel bunkers, and a highway bridge, besides the radio tower mentioned.

These structures do not need to be built with the best timber procurable, but ordinary pine, spruce and fir stock, even of second, third and fourth growth can be used.

It is claimed for the timber joint connectors that they are the most important development in the past 25 years in the field of timber framed construction. The connectors consist of metal rings, disks and plates which are inserted between two wooden members to be joined, and held together by the customary bolt.

The bolt does not carry the load. That is distributed over the connector area, and in this manner the joints are made four to eight times stronger than ordinary bolted joints.

This method of strengthening the joints to an extent not conceived of before, will result, it is felt, in a corresponding increase in the use of wood for structural purposes.

Other advantages bespoken for this method is that it makes simple designs possible, makes construction relatively easier and enables savings in costs to be made.—(Wood Construction)

Making Holes In Glass

Every once in a while, it is found necessary to make a hole in a piece of glass. Take a piece of putty or clay and press it firmly against the glass at the place where you wish to have the hole. With a sharp tool, make the hole of the desired size in the putty reaching through to the glass. Be sure that the putty is tight against the glass, then pour some molten lead in the hole and the piece of glass will drop out.

There Is No Sand Used in the Making of Sandpaper

Familiar as sandpaper is to practically everybody, yet there are very few persons, who know that this universally used product has no sand in it. It is estimated that half of the population of the United States, more than sixty million people, use sandpaper from time to time.

But of these many millions how many ever give a thought to what constitutes the abrasive surface of sandpaper, which is used in the manufacture of nearly everything man uses in his lifetime from the cradle to the casket?

Sand cannot be used for making sandpaper because it is not efficient for that purpose, for most sand is waterworn and the particles are therefore more or less rounded and have no sharp cutting edge.

The fine abrasive particles on sandpaper are specially crushed flint or garnet or are products of the electric furnace, aluminum oxide or silicon carbide.

The abrasive particles used in the manufacture of sandpaper, with a few exceptions, are not true crystals, nor are they alike. The particles, though carefully graded, vary in size and shape and have many edges and points, some of which are much sharper than others. Best results are obtained from grits approximately twice as long as they are wide.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quake-Proof Building To Swing On Chains

Hanging an entire building on chains hooked to supporting columns, to guard it from earthquakes, is the unconventional idea proposed by a Los Angeles, Calif., inventor. In his plan, the steel skeleton of a building would be provided with projecting members at its base, which would be devoid of the usual massive foundation. Instead, chains attached to the projecting parts would suspend the building bodily from a series of tall piers surrounding its outer walls. Such a structure, the inventor maintains, would not be subjected to destructive forces during an earthquake, since it would swing freely like a pendulum at every shock and would thus yield to the earth movement instead of resisting it. If desired, the whole supporting system of piers and chains could be placed underground.

Safety Instruction for the Carpenter

The nature of your work requires constant alertness to avoid accidents. Here are a few safety suggestions:

1. It has been proved time and time again that it is easier and safer to work on a job that is kept clean and orderly.
2. Acquire the habit of leaving no projecting nails or screws for someone to step on or strike against.
3. Use only ladders you know are safe.
4. Avoid strains and slips by keeping all cutting tools sharp. Use only tools with good handles fastened securely. Never use tools with mushroomed heads. Learn how to start a hand saw cut safely and keep the saw properly set.
5. Never carry unprotected sharp edged tools in your pockets.
6. Injuries from wood splinters often result in infections. Get first aid even when you doubt the necessity of it.
7. Use the guards that are provided on woodworking machines.
8. Do not stand in line with wood being fed into saws, jointers, planers, etc. A kick back might injure you for life.
9. When working overhead make sure that no tools or materials can drop onto persons below. Put toeboards around floor openings and at edges of platforms.
10. When you build scaffolds do a good safe job of it even if they are only to be temporary ones.
11. When you construct railings make them high enough (42 inches) and brace them to stand the strain of someone being thrown against them.

Files

1. Never use a file without a handle. Many men who have violated this precaution have had the sharp pointed tines driven far into their hands. If you use files regularly, keep enough good file handles on hand so there will be no good reason to do without one, in any event, always see that there is a good fitting substantial handle on each file you use.
2. If any of the files you have in your tool kit have particularly sharp pointed tines, it will pay you to round them off a bit to prevent snagging your hand when reaching into the kit.
3. When filing work close to the chuck in a lathe, file left handed so your arm will not be snagged or your clothing become caught on the chuck jaws or dog.
4. Never hit a file with a hammer. Pieces of the hardened steel are almost sure to fly.
5. Never make a center punch or chisel out of an old file. The tempering of the metal makes it too brittle for this purpose.
6. Do not use a file as a pry. It may break and in breaking cause pieces to fly.
7. Be particularly careful not to carry a file in your pocket without a handle on the tine. Otherwise the file may be driven into your body if you slip and fall.
8. The cleaner and sharper the file, the less chance there is for slipping and skinning a knuckle.

—National Safety Council.

Walnut One of the Oldest Known Woods

It is interesting to note that walnut is one of the oldest woods of record. That it grew thousands of years before the dawn of human history is shown by the finding of fossilized remains of gigantic trees in the Pliocene deposits of Europe.

The Bible records the use of walnut in King Solomon's time when Indian Walnut is mentioned. History tells us also that walnut was used extensively by the Roman in the days of the empire. In later Italian architecture which has been the basis and guide for furniture design, walnut was used extensively.

Very little walnut is now used in this country for woodwork and furniture except the American walnut, which is obtained from Massachusetts and South Ontario, ranging west through the southern half of the Lake States to the middle of Nebraska and Kansas, to central Texas and northern Florida.

The natural color of American walnut is a deep rich brown color, ranging from light tone to a real chocolate brown. This is the natural color of the wood, not artificially applied.

Linden Tree Wood White, Light, Tough and Durable

There is hardly a more useful or beautiful tree in the forest than the linden or basswood, or, as more freely known in England, the lime tree. It appeals in many ways not only to mankind, but to the bees and even to the foraging creatures. The tender sprouts in the spring are not infrequently tasted by mankind, and found to be sweet and palatable. Besides being a thing of beauty, the linden is one of the most useful trees. In addition to yielding nectar for the bees for one of the finest grades of honey, the wood is highly valued on account of the "whiteness, lightness, and toughness and durability." It has a great economic value, and is used for light grades of lumber. It makes good charcoal, is used by druggists and artists, and artificers in carpets, mats, cordage and even clothing and hats. The linden is widely distributed in the United States and Europe. The seed carries a sail, and is blown by the wind far and wide.

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Why 33.000 Pounds Is A Horse Power

When men begin first to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power, they often speculate on where the breed of horses is to be found which can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is familiar to men accustomed to pile driving by horse power, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse power, it is natural for people to think that the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on the actual work performed by horses.

But such, explains The Manufacturers' Gazette, was not the case. The horse power unit was established by James Watt about a century ago, and the figures were settled in a curious way. Watt, in his usual careful manner, proceeded to find out the average work which the horses of his district could perform, and he found that the raising of 22,000 pounds one foot per minute was about an actual horse power. At this time he was employed in the manufacture of engines, and had almost a monopoly of the engine building trade. Customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial encouragements were considered necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging business, Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds to a horse power, or one-third more than the actual. And thus, what was intended as a temporary expedient to promote business has been the means of giving a false unit of a very important measurement to the world.

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Axes and Art of the Stone Age

Using a prehistoric flint axe, estimated to be 9,000 years old, Dr. Nels C. Nelson, curator of archaeology at the Natural History Museum in New York, cut down a 4-inch maple tree in six minutes. He recalls a Danish landowner who a few years ago cut some 25 trees and built himself a small blockhouse with stone-age instruments; and remarks that prehistoric man was not so badly off, after all.

If Dr. Nelson had been in primitive surroundings, he might have had to climb that tree instead of cutting it, to get out of the way of a bear. The tools of our far-off ancestors served—else we wouldn't be here. But that flint was an unsatisfactory material is shown by the way it was displaced by metal, even costly and poorly hardened metal.

The real glory of the stone age, at least of one phase of it, in one fairly wide area, is its art. There are paintings of bison on the walls of some caves in France and Spain which would be counted first class work in any gathering of artists today. There are carvings of horn and bone and ivory which are little gems.

And the people who did these things had to fend for themselves and their families with flint weapons, in a world peopled by the cave-bear—full brother to the grizzly in size—the lion, the rhinoceros, and the mammoth.

"None too learned, but nobly bold,
Into the fray went our fathers
of old."

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Reports from Great Britain that flexible plate glass, produced in one of the largest British glass factories is meeting with considerable success. It will crack under extreme conditions, but does not break into pieces. It is "flexible to a remarkable degree" and capable of withstanding enormous pressure.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Montgomery, Ala.						
Bay Counties, Calif.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.	Wednesday	8	.90-1.12½	Yes	Part
Fresno County, Calif.	1139 Broadway, Fresno	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
Los Angeles, Calif.	538 Maple Ave.	Monday		1.10	Yes	
Sacramento, Calif.	8th and Eye St.	Wednesday	8	.87½ In 1.00 out	Part	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	621 6th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
San Joaquin, Calif.	122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1st Fri	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Paso Robles, Calif.						
Santa Clara Valley, Calif.	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
Washington, D. C.	1010 10th St., N. W.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Broward County, Fla.	Fort Lauderdale	on Call	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Central, Fla.						
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla.						
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	Dayton Beach - De Land	on Call	8	.75	No	No
West Palm Beach, Fla.	414 S. Rosemary Ave.	1-L. Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Chicago, Ill.	12 E. Erie St.	Thursday	8	.75 In 1.31¼ out	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	215 Main St., Aurora	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Tri City, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg., Rock Island	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Tri Counties, Ill.	Arcade Bld., East St. Louis	Tuesday	8	.75 to 1.50	Yes	Vbl.
Will County, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St., Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
Lake County, Ind.	Labor Temple, Gary	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	1st Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
Fall Cities, Ky.	809 W Jefferson, Louisville	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Tri State, Ky.	329 22nd St., Ashland	2nd Fri.	8	.75 .80 $1	Yes	No
Berkshire County, Mass.	Carpenters Hall, Adams	4th Sun.	8	.75	Yes	No
Boston, Mass.	470 Stuart St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	No
Central, Mass.	128 Main St., Marlboro	3rd Thur.	8	.85-1.10	Yes	No
Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	2-4 Thur.	6	1.10	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	13 E. Merrimack St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Middlesex, Mass.	Dows Block, Stoneham	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	No
Norfolk County, Mass.	Norfolk Walpole	1st Tues. 1st Fri.				
Northern, Mass.	Cushing Block, Fitchburg.	1-3 Mon.				
North Shore, Mass.	176 Essex St., Salem	2nd Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
South Shore, Mass.	Carpenter's Hall Hingham	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
Taunton, Mass.	Room 7, Jones Block	Monday	8		No	No
Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Labor Temple		8	.50 In 1.00 out	Yes	Part
Southern Mich.	Rotates with Locals	Last Sun.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Tri County, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin, Saginaw	1st Fri.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
Twin City, Minn.	520 N. Prior Av., St. Paul	2-4 Mon.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25		No
Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
Bergen County, N. J.	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Burlington County N. J.	Moose Hall, Riverside					
Essex County and Vic., N J.	604 High St., Newark, N. J.	Thursday	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.	583 Summit Ave., Jersey City	Friday	8	1.40	Yes	No
Middlesex County, N. J.	271 High St., Perth Amboy 143 Albany, New Brunswick	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	6-8 Claremont Rd., Bernardsville	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.	91 Main St., Madison	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Passaic County, N. J.	54 Van Houten St., Paterson, 167 Jefferson St., Passaic	1-3 Tues. 2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.						
Adirondack, N. Y.	Labor Temple, Glens Falls					
Albany, N. Y.	87 Beaver St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.	120 Lake St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.	With Locals	4th Sat.	8	.80-$1	Yes	
Nassau County	Carpenters Hall, Mineola	2-4 Fri.	8			
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40	Yes	No
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.	Patchoque, N. Y.	2nd Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Tri City, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall Salamanca	Alt. Local 4th Wed.	8	.90	No	No
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1355 Central Av. Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Hamilton County, O., Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.	Friday	8			
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Portland, Ore.	4th & Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	8 6	.34-.50 In 1.20 out	Yes	No
Delaware County, Penn.	15th and Esery St., Chester	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	3 Mo.	No
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	126 N 6th St Allentown Pa	Tuesday	8	.90	No	Yes
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	Moose Hall, Tamaqua	2nd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
Main Line, Penn.	Opera House, Wayne	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	
McKeesport and Vic., Penn.	316 Westinghouse Av., Wilmerding	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 N Wyoming St Hazelton	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Monongahela Valley, Penn.						
Montgomery County, Penn.	545 Swede St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	.60-1.20	No	No
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.		8	.72 In $1 out	Yes	No
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.						
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
San Juan Territorial Council P. R.						
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	48 Snow St., Providence	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
Charleston, S. C.						
East Texas						
Jefferson County, Texas						
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.90	No	No
Grays Harbor County, Wash.						
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Skagit Valley, Wash.	Alternate Locals		6	1.12¼	Yes	Part
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Av. S.	2-4 Tues.	6	1.12½	Yes	
Fox River Valley, Wis.	T. and L. Hall, Appleton	2-4 Sat.	8	.80	No	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	536 W. Juneau St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.92½	Yes	Part
Wisconsin River Valley, Wis.	With Locals	1st Sun.	8	.85	No	Part
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	52 Beatty St.	4th Thur.	8	.87½-.90	Yes	No
Frontier, Ont.	Front St., Thorold, Ont.	3rd Thur.	8	.70-.80	No	Vbl.
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.60	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1502 Market St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	.75		
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	404 S. Clinton St.	Monday	8	.90		
14	San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	505½ E. Monroe St.	Wednesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75-.90		
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	110 Catherine St., N.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	98 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	208½ E. Main	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wednesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
30	New London, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	.86		
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	3rd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	7 Main St., Champaign	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.						
50	Knoxville, Tenn.						
52	Charleston, S. C.	Radcliffe and Corning St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	6	1.10	Yes	No
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Monday	8	.80		
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	Miller Bldg.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	319 Washington St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Last Sat.	8	.50	No	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	7½ E. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.10		
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.06¼	Yes	Vbl.
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
82	Haverhill, Mass.	43 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.55	No	No
88	Anaconda, Mont.						
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
90	Evansville. Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	1.05	Yes	Vbl.
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.						
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.70	Yes	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8			
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western Ave.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	No
102	Franklin, Mass.	3 Whitney Park	2nd Sun.	8	.67		
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	1.00		
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	7	1.15	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.						
109	Sheffield, Ala.	Galaway Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	6	1.25	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	.80		
127	Derby, Conn.		Tuesday	8			
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	6	1.10	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1st Mon.	6	.75	Yes	No
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	201 S. 5th St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscrawas St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	Friday	8	.65		
145	Sayre, Pa.	Springers Garage	2-4 Wed.	8	.85		
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
151	Long Branch, N. J.						
153	Helena, Mont.	30 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	233 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
159	Charleston, S. C.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.05	Yes	No
170	Bridgeport, O.		3rd Wed.				
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	430 S. Montana	4th Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	25 Mill St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
187	Geneva, N. Y.	91 Castle St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.80		
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	11th and Pine St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Stubbs Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	No
197	Sherman, Tex.	Painters' Hall	Monday	8	.75		
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00		
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
206	New Castle, Pa.	106½ E. Washington	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	1502½ Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
215	Lafayette, Ind.	508 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	.70	Yes	No
216	Torrington, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.						
220	Wallace, Ida.	315 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
224	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. E.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Center & Market St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6½ Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	7	1.00	Yes	No
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.90		
235	Riverside, Cal.	3577 8th St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	.80	No	No
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.						
245	Cambridge, O.	Wheeling and 8th St.	2-L. Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Wellington and Princess	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
260	Waterbury, Conn.	B. T. Hall	Tuesday	8			
261	Scranton, Pa.	428 Lackawanna Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	Cor. R. R. and State St.	Tuesday	8	1.15		
269	Danville, Ill.	30 N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
274	Vincennes, Ind.						
278	Watertown, N. Y.	228 Chestnut St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	93 State St.	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
283	Augusta, Ga.	810 Ellis St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	716 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	6	1.20	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.	Monday	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
293	Canton, Ill.	K. of P. Bldg	4th Thur.	8	.65	No	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	G. H. Allcorn	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	.80		
300	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	6	1.00		
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.88	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	306½ Main	3rd Tues.		.75	No	
313	Pullman, Wash.	Barleys Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90		
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
315	Boone, Ia.	813½ 8th St.	2-4 Thur.	7	.90		
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	312 E. 1st St.	1-3 Thur.	6 out 7 In	1.12½ out .75 In	Yes	Yes
319	Roanoke, Va.	15½ Franklin Rd.	Tuesday	9	.80	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.20		
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Mon.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2118 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	McGlasson's Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
326	Prescott, Ariz.	233 S. Cortez St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
327	Attleboro, Mass.						
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Ingram Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	318 E. Freemason St.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	
332	Waxahachie, Tex.						
336	LaSalle, Ill.		1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
337	Detroit, Mich.	4147 Cass	Friday	8	1.00		
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.12½	No	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2 W. Washington St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.75	No	No
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	2nd Mon.	8	.80	No	Part
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	.87½		
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1820½ Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	
348	Waterville, Me.	Main and Silver St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
351	Northampton, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
358	Tipton, Ind.	127½ E. Jefferson St.	1s tWed.	8	.80		
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday				
363	Elgin, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
365	Marion, Ind.	2nd & McClure St.	1st Fri.	8	.75	No	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	148½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	316½ Main St.	Saturday	8	.75		
372	Lima, Ohio	Home of Members	Wednesday	8	.90		
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	201 E. Broadway	2-4 Mon.	8	.80 In $1 out	Yes	Vbl.
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	316½ Main St.	Monday	8	.75		
384	Asheville, N. C.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.87½		
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.80		
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	St. Francis Guild House, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.	7	1.00		
393	Camden, N. J.	635 Market St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	Monday	8	.88	Yes	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.						
403	Alexandria, La.						
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio	Township Hall, Mentor	2nd Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Locust av. and N. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	28½ E. Concho		8	.75	No	No
413	South Bend, Ind.	232½ S. Michigan	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
415	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
418	Greeley, Colo.	F. Gordon's Shop	1st Mon.	8	.75		
421	Ellwood City, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters Hall, W. Bridgewater	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandell	Wednesday	8	1.00		
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.90	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
435	Chester, W. Va.		1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.60		
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Forester's Hall	2nd Tues.	8			
450	Ogden, Utah	363 25th St.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Union Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Block	Monday	8	.90	No	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	1st Sat.	8	.82½		
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1st Tues.	7	.96	Yes	
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
492	Reading, Pa.	834 Walnut St.	1-3 Mon.				
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	21 Pitt St. W.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	6	1.00	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	3rd and Delaware	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.70 In .80 out	No	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.						
505	Litchfield, Ill.	201 W. Ryder St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	Monday	8	.75		
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.62½	No	Yes
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	32 S. Oak St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.	8	.75		
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 No. Cascade Ave.	Except 3rd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	.80	No	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		No	No
522	Durham, N. C.	107 Market St.	Tuesday	8	.40-.50		
523	Keokuk, Ia.	616½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80		
525	Coshocton, O.	Pochahontas Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.80		
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
529	Scottdale, Pa.						
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	112 Taylor Arcade	Wednesday	8	.75		
534	Burlington, Ia.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	434 River St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	25 Fulton St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80		
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.80		
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75		
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas						
556	Meadville, Pa.	274 Chestnut St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	221 E. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	411½ N. Locust St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
565	Elkhart, Ind.						
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
570	Gardner, Mass.						
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	2nd and Main	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	96 Smith St.	3rd Tues.	8	.67	Yes	
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Long Ave. and Brady St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	State Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	5th av & Lincoln Highway	2-L. Tues.	8	.65	Yes	No
588	Carterville, Ill.						
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½		
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	638 E. Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Thur.	8	.75	No	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	State and Albany St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	6th and Broadway		8	1.00		
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	408 6th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
610	Port Arthur, Texas	701½ Beaumont Ave.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	No
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	563 Pleasant St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.66⅓		
618	Hurst, Ill.						
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	1005 Athabasca St., E.		9	.35-.70	No	No
620	Vineland, N. J.	624 Elmer St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Part	No
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square	1-3 Thur.	8			
622	Waco, Tex.	614½ Columbus Ave.	Friday	6	1.00		
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	7	.80		
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	788 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	53 W. Ashley St.	Monday	8	.75		
631	Spring Valley, Ill.						
635	Boise, Ida.	112½ S. 10th St.	Monday	8	1.00		
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	7	1.10	Yes	Yes
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
640	Netcong & Stanhope, N. J.	C. Christies Res., Stanhope	on Call				
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th and Central	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	Thursday	8	.90		
644	Pekin, Ill.	Court and 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	1034 5th St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
648	Pana, Ill.	Locust and Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75		
652	Elwood, Ind.						
653	Chickasha, Okla.	518 Kansas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	811 New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	No	No
658	Millinocket, Me.	Legion Hall	1st Wed.	8	.69-.78		
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	3rd Thur.	8	.90		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.						
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Painters Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.		.60	No	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.85		
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters Hall, 9th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	73 Main St., K. P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Liberty between 12 & 13 St	Thursday	8	.95	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1st Tues.				
690	Little Rock, Ark.	213½ W. 2nd St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
691	Williamsport, Pa.	3rd and Pine St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt Tues.	8	.75	No	No
695	Sterling, Ill.	10½ E. 3rd St.	1st Mon.	9	.90		
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
698	Newoprt, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	E. N. Locks office	1st Mon.	8	1.10		
703	Lockland, Ohio	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.50	Yes	
705	Lorain, O.						
706	Sullivan, Ind.	N. D. Martin's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
707	Silver City, N. Mex.	Dist. Atty's office	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
712	Covington, Ky.	4th and Court St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	1108 Elizabeth Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
718	Havre, Mont.	Morris Cafe	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	15½ Stephen St.	1-3 Tues.	7	.90		
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.						
728	Pontiac, Ill.	315½ N. Mill St.	1st Fri.	8	.80	No	No
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	356 Boulevard Caust.	Wednesday				
731	Corsicana, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Webbs Hall	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Sat.	8	.50		
734	Kokomo, Ind.	2 W. Mulberry St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.	Trades Council Hall	2nd Wed.	6	1.20		
737	Carlinville, Ill.	118½ East Side Suare	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
739	College Hill, Ohio	Town Hall	1st Mon.	7	1.20	Yes	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90		
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	2121 I St.	Wednesday	6	1.00	Yes	Yes
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½		
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.			No	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	25 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Miller Lbr. Co. office	4th Thur.	8			
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	3 3rd Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Newman's Hall Belmar	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	7	.90	Yes	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	790½ Pearl St.	Friday	7	1.00		pend.
754	Fulton, N. Y.	10 W. 4th St.,N.	Friday	8	.80	No	
755	Superior, Wis.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Members Homes	3rd Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Veterans Hall	L. Thur.	8	.30	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	Maple Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Part
763	Enid, Okla.	Union Hall	Friday	7	1.00	Yes	
764	Shreveport, La.	1660 Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	7	1.00	Yes	
771	Watsonville, Calif.	462a Main St.	Monday	7	.90	Yes	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.85-$1	No	No
775	Hoquaim, Wash.	Moose Hall	Monday	6	1.12½	Yes	Part
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	St. Georges Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
779	Waycross, Ga.	614 Plant Ave.	Saturday	8	.75	Yes	No
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	7	.81	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	Branch Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
785	Covington, Ky.	9th and Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
789	Marissa, Ill.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
790	Dixon, Ill.	Ricards Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
792	Rockford, Ill.	402 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	No	No
794	Leominster, Mass.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Tues.		.90		
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.50-.55	No	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.						
798	Salem, Ill.	E. Side Court House Sq.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	34 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	Odd Fellows Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	26 Church St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85		
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painter's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Skidmore's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.75		
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	24 N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1822½ 2nd Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
818	Putnam, Conn.	St. Johns Hall	1st Mon.	8	.78½		
822	Findlay, O.	Marvin Block	Friday	8	.60	Yes	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Falcon Hall	2-4 Tues.	7	.45-.48-.51	No	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.						
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Sycamore Nat'l Bk. Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70		
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Moose Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½		
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	.70	Yes	No
838	Sunbury, Pa.						
841	Carbondale, Ill.						
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L. Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.						
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	10th and Washington St.	2-4 Tues.		.75	Yes	Yes
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	Maden Lane and Main St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
854	Madisonville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20		
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.	223 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Wright Bldg.	Friday	8	.70		
866	Norwood, Mass.						
867	Milford, Mass.	129 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
868	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cheviot Town Hall, Lowell and Harrison Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
878	Beverly, Mass.	231 Cabot	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10		
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way, W.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307 Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	R. E. Whetsell, Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.						
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1122 11th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90		
901	Savanna, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	.80		
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
911	Kalispell, Mont.	Kalispell Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	716½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Club House	3rd Wed.	8	1.32	Yes	No
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.				No
915	Horton, Kan.						
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431 A Poyntz Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.						
920	Meriden, Conn.	29 Colony St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90		
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	7	1.00	Yes	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
928	Danville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.		.60		
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	62½ N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	Yes
939	Weston, W. Va.						
940	Sandusky, O.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	118½ E. Wall St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416½ S. Detroit Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	312½ E. High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.75	No	No
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.00		Yes
951	Brainerd, Minn.	Y. M. C. A. Hall	2nd Thur.	9	.70		
952	Bristol, Conn.	8 S. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Nagen Bld.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½		
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	.85		
960	Nebraska City, Neb.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	6th and Lincoln Way	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
970	Riverside, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.07½	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	T. L. A. Hall, 4th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	111 E. Main St.	2-L. Tues.	8	.62½		
976	Marion, O.	161 S. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90		
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western Ave. & Upham St.	2-4 Tues.	7	.90	Yes	Part
986	McAlester, Okla.	Leavy Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2nd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.		1st Thur.	6–8	.60 In 1.20 out	No	No
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	642 S. Main St., Clawson.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	S. 10th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Main and Canal St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1001	Piedmont, Ala.	204 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1002	Warren, Pa.	S. B. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.34		
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	8	.80		
1007	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.34-.55 In	Yes	No
1008	Wabash, Ind.						
1009	Harlan, Ky.	Lewallen Hotel	1-3 Tues.				
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84– W. Main St.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	No
1011	Mullens, W. Va.						
1012	Brookhaven, Miss.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1014	Warren, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Nat'l Bank Bld.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Pearl and North St.	1-3 Mon.				
1018	Clarksburg, W. Va.						
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1021	High Point, N. C.						
1022	Parsons, Kan.	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	.85	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Y. M. C. A. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1025	Philadelphia, Pa.						
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	12 Pearl St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	6	1.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.						
1030	Rusk, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1031	Dover, N. H.	7 East St.	L. Tues.	8	.80		
1032	Aberdeen, So. Dak.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.			No	No
1033	Niles, Mich.	Maine and 2nd St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	121 High Ave., W.	1st Thur.	7	.80	No	Vbl.
1036	California, Pa.						
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	6	.75	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Westbrookville Com. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1043	Hanford, Cal.	1400 N. Reddington St.	3rd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Mon.	8	.75		
1046	Savannah, Ga.						
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Metz Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1052	Mobile, Ala.						
1054	Brigham, Utah	Danish Brotherhood Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Jackson and Gordon St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1057	Hood River, Oregon						
1059	Athol, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	217½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	.87½		
1061	Jerome, Ariz.		2nd Tues.	8	.67½-$1		
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	24 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
1063	Columbus, Ohio	Clinton Bld.	2-4 Fri.				
1064	Lagrange, Ga.	Main and Vernon St.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
1065	Salem, Ore.	457½ Court St.	Thursday	6	1.00		
1067	Port Huron, Mich.	312 Huron Ave.	2-L. Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	7	.75	Yes	No
1070	El Centro, Calif.	8th and Main St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.60	No	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison	2-4 Fri.	8	.70	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.						
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	809 Main St.	Friday	8	.80	No	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.	904 Phoenix St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.60	No	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	over City Bakery	Wednesday	8	.62½	No	No
1082	Dallas, Texas	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Hose House	Friday	8	.90		
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Labor Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1086	Gilbert, W. Va.		Alt. Fri.	7	1.10	Yes	Yes
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	121 E. Mahoning St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1090	Raymond, Wash.	527 Heath St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90		
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	10 Pulaski St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	200½ E. Iron	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1096	San Saba, Texas	Court House	Monday				
1097	Longview, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1098	Keystone, W. Va.		Wednesday	8	.60		
1099	Downington, Pa.	Imp. Co. Bld.	3rd Mon.	8	.80		
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	323 W. Aspen St.	Saturday	8	1.00		
1102	Detroit, Mich.	69 Erskine St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Paragould Lumber Yard	Monday	8	.60		
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	42-44 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1109	Welch, W. Va.	61 Wyoming St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	1st Ave. and Main St.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1114	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.50		
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	903 2nd Ave., W.	4th Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Thur.	7	.86	Yes	No
1122	Wheelwright & Vic., Ky.	Wheelwright Jct.	Tuesday	7	.59 7/10 to .68 6/10	Yes	No
1123	Biddeford, Me.						
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.75	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.65		
1131	Port Washington, Wis.	315 Franklin St.	1 Mon 2 Fri.	8	.38	Yes	Yes
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.60		
1133	Newton, Ia.	W. 2nd St., N.	1-3 Fri				
1136	Donora, Pa.	679 Heslep Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
1137	Pratt, Kan.	911 S. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Wed	8	1.00	Yes	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	109½ St. Cuyler St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	Junior Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	423 King St.	2-4 Fri	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thur	8	1.00	No	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fiddyment Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	6	1.12½		
1150	Seminole, Okla.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	98 Main St.	2-4 Tues	8	.90	No	No
1152	Pt. Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	No	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	333 Cohalan St.	1st Tues	8	.75		
1155	Columbus, Ind.	320½ Washington St.	1-3 Sat.	8	.60		
1156	San Francisco, Cal.						
1160	North Platte, Nebr.	Carter Club	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1161	Morris, Ill.	318½ N. Liberty St.	2-4 Tues	8	.90		
1162	Suffern, N. Y.						
1163	Virden, Ill.		4th Thur.	8	.75		
1165	Wilmington, N. C.						
1166	Fremont, O.						
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y	Mech. Hall, St. James, N.Y.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1169	Gastonia, N. C.	256 W. Main St.	Thursday	8		Yes	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Reck's Place	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1171	Quakertown, Pa.	Brotherhood Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1172	Billings, Mont.						
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Commercial St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1174	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N 2nd St.	Monday	8	.35	Yes	No
1175	Algoma, Wis.	Members Homes	4th Thur.	8–9	.25 up	Yes	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.		1st Wed	8	.60	Yes	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Marceline Lumber Co.	2nd Sat	8	.60	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.75		
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	100 Pine St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90		
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	Tribune Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	2nd Mon.	8			
1186	Cushing, Okla.		1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1187	Grand Island, Nebr.	106 W. 3rd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1188	Mt Carmel, Ill.	115 W. 5th St.	1-2 Mon.	8	.65	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.						
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.						
1191	Gladewater, Texas	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1192	Bogalusa, La.	Dorsey Bldg.	Friday	8	.75		
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	228 E. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	$1-1.25	No	No
1194	Pensacola & Vic., Fla.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8			
1195	Youngsville, Pa.	Grange Hall	Wednesday				
1197	La Salle Ill.	1059 1st St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.49 av	Yes	Yes
1198	Independence, Kan.	117½ S. Penn Ave.	Tuesday		.87½		
1199	Pontiac Mich.	29 E. Lawrence St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1200	Quincy Florida	Woodbury Bldg.	Tuesday		.50		
1201	Borger. Texas	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1202	Merced, Cal.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.90		
1203	Jasper, Ala.	3rd Ave. and 19th St.	Monday	8	.75		
1205	Mansfield. La.	Amer. Legion Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1206	Norwood. Ohio	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18½ Alderson St.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	No
1211	Glasgow. Mont.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	1.20	Yes	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1213	Gideon, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.50		
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1216	Mesa, Ariz.	Legion Hall, S. Center St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	pend.
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.						
1218	Lawrence, Kansas	1042 New Hampshire St.	Wednesday	8	.62½	No	No
1219	Christopher, Ill.	115 S. Thomas St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1220	Granville, N. Y.	Henry Hose Co.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1221	Nashville, Ill.		1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1222	Junction City, Kan.	116½ W. 8th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
1223	Marshfield, Oregon	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	116½ W. 8th St.	1-3 Wed.	8			
1225	Naperville, Ill	20 S. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	6	.34-.50 In	Yes	Yes
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.						
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Members Homes	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1232	Norfolk & Vic., Va.	Myers Hall Campostella Va	2-4 Tues.	8	.55		
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	2nd Mon.	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1237	Elkins. West Va.	W Va Coal & Coke Co Bld.	2-4 Mon.		1.00		
1238	Wewoka, Okla.	108 S. Wewoka St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	Part
1239	Montevallo, Ala.		Saturday	8	.60	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico	209 N. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Turner Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.70		
1249	Fayetteville, Ark.	110½ W. Center	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	87 E. 2nd St.		8	.80		
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	National Bank Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.						
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	124 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.20		
1259	Breckenridge, Texas	Harden Lumber Co.	Thursday	8	.75		
1260	Iowa City, Ia.						
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Atlanta, Ga.	21 Bell St., N. E.	Friday	8	.90		
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	.87½		
1266	Fort Peck Dam, Mont.	Fort Peck	Saturday	6	.50-.60		
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	U. A. M. Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1269	Portsmouth, Ohio	Davis Hall, New Boston	2-4 Thur.	8	.40	No	Yes
1270	Spokane, Wash.	N. 15 Madison St.	Wednesday	8		Yes	No
1271	Nevada, Mo	Legion Hall	Friday	8	.62½		
1273	Eugene, Oregon	90 E. Broadway	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1274	Decatur, Ala.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.						
1279	Griffin, Ga	124½ N. Hill	Monday	8	.60	Yes	Yes
1281	Gulfport, Miss.	14th St. & 29th Ave.	2-4 Wed.		1.00		
1282	Salem, O.						
1283	Williamson, W. Va.	4th and Pike St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	3rd Fri.				
1286	Augusta, Ga.	Walton Way and Young St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40	Yes	No
1287	Deer Park, Wash.						
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P Hall	2nd Mon.				
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, N Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1293	Cordova, Ala.	Union Hall	Monday	8	.50		
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Federation Bld.	1- 3Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1298	Nampa, Idaho	I. O. O. F Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1299	Iron River, Mich.	I. O. O F Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1300	New Bern, N. C.	122 Middle St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.60	Yes	Yes
1301	Fleming, Ky.	Masonic Hall	Saturady	8	.48		
1302	Blytheville, Ark.	W. O. W Hall	Monday	8	.75		
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Moose Hall	1st Mon.	9	.65		
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.85		
1306	Turlock, Cal.	512 Minerett Ave.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Bank	2-L. Mon.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1310	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	317 Jackson St.	1st Tues.	8	.60	No	No
1311	Athens, Ala.	101½ Washington	Friday	8	.60		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1st Wed.	8	.65		
1315	High Point, N. C.	127½ N. Wren St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	7th & St. Francis	Monday	8	.75		
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1320	Somerset, Pa.	Casino Bldg.	Thursday	9	.65		
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1322	Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.	Legion Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1323	Monterey, Cal.	701 Hawthorne St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1324	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.	Canadian Legion Hall	1 3Mon.				
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1st Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1326	Ely, Nev.	Aultman & Murry St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1327	Overton, Texas	City Hall	Monday	8	.75		
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	Idle Hour Dance Hall		8	1.00		
1333	State College, Pa.	S. Paterson St.	Tuesday	8	.80		
1334	Tri-Cities, Texas	J. C. Sammons Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75		
1336	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California	Tuesday	7¼	.45		No
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6th & 23rd Ave.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1338	Houston, Texas						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.						
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Portner Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1341	Jenkins, Ky.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	7	.64-.80	Yes	No
1342	Little Rock, Ark.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Division St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.		1st Wed.		.65		
1346	Eldorado, Kansas						
1347	Port Arthur & Vic., Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	L. Thur.	8	.75		
1348	Charlotte, N. C.						
1350	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.						
1351	Auburn, Ala.						
1352	Cold Spring, N. Y.						
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	129½ San Francisco St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Advance Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	Part
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90		
1356	Pecos, Texas						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1357	Gadsden, Ala.	City Hall	Friday	8			
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.60	Yes	Vbl.
1361	Chester, Ill.	Madison & E. Stacy St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1362	Spartanburg, So. Car.	102½ E. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.87½		
1364	Greenville, Miss.	322½ Main St.	Monday	8	.60 up	No	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	9th & State St.	2nd Mon.	8	.60-.65	Yes	Yes
1369	Las Cruces, New Mex.	120 W. Las Cruces Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	No	Yes
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	on Call	8	1.00	No	No
1371	Gadsden, Ala.	Miller & Miller, office	Monday	8	.80		
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Nonotuck Hall	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Skirt Co. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10		
1376	Grand Rapids, Mich.						
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	801 16th St.	Friday	8	.70	No	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	320 3rd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.81¼	Yes	No
1382	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1st Thur.				
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	Junior Order Hall	Monday	8	.87½		
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	pend.
1385	Fayetteville, N. C.						
1386	Durham, N. C.						
1389	Webster City, Ia.						
1390	Columbus, Nebr.	2506½ 13th St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.60 up	Yes	Yes
1393	Lake George, N. Y.						
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenig Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.10		
1397	Mineola, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.						
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	6	1.10	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davys Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Forsman's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	19 Broad St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.	Cardinan Begin St.	1st Mon.	9	.60	No	No
1411	Manchester, N .H.	788 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.35-.45	Yes	Yes
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	Cornell Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85		
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8			
1422	St. Marys, Pa.						
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	301 Broad St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall	on Call	8	.70		
1431	El Reno, Okla.	600 S. Miles	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	116 Ivinson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	N. Main St.	1-2 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1438	Warren, O.	High and Park Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1444	Gallup, New Mex.	3rd and Railroad Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1445	Topeka, Kan.	116 E. 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall					
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1452	Fort Worth, Texas	14th St. and Main	Tuesday	8			
1459	Westboro, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00		
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	114½ E. Sycamore St.	Friday	8	.75		
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	N. Main St.	Monday	8	.65	No	No
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	202½ N. Tryon St.	Thursday	8	.70		
1471	Jackson, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	.80		
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Princess Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1477	Middletown, O.	Main and Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1479	Walpole, Mass.	Bradford Lewis Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Union Hall	Wednesday	6	1.00		
1481	Colusia, Calif.	303 Webster St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1482	Portland, Oregon		1-3 Fri.				
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Goldsteins Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Johnson's Carpenter Shop.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1489	Burlington, N. J.	253 Pearl St.	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	3rd Fri.	8	.90		
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.						
1494	Baton Rouge, La.						
1498	Provo, Utah	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90		
1499	Kent, O.	Beals Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1502	Seaside, Oregon	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1503	Amherst, Mass.		2-4 Wed.	8	.90		
1505	Salisbury, N. C.						
1512	Middletown, Conn.	505 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
1513	Detroit, Mich.	527 Holbrook Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Hall	Monday	8			
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Slack Bldg.	Tuesday				
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Central Labor Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		
1521	Fishers Island, N. Y.	Base Catholic Church	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.						
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1019 3rd Ave.	Tuesday	8			
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.						
1526	Denton, Tex.						
1533	Newnan, Georgia	Junior Order Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1303 8th St.	Last Sun.	8	.87½		
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl., Boston	4th Mon.	8	.82	No	No
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	I. of F. Hall	1st Mon.	10	.40		
1547	Ludington, Mich.	508 N. Robert St.	L. Thur.	8	.65	Yes	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	15 Charles St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1553	New Market, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90		
1555	Pressmen's Home, Tenn						
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90		
1563	Monessen, Pa.						
1564	Casper, Wyo.	231 N. Wolcott St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Selby Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00		
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.	8	.74		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	119½ D St.	2-4 Mon.	7	1.00		
1572	McGill, Nev.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.70		
1574	Weirton, W. Va	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	No	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Burnett, Rosenthal Bld.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1581	Lenoir, N. C.		Friday	8	.40	Yes	No
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Fri.	7	.70	Yes	No
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	Last Tues.	9	.50	No	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	323½ D Ave.	Tuesday	6–8	1.50	No	Yes
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	.70		
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall	3rd Sun.	9	.30	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.						
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell St.	1-3 Thurr.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1602	Cincinnati, Ohio	Warsaw & Woodlawn Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Part
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1607	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
1608	Ocala, Fla.						
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1611	Galax, Va.						
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.	115 Main St.	Thursday	8	.80	No	Yes
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	110 L St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1622	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Tuesday	8	.42½		
1623	Evansville, Ind.						
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
1627	Mena, Ark.	C. C. Gibson's Shop	2-4 Sat.	8	.75		
1628	Paris, Ark.	John's Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	.63½		
1629	Ashtabula, O.	4328 Main Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	.85	No	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Calif.						
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Basora St.	Tuesday	9	.22	No	
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	6	1.00	Yes	No
1637	La Junta, Colo.	119 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
1646	Dubuque, Ia.	236 W. 9th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.30-.60	Yes	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.						
1654	Tallahassee, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.						
1658	Grove City, Pa.	M. W. Graham Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.						
1661	Beaumont, Texas	16th and Fort Worth Ave., Port Arthur	1st Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.87½		
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	103½ W. Kirkwood Ave.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	Part
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed	8	1.00	No	Yes
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Cresent Bldg.	Monday	8	.90		
1671	Kilgore, Tex.						
1672	Hastings, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1673	Bristol, Va.		Thursday				
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	4th Wed.	7	.60	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.87½	No	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1681	Bogalusa, La.	138 Superior Ave.	2-4 Sat.	8	.24-.50		
1682	Richmond, Va.	1111 Hull St. So Richmond	1-3 Fri.	8	.20-.60	Yes	No
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	15½ Windsor St.	4th Mon.	8	.35		
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Pine and New Haven	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	720½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	High and Jackson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.						
1692	Clinton, Iowa	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.35		
1696	Rock Hill, So. Car.						
1699	Pulaski, Va.	Fraternity Hall	Friday	8	.30		
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	.75		
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Fire Sta. No. 1	1-3 Tues.	8		Yes	No
1703	North Wilkesboro, N. C.	over D. S. Bank	Friday	8	.32	Yes	No
1706	Vernon, Tex.						
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	6	1.12½	Yes	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2nd Sat.	8	.75	No	Yes
1711	Van Wert, O.	347 W. Crawford St.	3rd Mon.	8	.75	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1713	Shreveport, La.	2322 Darien St.	2nd Fri.	8			
1719	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Tuesday	8	.34-.65	Yes	No
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	8	.75		
1723	Columbus, Ga.	2400 Hamilton Ave.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
1729	Miami, Okla.	Botts Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	308 6th St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1734	Murray, Ky.			9	.60	No	No
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.85	No	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	116 Champlain St.	2-4 Sat.	10	.50	No	No
1737	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.40-.45	Yes	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.65		
1740	Henderson, Texas	108½ South St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1747	Appleton, Wis.						
1749	Anniston, Ala.	921½ Noble St.	Thursday	8	.75		
1751	Austin, Tex.	10th and Brazos	2-4 Mon.	8	.25-.65	No	No
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	1077 Broadway	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1758	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave.	Friday	6–8	.50 av	Yes	Part
1761	New Castle, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.50	No	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Thur.	8	.80		
1764	San Antonio, Texas	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Division and Citrus St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.						
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room	Friday	8	.90	No	Yes
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	Burns Hall	2nd Thur.	7	1.03		
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo	703 S. Ellis	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Palmer Shop		8	.75		
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	Theatre Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25		
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1775	Palestine, Texas	Independent Lum. Co.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8		Yes	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can	229 11th Ave. E.	Alt. Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	Majestic Theatre	Thursday	8	1.00		
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Moose Hall	Friday	8		Yes	No
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1788	Festus, Mo.	R. Mc Donald Carpt. Shop	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.72	No	No
1791	Altus, Okla.	205½ N. Main St.	on Call	8	.87½	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Terry Hotel	Thursday	8	.87½		
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	6	1.00		
1797	Rome, Ga.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.25-.50		
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	Main and Washington	Tuesday	8	.60	Yes	No
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1805	Marion, Va.						
1810	Milwaukee, Wis.	725 W. National Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.30 up	Yes	Yes
1811	Monroe, La.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.50		
1815	Santa Ana, Calif.	402 W. 4th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1816	Durant, Okla.						
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	John Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	.50		
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	18 S. 2nd St.		8	.75	Yes	No
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can	167 Church St.	2nd Tues.	8	.60	No	No
1827	Madill, Okla.	T. H. Rogers Lumber Co.	Friday	8	.75		
1829	Ravenna, O.	Reeds Store	1st Tues.				
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	331 S. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1833	Anderson, S. C.	W. Benson St.	Friday	8	.55	No	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	201½ W. Main St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90		
1843	Pine Bluff, Ark.	4th and Main St.	Friday	8			
1844	Pittsburg, Calif.						
1845	Martinsville, Va.	310 Walnut St.	Monday	8	.33		
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1847	Monterey, Tenn.						
1852	Martinsville, Va.	310 Walnut St.	1-4 Tues.	8	.30	Yes	No
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	.75		
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Rockland Fire Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1858	Columbiana, O.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Tues.		.65		
1862	Sheboygan, Wis.	630 N. 8th St.	1-3 Mon.	8		No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Bldg	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1866	Mattoon, Ill.						
1867	Regina, Sask., Can	1915 Osler St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.	322 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thur.				
1876	Lebanon, N. J.	1 Cregar Ave. High Bridge	2nd Tues.	8	$1-1.20	No	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	215 Lion St.	Monday	8	.90		
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	699 Market St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.30-.65	Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	2- 4Fri.	9	.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1318½ Texas Ave.	Monday		1.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.		1st Sun.	8	.75		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	2503 N. 3rd St.	2nd Thur.				
1895	McLeansboro, Ill	Odd Fellows Bld.	Saturday		.60		
1897	Paso Robles, Calif.	Goldenway Blk. Atascadero	1st Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.		1st Mon.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	122 Ellis St.	4th Thur.	8	.30-.40	Yes	No
1901	Petersburg, Ind.	Salter Body Works	Thursday	8	.90		
1905	Mason City, Iowa	Labor Hall	1st Fri.	8	.30-.52½	Yes	No
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla	3rd and Walnut St.	Friday	8	.65		
1907	Arkansas City, Kan	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1908	Holland, Mich.	West 8th St.	1st Mon.	8	.70		
1911	Beckley, W. Va.	111 Neville St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1914	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.52½	Yes	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.						
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	124 Jackson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Central Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.50	No	No
1930	Washington, N. J.						
1932	Lynn, Mass.						
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.						
1935	Deming, N. Mex.						
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	12 W. 1st St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1937	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1941	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	2nd Wed.	8	.40-.75	Yes	No
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	212½ N. 3rd St.	Tuesday	6–8	.75		
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	323 W. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	7	.75	No	Yes
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	.60		
1948	Ames, Ia.	Members Homes	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1950	Cannelton, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1951	Kankakee, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.40-.70	Yes	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	912-22 Adams St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½ 1.25 out	Yes	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Legion Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10		
1959	Gardner, Mass.						
1961	Barrio, Obero and Sunoco, Santurce, P. R.	58 14th St.	Tuesday	9	.25-.35	No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.						
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J	Roesch's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1967	Santurce, P. R.						
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1969	Logan, W. Va.	Main St.	Friday	8	.85	Yes	No
1970	Menasha & Neenah, Wis.	Memorial Bld. Menasha Pk	Alt. Mon.	8	.40-.43	Yes	Yes
1972	Selma, Ala.	O. Gywnn Hall	Friday	8	.60	No	No
1975	Graham, Tex.	Royal Neighbor's Hall	Tuesday	8	.75-$1		
1977	Rome, Ga.	426½ Broad St.	Monday	8	.75	No	Yes
1980	Atchison, Kan.	712½ Commercial St.	Tuesday	8	.80		
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	B. Pearsons, Res.	1-3 Fri.	5–6	1.10		
1988	Marshfield, Wis.	220½ S. Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.30-.35	Yes	No
1989	Mobile, Ala.						
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	.25	No	No
1992	Sumter, S. C.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
1998	Peru, Ind.						
2000	Houston, Tex.						
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	Old City Hall	1st Fri.	8	.65	Yes	No
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	309½ E. Grand	Thursday	7	1.00	Yes	No
2014	Ranger, Tex.						
2016	Eastland. Tex.	H. B. Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00		
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	E. 4th St., cor. Ridge	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10		No
2027	Fulton, Ky.						
2028	Grand Forks, N. .D.	Orpheum Hall	2-4 Thur.	5–8	.80	Yes	No
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	305 Hatt St.	1st Fri.	8	.75		
2039	Noank, Conn.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	1132 Henrietta St.	2nd Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	610 8th St.	Monday	8	1.00		
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	202½ N. Elson	Monday	8	.62½	No	No
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.						
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly	Thursday	8	.90		
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.						
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Nelson St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.55	Yes	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	Friday				
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	6	1.12½	Yes	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	7	.85-5/7	Yes	No
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Union Hall	4th Thur.	8	.70	Yes	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Fehren Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.60		
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Smalls Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Main and Pearl	Friday	6	1.12½	Yes	No
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Jr. Order Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.25-.50		
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	96 Broad St.		8	1.00		
2165	Wilmington, Mass.						
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Mon.	8	.60		
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	1051 Adams St.	Monday	8	.75		
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School House	1st Mon.	8	.80		
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Monroe & North B St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	West Milton Hall	1-4 Thur.	8	.80		
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	James Electric Shop	Thursday	8	.80		
2215	Crestline, O.	Weavers Hall	Thursday	8	.60		
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	B. P. O. E. Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Labor Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.87½		
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	1001 11th St.	4th Thur.	9	.67	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	416 Laurel Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.70		
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Gates Block	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	813½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	2-4 Wed.				
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Lefave Hall	1-3 Fri.	9–10	.35-.70	No	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	4th and 23rd Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2319	El Paso, Tex.						
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Juplinor Hotel	2-4 Sat.	8			
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.						
2361	Frederick, Md.	349 Madison St.	Monday	8	.55		
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Foresters Hall, Granville.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	Parish & Dodd, office	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.69		
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	Hatch's Service Sta.	3rd Tues.	8	.85		
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Trades Hall	2nd Fri.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Sun.	8	1.00		
2420	Paola, Kan.	Lights Carpenter Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumber Co.	1st Sat.	8	.85		
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
2436	New Orleans, La.						
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	Williams Bldg.	Friday	8	.60	No	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Co. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2463	Ventura, Cal.	113 S. Oak St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Calif.	115½ W. Church St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. L. Yost, Res.	1st Sat.	8	.60		
2704	Lykens, Pa.	L. C. Schaffslall Store	on Call				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2nd Thur.			No	No

The Company "Union" Is Autocracy In New Form

"Employes' representation," popularly known as the company "union," was first established in the United States in October, 1915, by a Colorado company following a 10-months' strike of coal miners to enforce union conditions and the mining laws of that state.

In its survey of this "employes' representation," the Russell Sage Foundation says:

"Under the Industrial Representation Plan the workers have neither an organization nor a treasury. Their representatives serve only on joint committees with equal number of company officials. They are thus deprived of their most potent means of defending their own interests."

"The management offered the miners the Industrial Representation Plan. The employes had no voice in drafting it. This was done entirely by an expert, with the assistance of executive officials of the company."

Anti-union employers realize the value of the new system which is intended to supplant organization of labor and permit employers to retain control of workers.

The plausible and illusory defense of the company "union" is identical with the denfense of the so-called "open" shop. When workers discovered the latter deception, the "American plan" was substituted. This, too, has been discredited. As each pretense failed to meet the workers' needs, the anti-union employer presented his autocratic theory in a new form. He now favors the company "union."

In its essence, the company "union" contains nothing new. Outwardly, it appears original, as did the so-called "open" shop and the "American plan." Fundamentally, each of these is the old deceit.

In every instance, the company "union" is an employers' proposal. Its source is the employer, who dictates its form and its operation. If the employer permitted employes to manage their own affairs, they would join the trade union movement.

The legitimate trade unions protest against this boss—manufactured and boss—controlled scheme, whose purpose is to confuse and divide the workers, to justify wage decreases and to check improved working conditions.

The trade unions provide for an orderly development of workers who are free from employers' persuasion and dictation. When workers are organized they acquire independence. They speak without fear of discharge.

Craft Problems

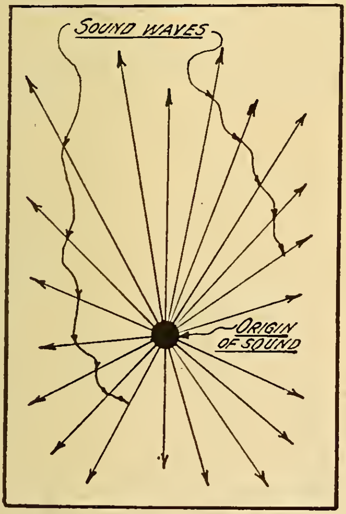
ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATIONS

(By L. Perth)

PART ONE

On April 1, 1931, the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and those of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, came to an agreement as to the distribution of work among these crafts in Acoustical Installations.

Acoustical treatment of buildings is comparatively new in the building industry. In the last decade, however, developments of great consequence were made and the subject placed on such solid, scientific basis that today no public building new or old, where the problem of sound control and the elimination of noise is essential, is considered without being acoustically treated.

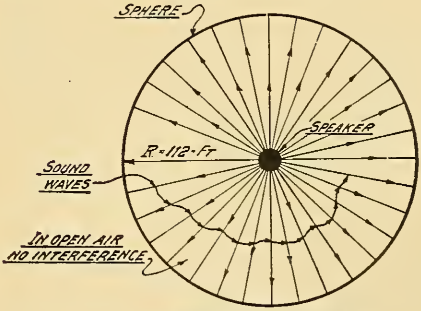


SOUND WAVES TRAVEL RADIALLY IN ALL DIRECTIONS FROM THE SOURCE OF ITS ORIGIN.

FIG. 1

Since very few of the members of the building fraternity are familiar with the subject, it is the purpose of this article to explain the elementary principles of Acoustics which may prove greatly beneficial to all who may be called upon to perform this type of work.

Acoustics is that branch of the science of physics which has to do with the control or regulation of sound and elimination of excessive noise in buildings. Many of you at some time or other had the discomfort of not understanding a speaker. It may be in church, auditorium, theatre, class room or meeting hall. The speaker may possess a loud and distinct voice, his utterances may be sharply defined and yet the audience has a difficulty in understanding his speech due to a multitude of extraneous noises which seem to interfere with the voice of the speaker. These sounds seem to originate in spots distant from the speakers platform and create the impression as if several individuals are speaking at the same time. In large offices, banking institutions, etc., the sound of typewriters, adding machines and other appliances produce a noise which makes it difficult for people to understand each other.



SOUND TRANSMISSION IN OPEN AIR

FIG. 2

If a speaker should address his audience in the open air his utterances will progress without any distortion, the audience will clearly understand his speech with the only exception that those farther away from the speaker may not hear him quite as loud as those who are nearer to the place where the sounds are originated. The open air, therefore, offers an ideal acoustical condition for clear transmission of sound. Why, then, does this conditions not exist in a space enclosed by walls, floor and ceiling?

Sound is an energy, a wave motion of the air capable of producing the sensation of hearing. Its duration and intensity depend upon the power of the medium that produces it. Sound energy travels with a great velocity of 1,120 ft. per second and similar to light it is being reflected by the surfaces it strikes.

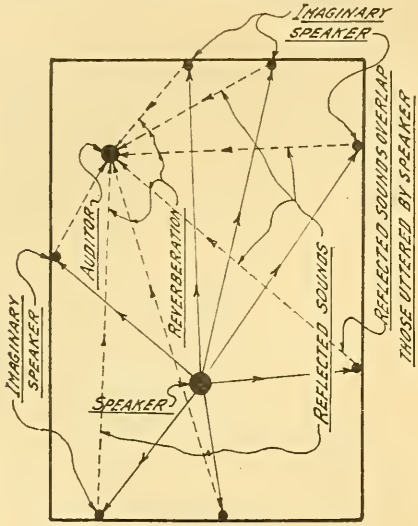

IMAGINARY SPEAKER
REFLECTED SOUNDS OVERLAP THOSE UTTERED BY SPEAKER
AUDITOR
REVERBERATION
REFLECTED SOUNDS
IMAGINARY SPEAKER
SPEAKER

FIG. 3 - REVERBERATION

Any sound, be it from a speakers voice or from a musical instrument, once generated within a confined space sets into action a train of waves traveling rapidly in all directions from the source of its origin. If these sounds meet no obstacles in their way they eventually die out. Fig. 1. These waves traveling with the speed of a rifle bullet are affected similarly upon coming into contact with any medium which is different in density from that of the air. For example, a sound wave upon meeting an obstacle such as a wall, floor or ceiling undergoes a transformation whereby its energy is distributed in three manners: it is partly transmitted through the obstacle, partly absorbed and partly reflected. This transformation takes place for each of the successive waves of the series. The greater the density and the more impervious the obstacle the greater the percentage of sound energy reflected.

Since our modern buildings are of fireproof construction, consisting of steel, concrete, stone, marble, tile and hard plaster the interior surface of such buildings is more highly reflective of sound than a mirror is of light.

A sound, such as words uttered by a speaker, requires about one-tenth of a second for its completion and travels 112 ft. before the word is finished. If the speaker was in the open air he would be in the center of a sphere of a 112 ft. radius. Fig. 2. This sphere would be filled with the sound of the word. However in a confined space, such as a church or an auditorium the sound waves would be reflected several times in traveling 112 ft. so that there would be overlapping bundles of sounds traveling in all directions, that would completely fill the room with the sound of the word before the speaker finished saying it. Thus a spoken word or other sound hits against a wall, ceiling or floor and is bounced back to meet the next oncoming sound.

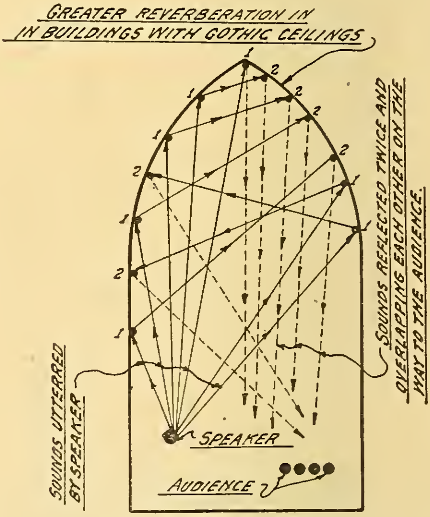

GREATER REVERBERATION IN IN BUILDINGS WITH GOTHIC CEILINGS
1
2
SOUNDS REFLECTED TWICE AND OVERLAPPING EACH OTHER ON THE WAY TO THE AUDIENCE.
SOUNDS UTTERRED BY SPEAKER
SPEAKER
AUDIENCE

FIG. 4 - REVERBERATION

For instance, a sound is reflected from the wall behind the speaker. This creates the impression as if the speaker has a fictitious image behind the reflecting wall who is imitating his speech. It is the same as if two speakers far apart would say the same word at the same time. But the sound is being reflected not only from the wall behind the speaker, but from all other walls, ceiling, floor, partitions, so that the audience listens not only to the real speaker but to a large number of imaginary speakers due to the many other reflecting surfaces.

It should not be difficult to visualize the extreme degree of confusion and disturbance existing in an audience room due to the overlapping of successive sounds or notes. The first sound persists while the next one is uttered. Each syllable or note has to compete with the preceding sounds for the attention of the auditor. This confusion is throughout the room and makes audition uncomfortable, difficult and sometimes impossible.

This phenomena of overlapping sounds is known as "Reverberation" and is one of the most common and serious defects in acoustics to be overcome. Other acoustical defects in confined spaces are echo, interference, extraneous noises, dead spots.

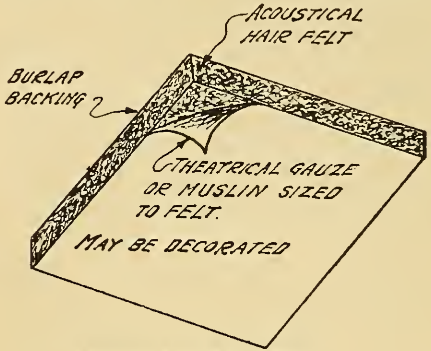
An ideal acoustical condition is when the sound reaching the audience in any part of the room is of suitable loudness, distinctness and comfortable for hearing. This condition can be obtained by eliminating reverberation, echo and other faults by means of acoustical correction which consists of the application of special acoustical materials to the walls and ceiling of the place to be treated.

It was found that clothing, rugs, drapes are capable of absorbing of sound. This led to the discovery of such materials that can be used for the successful treatment of interior surfaces of buildings to obtain ideal acoustical conditions. These materials are made of various types of fiber board, hair felt, mineral wood, acoustical plaster, acoustical tile and numerous other combinations.

These materials are being applied by carpenters or plasterers or both. The description of acoustical materials and the methods of their application will be described in the second part of this paper.

PART TWO

Modern architecture today considers good hearing conditions just as important as good design and good construction. Therefore the architect designing a church, theatre, school, auditorium, gymnasium, court hall, concert hall, office building, hotel or hospital invariably specifies that proper acoustical treatment should be applied in all such places which are to be used for speech and music and where the elimination of noise is essential.



ACOUSTICAL FELT
FIG. 1

The most common acoustical difficulties are largely due to excessive reverberation. To get a clear idea of what is meant by reverberation it is only necessary to step into an empty church or theatre and speak a single syllable in a loud tone of voice. You will note that the sound will be prolonged for a considerable time. When the next syllable is spoken it overlaps the preceding one, thus making speech difficult and sometimes impossible to understand. This prolongation and overlapping of sound is known as reverberation and is the reflection of sound waves back and forth from walls, ceiling, floors and other obstacles the waves happen to strike.

The length of time during which a sound remains audible after it has left the source of its origin depends upon the volume of sound, the size of the room and the rapidity of sound absorption. The greater the volume of sound the more sound energy there is to be dissipated before the sound becomes inaudible. The larger the dimensions of the room are the greater is the distance

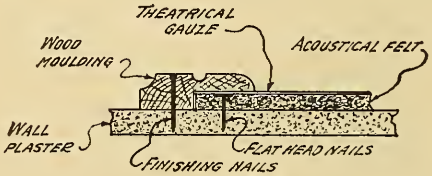


FIG. 2

between each reflection and the larger is the period of reverberation.

An ordinary interior finish absorbs a very small amount of sound energy and will prolong sound longer than one having high absorptive qualities. It is evident that if there is nothing but surfaces of this kind for sound to strike it will take a large number of reflections for sound energy to be dissipated before it becomes inaudible. That means that reverberation is due to excessive reflection and insufficient absorption of sound by the interior surfaces of the room.

To obtain an ideal acoustical condition, sound energy must be controlled. This is accomplished by covering the walls, ceiling and other surfaces by such materials which are better absorbers of sound than the original surface of the room.

It was found that soft, fibrous, porous and flexible materials such as draperies, carpets, upholstery and clothing absorb sound much more rapidly than hard, non-porous materials. All the existing absorbent materials in a room are known as "the total absorbing power." When the interior of a room is carpeted or draped and is filled with people this total absorptive power will tend to reduce reverberation to a certain extent, so that the amount of interference still left may be remedied by installing additional absorptive materials to bring about the desirable acoustical condition.

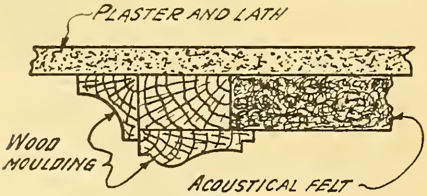


FIG. 3

Acoustical engineers in making their calculations take the existing factors into consideration and determine the exact amount, type, quality and location of such additional acoustical materials to be applied in order to make the desirable control of sound possible. This is the part of the architect and engineer. What we are interested in is the materials and their application.

There are a number of acoustical materials on the market today. Different materials, however, differ considerably in their absorbing power for sound. The most popular ones are: acoustical felt, fiber board made of sugar cane or wood and other vegetable fibers, flax, cork, and acoustical plaster.

ACOUSTICAL FELT. Acoustical hair felt is a material possessing the highest power for the absorption of sound. It is manufactured in thicknesses of ¼", ½", ¾ and 1 inch and comes in rolls from 36 inches and up in width and up to 75 feet in length. This felt is mounted on a burlap base and is the side used next to the surface to be treated. For decorative purposes the face of the felt is covered with so-called theatrical gauze or ordinary muslin which can be finished to harmonize with the general decorative scheme of the interior. A small section of this material is shown in Fig. 1.

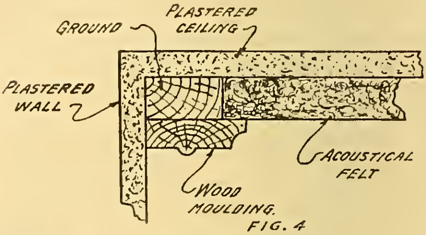
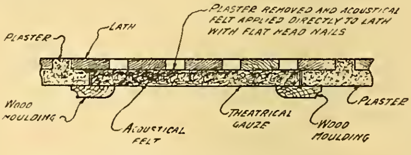


FIG. 4

There are various methods of application of this material; the nature of the space to be treated must be considered; different types of interiors require different ways of installation. Usually walls and ceiling are of wood, tile, brick, concrete or composition.

On walls and ceiling that permit nailing or tacking acoustical felt is usually mounted direct to available space as shown in Fig. 2, 3 and 4. On surfaces that do not permit the use of nails or tacks a water-proof cement is used. The adhesive should have moisture and heat resisting qualities and must adhere readily to the burlap back. The surface where application is to be made should be sanded so that the cement will have a chance to adhere directly to the raw


PLASTER
LATH
PLASTER REMOVED AND ACOUSTICAL FELT APPLIED DIRECTLY TO LATH WITH FLAT HEAD NAILS
WOOD MOULDING
ACOUSTICAL FELT
THEATRICAL GAUZE
WOOD MOULDING
PLASTER

WOOD MOULDINGS BREAKS UP SURFACE INTO ATTRACTIVE PANELS AS SHOWN IN FIG 6 AND 7
FIG. 5

material rather than to the painted or otherwise covered surfaces.

Another method of application is shown in Fig. 5. Here the plaster is removed and the felt is applied directly to the laths with flat head nails. Where the wall or ceiling are made of tile furring strips must be anchored to the surface with toggle bolts.

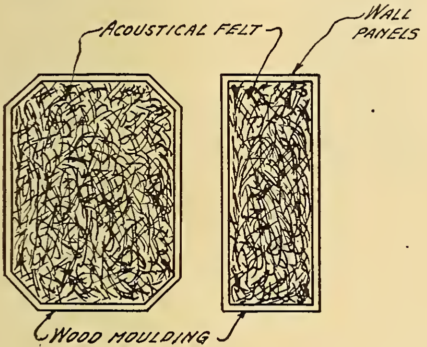
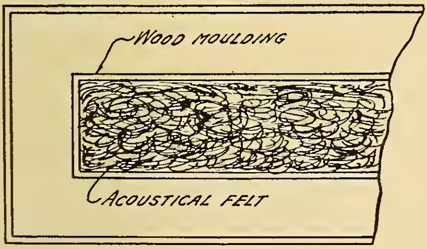


FIG. 6

The installation can be made more decorative by placing the acoustical felt in panels with an attractive moulding around margin which produces the effect of a frame. Fig. 6 shows wall panels and Fig. 7 a portion of ceiling treated in this manner.

ACOUSTICAL FIBRE TILE. Materials for acoustical corrections made of various kinds of vegetable fiber are usually manufactured in the shape of tiles, varying in thickness from ½ inch to 1½ inches and in size 6"x12", 12"x12", 9"x18" and other convenient dimensions. Fig. 8. These tiles when applied over plastered surfaces are to be cemented with acoustical cement and each tile nailed with brads or finishing nails one at each corner of each tile. On new work the cement may be omitted if the ground coat is finished under a float to an even surface.



TREATMENT OF CEILING.
FIG. 7

More frequently these tiles are being applied over furring strips which are spaced 12" on centers or in accordance with the requirements of the design.

The tiles are applied to the strips with brads or finishing nails driven about 6" apart, the nails being driven at a slight angle so that the tile be held securely in place. If the furring strips are to be applied over concrete, brick or tile surfaces ground strips should be first placed at about 3 feet centers. The ground strips are usually anchored to the original surface with expansion bolts. On new work clips or grounds may be imbedded in the forms before the pouring of the concrete.

ACOUSTICAL PLASTER. To absorb any appreciative amount of sound energy a plaster must possess a porous surface. The sound waves striking such a surface penetrate into the pores and are dissipated or absorbed, which is the main function of any acoustical material.

There are at present on the market several acoustical plasters having the property of porosity. Such plasters after being applied form numerous communicating air cells similar in structure to that of a sponge. When a sound wave strikes such a surface it, instead of bouncing back, travels through the cells until it dies out and becomes inaudible. Fig. 9.

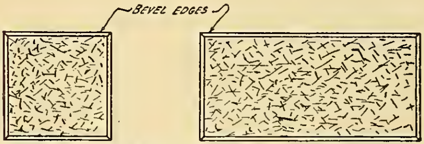
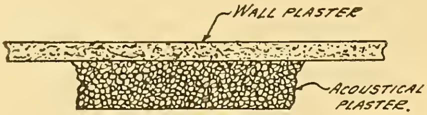


FIG. 8 - ACOUSTICAL TILE

Acoustical plaster is being applied under standard plastering conditions. A base coat of gypsum plaster is first applied and scratched to present a rough surface. Then the first coat of acoustical plaster is placed to a thickness of ¼ of an inch. This first coat is applied with a trowel and straightened with a darby. As soon as the water is out the surface is broomed. While the brown coat is still half green the finish coat is applied and brought out to a full ½ inch thickness of acoustical plaster and darbied to an even surface. Cork floats are generally used as carpet floats impair the porosity of the plaster.

The finished walls and ceiling are gray in color and the texture of sand float finished plaster. In itself it appears very decorative. But if a certain decorative scheme is desired the surface may be painted. The paint, however, is made of special ingredients and is applied with a spray gun so as not to destroy the porosity and acoustical values of the plaster.



ACOUSTICAL PLASTER
FIG. 9

The subject of acoustical correction is of such a wide scope that it hardly can be even superficially treated within a few pages. Therefore those who may desire further information on the subject may ask the editor and their inquiries will be answered through the columns of the Journal.

Join The Union

The Rev. Francis J. Haas, of the National Catholic School of Social Service, member of the National Labor Board advises all workers to join a union. "Every worker has the duty to himself and his fellow-workers to join a union," says Dr. Haas, in a recent address, "and to be proud of his membership." Unionism does not mean "an armed truce, but conference, co-operation and peace." In the present phase of the industrial and economic order, the union is quite as necessary as in the days of unleashed hostility from employers and suspicion from the Government. Without it, the worker will continue to be exploited, either directly or through the company union. Unless he can join with his fellows for the protection of common rights, not even the wisest laws devised at Washington and in our State capitals can do much to better his lowly condition."

Communist Head of Anti-Communist Body Jailed In New Orleans

The practice of paid organizers of the communist left wing starting "anti-communist" organizations in many states, Minnesota among them, came to a sudden halt in New Orleans with the arrest of Jason Atterbury. He was organizing the Defenders of Home and Flag, a society to fight the spread of communism. Among his effects was found a membership card in the Communist party and correspondence showing that he had been sent here to start the work.

When arrested, Atterbury denied any wrong-doing and protested to authorities that he was merely furthering "patriotic" work spreading throughout the state of Minnesota. He gave police names of similar groups active in the northern state.

The game is to paint dark pictures of communistic chaos, and gather men, women and money into a group to fight red propaganda. Under skillful management of the paid organizer one or more well-known citizens are drawn into the organization as officers. Interviews with them are published in newspapers, and others flock to the group.

At the suggestion of the organizer the society then authorizes him to launch attacks against the "red terror." He is given authority to speak for the membership. His tirades purposely include a number of substantial citizens who, despite their otherwise unchallenged Americanism, are violently denounced as communists.

The attacks divert attention from real communists who proceed with their work unmolested. In time the absurdity of the "communist" charges become so apparent that the organizer folds up and leaves for other territory. But thereafter responsible citizens are slow to believe whatever they read against communism and they discount the charge of red activity made against any one. As a means of spreading and aiding real communist propaganda the "anti" method seems to have no equal.

A peculiar feature of the organizers' work is that so far none of them has absconded with funds belonging to their groups. Treasuries have been left intact with all funds accounted for. Whether this means that they fear the law or are plentifully supplied with money from an unknown source is being investigated.

The watchword of Organized Labor should be, "Seek the Union Label when buying anything large or small."

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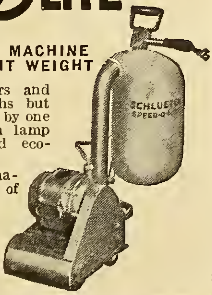

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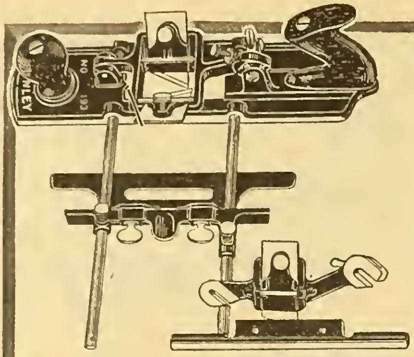

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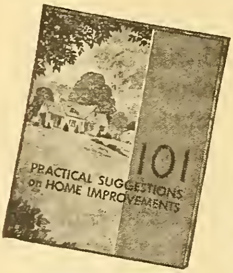
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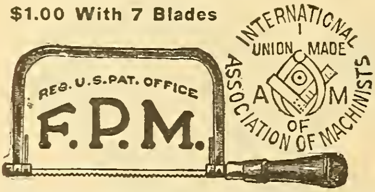

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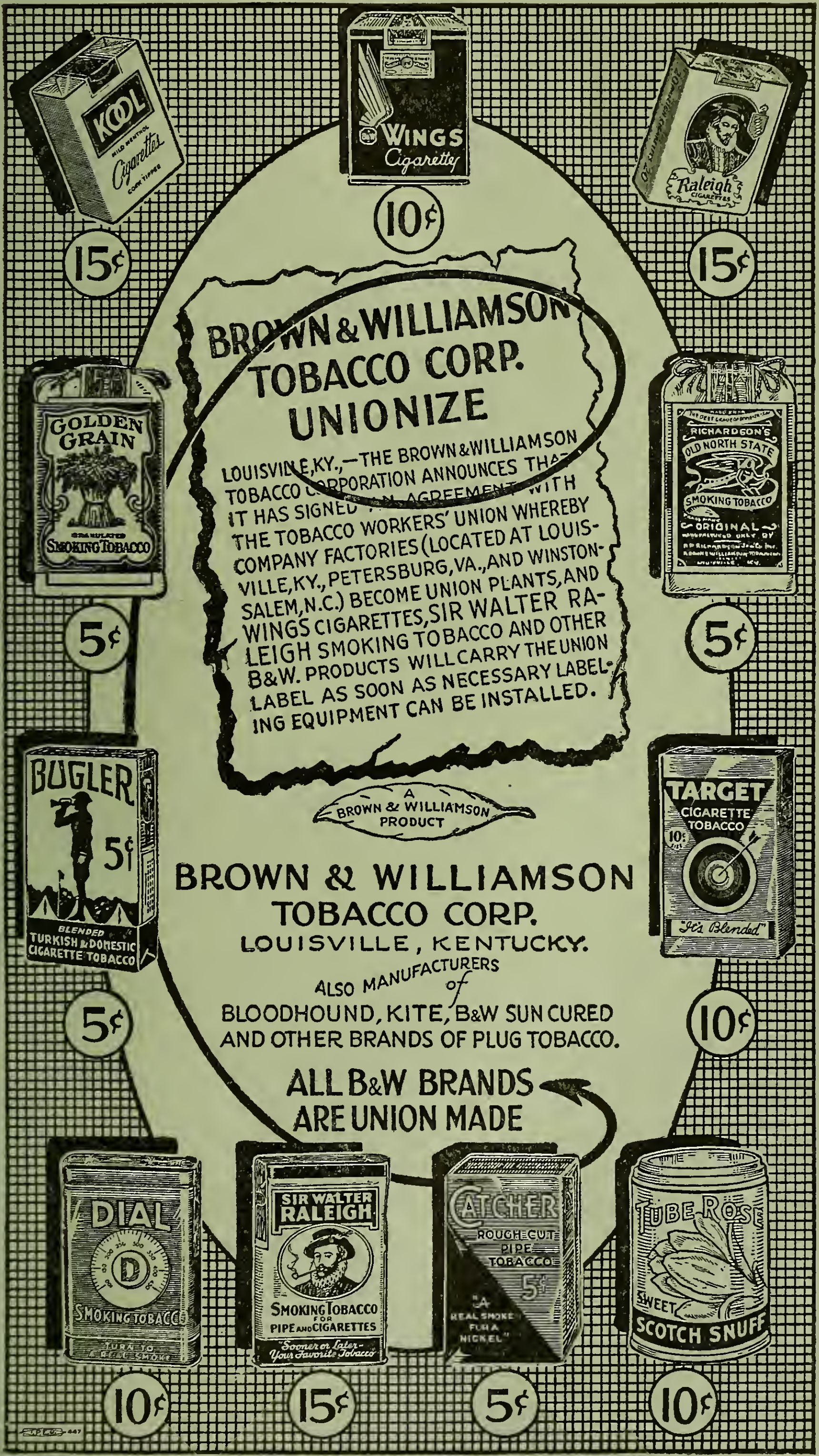
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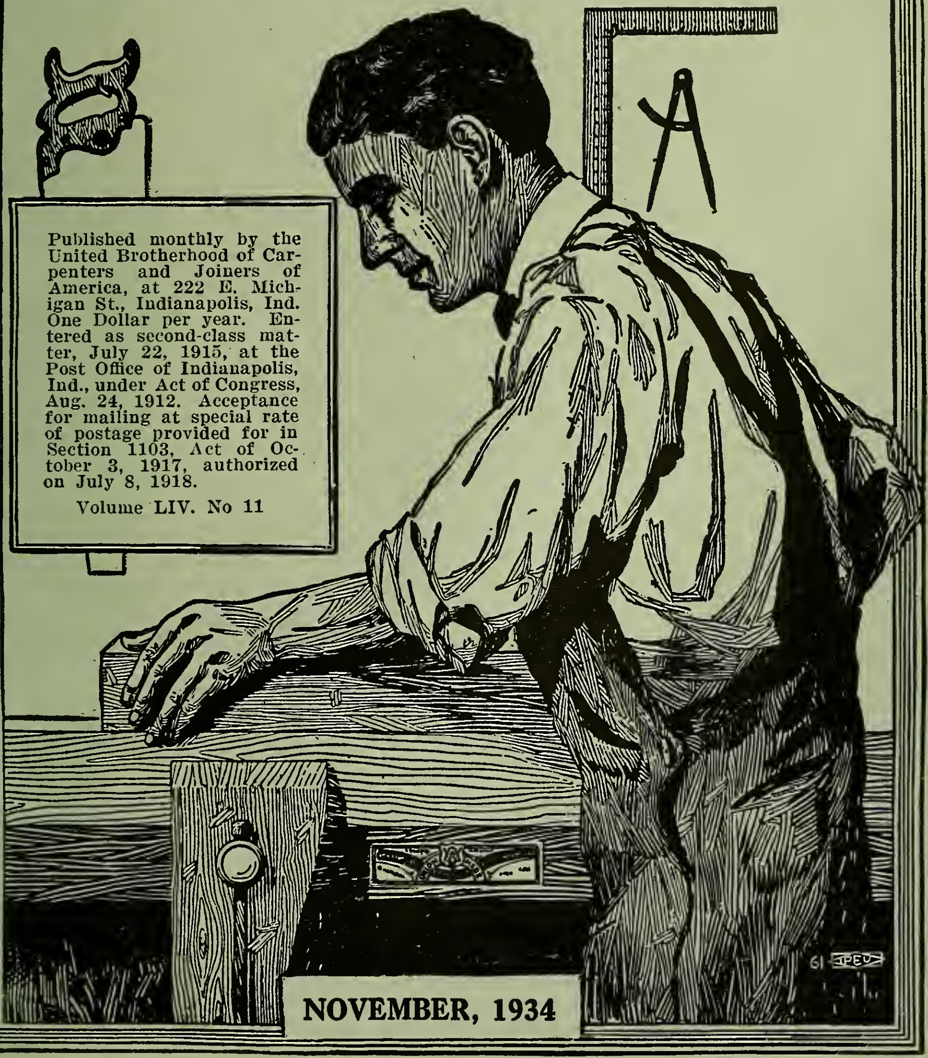

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Volume LIV. No 11

NOVEMBER, 1934

Another Day

(By Edwin Carlile Litsey)

This is another day.
Let me be careful what I do and say
In each swift flying hour.
A single careless word has awful power
Upon the human heart.
Before I start
Upon the long familiar daily path
Let me resolve that I will nurse no wrath,
Nor harbor envy, nor coddle greed,
Nor coldly turn away from one in need,
Nor check a welcoming smile.
All things worth while
Let me endeavor to attain.
Above all else let me not offer pain
To anyone, or thing.
If I can bring
Back home tonight a single shining thought,
The memory of some happiness I wrought
To one who touched my life,
The daily strife
Will have been glorified. For as we give
The fruits of love and kindness, so we live.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
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THE MAN WHO WINS

The world looks down on a failure.
It discards a man who quits,
It scorns a coward and poltroon,
But it honors a man who pits
His strength and power against it,
And battles each move it makes.
It salutes a man who can fight it;
It wants only men—not fakes!
So it's up to each man to do battle,
To take each blow on the chin,
And return the blow as it's given
And come out of the fight with a grin,
For disgrace, lies not in the fighting,
It lies in the loss of the game.
But the man who does battle and wins,
Is the man whom the world will acclaim.

—Avin H. Johnston

WAGES AND RECOVERY

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

WITH the beginnings of economic recovery in many areas it is important to keep progress steady to prevent all possible slowing down or halting. To swell the volume of purchasing demand is indispenable. Buyers will sustain consumer industries, and these in turn will help pull up the heavy or durable goods industries. It is in the durable goods industries that unemployment continues as a most acute problem. Output has fallen to the level of a quarter of a century ago. Unemployment is more serious than this production decline for it is caused not only by the depression but by technical progress. Productivity has been steadily mounting, even in this depression.

The new Housing Act is intended to help this most depressed area. Building trades workers have felt the dead weight of the depression as construction dropped from a peak of 13 billions to less than 2 billions. In various localities unemployment ranged up to 85 per cent in 1933—even now it reaches 70 or over in two localities reporting to the Federation. The years of unemployment have depleted wage-earner incomes and resources and piled up indebtedness. These men need work and incomes to get back on their feet. Yet as some help was in sight for the industry the issue of wage reductions was raised.

Wages average only 36 per cent of construction costs and a wage increase would not mean much to builders or owners but to the building tradesmen and their families it would mean everything in living and to the retail merchants it would be most important.

In a group of twelve heavy industries wages constitute only 24 per cent of the value of the products produced. An increase in wages would increase total costs of production less than 2.5 per cent. These industries are: Iron and steel, motor vehicles (bodies and parts but not including motorcycles), cement, electrical machinery apparatus and supplies, agricultural implements, foundry and machine shop products (not elsewhere classified), lumber, glass, machine tools, marble, granite, slate and other stone products, clay products (other than pottery and non-clay refractories), railroad repair shops.

The table giving labor costs in these industries for a ten-year period, shows that labor costs averaged 24 per cent of the value of product.

If wages are increased the burden is negligible to these industries; if wages are cut, the industries save little on wages and lose by the cumulative effect in lowered sales in the consumer industries. Practically all of the wage increase would go into retail trade and in paying retail accounts, with indirect aid to the heavy industries.

If the heavy industries will raise wages as they swing into action they will contribute greatly to recovery for themselves and for all others. To have recovery which will provide buyers for the output the factories, mines, service industries, farms, et cetera, the wages and small incomes which constitute 80 per cent of the buyers in the retail market, must recover so that former standards of living may be regained. Purchasing power for the masses is a basic factor in economic recovery and stability.

LABOR WILL GET ONLY WHAT IT HAS STRENGTH TO DEMAND

ACCORDING to the Nation Magazine, liberal New York weekly, after one full year of trial, the NRA remains an effective structure for economic recovery. It declares that Labor can only hope to win what it has the strength to demand and hold, and cites various incidents in which the administration of the blue eagle has not only reneged but virtually double-crossed Labor.

Following is the editorial:

"A year has passed since Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act became the law of the land. It was believed by some hopeful souls a year ago that Section 7-a's purpose was to stimulate the formation of trade unions to run parallel with trade associations. But the ink of the President's signature was hardly dry, the NRA was still a mere skeleton, when Messrs. Johnson and Richberg made it plain that the Administration did not intend to force trade unions upon reluctant employers. The NRA would not insist that the Labor provisions of the codes be the fruit of collective bargaining. The NRA would not turn over the enforcement of these provisions to organized Labor. The NRA would not demand, where trade unions existed, that the employers recognize them and negotiate agreements with them. The NRA would maintain a strict neutrality between trade unions and company unions, keeping an eye out only for coercion. And the NRA, although it intended to see that the workers were not done out of their rights of collective bargaining, would be equally scrupulous in seeing to it that nobody interfered with the sacred right of individual bargaining between employer and employe. To this position, or its close equivalent, Messrs. Johnson and Richberg have held ever since.

"Under Senator Wagner's influence, the National Labor Board worked out a theory of Section 7-a more comforting to organized Labor than that put forward by the NRA. True, the Labor Board was created to suppress strikes—by soft words and tactful urging. But in the process of so doing the board fell back upon traditional democratic ideals and evolved, in substance, the following formula for the maintainance of industrial peace: Workers were to choose their representatives at secret elections. With these representatives the employer was bound to bargain collectively. He must recognize them, negotiate with them, and exert every reasonable effort to execute with them an agreement, preferably written, covering wages, hours, and working conditions.

"Unfortunately, the board was without legal powers, so that its interpretation of 7-a remained a theory. A few strikes were ended; an occasional employer was argued into treating with a trade union that was pretty powerful to begin with. But in practically every major attempt to apply its theory of 7-a, the board fell down. It could not get the owners of the captive mines to recognize the United Mine Workers, election results notwithstanding. It backed away from Mr. Ford in the Edgewater and Chester controversies. It never succeeded in compelling the Budd Manufacturing company to bestow upon its employes the benefits of an election under Labor Board auspices. The Weirton Steel company defied the board on the election issue, and has just defeated the board in the federal courts. The President snatched the threatened automobile strike away from the board, and "settled" it. The chief result of the board's attempts to apply a democratic concept of Section-a was that a group of Reading, Pennsylvania, hosiery manufacturers signed an agreement with a trade union, and that another hosiery manufacturer in Tennessee lost his Blue Eagle.

"The NRA would not and the National Labor Board could not do anything to help the trade unions. But meanwhile the A. F. of L. began to organize workers in mass-production industries, for example, automobile and rubber, where the trade union was formerly taboo. Some individual unions, of the "industrial" rather than the "craft" type, were even more successful. The United Mine Workers swarmed over into the Appalachian area and compelled the non-union operators to sign an agreement. The needle trades unions consolidated their hold on the metropolitan markets, and even made substantial headway in the out-of-town open-shop regions. The hosiery workers' section of the textile workers' union made trade unionism a reality in the mills of Berks County and elsewhere. Even the slumbering steel workers' union awoke, with the consequence that a general strike was threatened.

"But the anti-union employers fought back. With the automobile and steel industries to the fore, company unions sprang up on the industrial landscape like cacti after a desert rain. Though ostensibly sanctified by Section 7-a, these unions were formed for the purpose of shutting out any possible trade union intrusion. Nothing will rid Labor of them save an avalanche of strikes with full recognition as their primary objective. It has been shown that organized Labor cannot afford to pin its faith on the wisdom and power of a supposedly classless government. Magna Chartas or no Magna Chartas, it looks as though the trade unions in the United States would get from the big business employers only as much as they are able to win by force.

MILLIONS LIVING IN PRIMITIVE HOUSES

WERE a campaign launched to put the homes of Americans in "decent, livable" condition, there would be a job for every unemployed worker and such demand for goods that mills and factories would be working at full speed for the next 10 years.

Who says so? Why, Daniel E. Casey of the staff of the Georgetown University, loaned to the government to direct a survey of housing in 60 industrial cities embracing every state. The project, started by the CWA, is nearing completion, and on its startling disclosures Casey made his bold prediction.

Those who have nursed the belief that Americans generally are living in rather comfortable and healthful circumstances are going to be rudely shocked when the final report is published, Casey asserted.

"We have rather prided ourselves on our bathtubs, central heating, toilets and labor-saving devices, and in our blissful ignorance have imagined that it was the exceptional and unfortunate family that lacked these facilities.

"But the belief suffers cruelly in actual contact with statistics gathered by 10,000 investigators. They show that a large percentage of dwellings—somewhere between a third and a fourth—are almost as void of modern conveniences as were the homes of their great-grandparents.

"But that is not the worst, by any means. In practically every city there is overcrowding to the danger point, with single rooms accommodating three, four or five persons. Some of this results from the depression, but even in good times this was more or less the case. Hundreds of thousands of homes must be built before every family can have separate quarters."

Every city surveyed, Casey said, reported many homes described as "unfit for human habitation." Yet people are living in them and paying rent. For the entire country, Casey estimates, about 3 per cent of all dwellings fall within this classification.

Another survey of rural housing has disclosed even more terrifying conditions, and if farmers' homes were brought up to what is regarded as a proper standard, this country would experience prosperity such as it has never known, Casey contends. But that is another story.

It is impossible to give in detail the results of the city homes survey, and it is unnecessary to do so to picture the situation. Practically every city told the same story of primitive living conditions on an extensive scale.

Pueblo, Colo., will serve as an example of what has been revealed, Casey said. It was built in relatively recent times and is regarded as fairly representative of the average medium-sized community, being neither the worst nor the best.

Here are some of the things investigators discovered at the Colorado city:

Out of 12,723 dwellings, 8.3 per cent are vacant because many families are unable to pay rent. Were families who have "doubled up" to demand separate dwellings, there would be an acute housing shortage.

Single-family dwellings make up 91 per cent of Pueblo's family units, and 46 per cent of the homes are occupied by their owners, a larger percentage than the average reported for all cities.

Investigators found that only 4,107 structures are in good condition, while 4,690 need extensive repairs and 1,597 must be rebuilt before they are habitable." The condition of the remainder of the homes was not reported.

One-third of the dwellings, or 4,115 are heated by hot air furnaces, while less than 1,100 are equipped with steam or hot water. That means that more than 7,000 homes are still using stoves that burn wood or coal.

Only 4,613 homes are equipped with gas for cooking, and 11,539 are lighted by electricity. But, believe it or not, more than 1,100 homes still depend on kerosene lamps in a city with both gas and electricity.

More than 1,100 homes are without running water, and 3,817 lack inside toilets. It came as a surprise to Senator Alva Evans, who has lived his entire life in Pueblo and thought he knew his way around, to learn that 4,080 homes do not have tubs or showers for bathing.

More than 10,000 homes are without mechanical refrigerators.

And that is the portait of the average American city.

"A house without running water, bath and other conveniences is just a house— not a home," Casey declared.

"If every dwelling in this country were equipped with the bare essentials to comfortable living, it would require years for our factories to produce the equipment. Every available worker would be needed for installation. Workers would be at a premium getting out the materials and fabricating them into household needs.

"This is the vast reservoir of work that the administration hopes to tap through its housing program, which is as important from its social as from its economic aspects."

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR COMPANY UNION

(By Senator George W. Norris)

I THINK the country has witnessed something which has happened in railroad world that ought not to be passed by without some emphasis being placed upon it. There was danger a short time ago of a universal strike on the railroads which would have tied up commerce, and no man by the wildest flight of his imagination could tell how much damage such a strike might have caused at this particular time.

The President was unable to get the warring factions together. He appointed a co-ordinator, a man of outstanding character in the railroad world, Mr. Eastman, who, after vainly trying to do something to get the warring factions to agree, failed and gave up the task. He advised, however, when he quit, that there should be another conference of the parties directly interested; and so there met around the conference table the representatives of all the first-class railroads in the United States on the one side and the representatives of the railroad employes on the other, representatives who were conceded to have been chosen by the labor unions.

I mention this now because in that conference there was no company union. There is going over the country now, I believe, a kind of propaganda, the object of which is to give some life to the so-called "company unions." I never could understand in my study of the various disagreements that have occurred from time to time in years past between capital and labor, why any fair-minded man could object under the circumstances to having the respresentatives of labor in such conferences chosen freely and uncoerced by the laboring men themselves.

A company union, in reality and in practice, is a union of laboring men controlled by the employers of labor. A conference between delegates from a company union and the representatives of employers' associations is simply a conference dominated on both sides of the table by the empolyers. It is true that in theory there can be, and probably there are instances where company unions are acting purely in the interest of the laboring man, but as a matter of practice, that is something that is almost unknown.

Here were the representatives of 21 organized bodies of railroad unions on one side of the table, and those who own the railroads, represented by those whom they had chosen, on the other side. After everybody else had failed, this body of representative men reached an agreement satisfactory to both sides and satisfactory to the American people, and avoided what I feared might have been a real catastrophe. At the conclusion of their conference they were congratulated upon their work by the President of the United States, and also by Mr. Eastman, the co-ordinator.

I mention this only to show that in the conflict between labor and capital there is, in my judgment, no place for the company union. Capital is represented, as it should be, by representatives of its own choosing, and to put upon the other side of the table representatives with whose selection the employers have had something to do simply means that there will be no agreement reached which will be fair to labor and fair to the people of the country.

Here was an instance where labor was represented, it is conceded, by agents chosen by labor. That is only fair; it is only right, and it is only another illustration showing that if we are to have arbitration between capital and labor, both sides of the table must be represented by agents who are selected from their respective organizations uncoerced, uninfluenced, and absolutely free and independent.—From the Congressional Record.

COMPANY UNION BY-PRODUCTS

SINCE a statute law has been written upon the books of the United States guaranteeing the workers the unquestionable right of uniting with organizations of their own choosing, desperate efforts have been made by certain employers to divert their employes from bona fide labor organizations into so-called industrial unions, which are in reality the by-products of the company union.

Impractical theorists who have no practical knowledge of the American labor movement have been used for this purpose by those who fear and oppose the American Federation of Labor. The industrial or vertical union has been heralded as the successor to the American Federation of Labor which is founded upon the principles of trade unionism. Proof that this foundation is sound has been demonstrated by the fact that for more than half a century, the structure of the American Federation of Labor has withstood all of the industrial storms that have sought to destroy it. The industrial union has been tried in the United States under numerous aliases, but in every instance it has collapsed as a result of its failure to give workers proper representation and protection.

Some employers have stated that it was their desire to deal only with one committee representing all of the employes in their plant or industry, and therefore they object to the trade union movement. This statement is actuated either by insincerity, or as a result of abysmal ignorance of the American labor movement. Unity of action is desirable in handling labor problems and such unity is provided for and can be accomplished through the affiliation of the various craft unions with the Departments of the American Federation of Labor.

The veneer of words does not conceal the true identity of the advocated vertical or industrial union. Within the past decade, we have witnessed the rise and fall of the One Big Union, and in previous years, similar efforts have been made to defeat the purpose of the American Federation of Labor by the institution of company controlled unions, or so-called independent industrial unions, which have for their purpose, consolidation of all workers into a single organization regardless of craft or trade.

It is logical to assume that any organization attempting to intelligently handle the affairs of every craft employed within an industry is foredoomed to failure. Where trade unionism is effective with central committees or federations, the business of all crafts can be efficiently handled.

Membership in a vertical union is contingent upon employment in a certain shop, plant, or industry. This feature is identical with the company union, and loss of employment by any member of the vertical union results in immediate suspension of privileges the union is supposed to provide.

A member of a bona fide labor organization may travel throughout the United States and Canada, carrying a card that is recognized everywhere, and such benefits as the bona fide labor organization provides for its membership are continuous at all times, regardless of the employment or unemployment of the member.

The efforts being made to disrupt the established labor institution in the United States is anti-social, and in direct conflict with the principle set forth in the Recovery Act.

ROAD TO REVIVAL OF CONSTRUCTION

THE U. S. Commerce Department reported to the Senate, in its report on National Income, among other things, that annually there are about 703,000 young people who come to the age of 18 years. This was stated in connection with the report of the committee with reference to unemployment. Now, these young people, in the natural course of events, get married. And they need houses to live in, and raise their families. But it seems that during 1932 and 1933 there were not enough new houses built to replace those that were destroyed by fire. And that is only one of the factors which brings about the housing shortage in this country. It is estimated that there is need of 400,000 new homes annually.

It is estimated by Lewis H. Brown, Chairman of the SubCommittee delegated by the NRA Durable Goods Committee to study the Housing Bill, that there is need right now for the expenditure of not less than a million and a half dollars in the repairing and modernizing of American homes. The activities of the PWA are right now being directed to the actual destruction of slum districts in our cities, and the replacing of these by modern American homes. But the work cannot all be done by direct governmental activity and the expenditure of government funds.

It was stated by Mr. Marriner S. Eccles, of the Treasury Department, before a Senate Committee, that there is approximately 26 billion dollars in the savings banks of the country, which he said ought to find its way to the capital market, and that the logical place for this reserve of capital is in the housing field. The real estate mortgage field has been a favorite channel for investment of such funds heretofore; but the recurring business cycle of depression, the failure of borrowers to keep up their payments on mortgages, the difficulties attending foreclosure and realization on mortgages, and the apprehension concerning the security of any such future investments in that field have operated to give these potential lenders of money and credit a scare concerning the safety of their funds, should they be placed in that field.

Mr. Eccles remarked also, that everything leads back to the army of the unemployed. The certainty of the impending increase in this army of the dispossessed is also a part of the picture in the minds of thinking persons. The fact that recurring disemployment is a large factor in the failure to make payments falling due, is one to be taken account of, and especially so in any plan looking to the furnishing of safe outlet for the funds whose owners are really anxiously looking for proper places to invest them.

A large part of the trouble in the real estate mortgage field has arisen from the short term mortgages, which everybody concerned knew could not possibly be paid up within the term for which they were written, but which were written with the assurance that they could and would be renewed. But the coming of depressions has taken the pot of gold away from the foot of this rainbow of hope and expectation, and resulted in the forced taking over of thousands of these properties. Foreclosures had been proceeding at the rate of 25,000 a month, until by the activities of the government through the Home Owners Loan Corporation they have been reduced to 20,000 per month. Officers of building and loan asociations have not been following out the benevolent function of these organizations by making long term loans on terms which could probably be carried out, but have made the short term mortgage business into a veritable "racket."

There have been mortgage insurance companies, which have attempted to carry this load for the investors; but in the city of New York there are corporations today which are carrying about 3 billions of dollars of such mortgage insurance, with only 2 per cent to 10 per cent of their load in their reserves.

Chairman Brown, of the Durable Goods Sub-Committee, says that if proper terms were to be made for these loans as to length of time for payment, it should be possible for the government, acting through a proper corporation, to insure such loans up to $1,500,000,000 for repairing and modernizing homes alone, and that on an actuarial basis it is estimated that the losses from the insurance of such loans could not possibly exceed $25,000,000. These losses could be taken over by the insurance corporation along with the properties, and would be very largely if not entirely covered by the proper handling of the properties which they covered.

Mr. Brown also says that a large per cent of the $1,500,000,000 thus to be expended would go to labor for the work necessary to be done in the repairing and modernizing of these homes.

Half the people in the world are unhappy because they can't afford the things that make the other half miserable.

* * *

You are sure you are buying American made merchandise when the union label is attached to what you buy.

THE DEADLY PARALLELS

(By Andrew Furuseth, President, International Seamen's Union of America)

IT IS often said that history repeats itself. In the great sweep of evolution from a condition in the Roman State of nine slaves for each free man, slavery having the specific sanction of the religion of the time, to the condition in the American State with slavery legally abolished but still clinging in a sense to men doing physical labor we have an illustration of the truth of the above quotation.

In that great sweep of time the struggle for equal freedom on the religious plane was conducted by organizations based upon religious discontent. When after 16 centuries equality before God on the religious plane was finally officially acknowledged the Christian principle of equal freedom was transferred to the political plane. The struggle was carried on by political organizations based upon political discontent and the purpose of the struggle was to bring about equal freedom in the state—equality before the law. This Christian principle of equal freedom met on the political plane the fiercely determined opposition of the then governing class. The King, representing the governing class, would not accept even a petition no matter how humble it might be worded. There was to be no recognition so far as it could be prevented of the mercantile or working people within the state. They were to be governed but not to share in the government. The third estate, taking England with its petitions and its parliamentary system as a model, determined to extend the parliamentary system to other countries, no doubt mainly because the English Parliament had control of taxation and appropriation and, therefore, a basis for collective bargaining and also as the most effective appeal to those who were not recognized as part of the state. In his speech from the throne to Parliament, the King of England begins by saying—My lords and gentlemen—then describes the condition of the state in its foreign relations, in its domestic condition and then informs the lords and gentlemen that the Crown needs a certain amount of money with which to continue to carry on the government. The answer in one form or another is yes—we will furnish the needed supplies but before we do that we have certain grievances which we desire to have redressed. The Parliament begins by redressing the grievances and finishes by adopting the budget. The stage is set for collective bargaining. If conditions are favorable and public opinion strong, there is a serious endeavor to redress grievances, after which the budget is voted and Parliament adjourns. During the sitting of Parliament collective bargaining went on and the strongest made progress. Country after country accepted the parliamentary system and step by step the power and influence of the unrecognized kept on growing, and with it grew the ideal of equal freedom in the state. The French Revolution came and passed away. Barriers were built against the third estate by the Congress at Vienna. It took three revolutions of 1830, 1848 and 1860 to tear those barriers down and to establish the frank recognition of the principle of equality before the law. The fundamental Christian principle of equal freedom was gradually shifting from the political field to the field of industry and industrial organizations, based upon industrial discontent, were organized all over the western world with the latent or accepted purpose of extending the principle of equal freedom to industry.

The World War came and, as we all know, it resulted in depriving the old governing class of its power, together with its transfer to the new governing class—the third estate— with us here in America known as big business.

The King said, "I am the state." The big business man says, "I am this business." The King says, "I will not accept petitions. I will grant no recognition." The big business man says, "I will accept no petitions. I will grant no recognition." In the struggle for political equality, the King used all the means at his hand; amongst them were force, intrigue, and exile. Big business uses the threat of starvation—the use of injunctions and the black list. The King says, "I will make the laws." The big business man says, "I will make the rules." The King says, "I will determine what your income shall be and I will look after my friends." The business man says, "I will determine what your wages shall be and I will take care of those who support me." The King says, "I will determine who shall represent my people in Parliament." The business man says, "I will choose the men to represent my employes in any conferences which I choose to grant." The King says, "I will redress your grievances according to what, in my judgment, is best for you." The employer says, "I will listen to the grievances of my employes and do what, in my judgment, is best for them." Parliament said, "We will reduce the taxes and diminish the appropriation." The workman says to the employer, "I will quit working and let your overhead go on and your machinery rust." If the Parliament was strong, the King had to listen and compromise. If the workers were united, the employers had to listen and compromise. It is true that members of Parliament sometimes suffered very severely because of their independence. It is likewise true that amongst the workers are many who must suffer very severely in the loss of their little property on which they cannot pay installments, by being driven away from their friends, in the changing of their names and to some extent their appearance in order to get some work to sustain life in themselves and, if possible, in those dependent upon them. The victory on the political plane was won through courage, unity, endurance, and sacrifice. The struggle for equal freedom on the industrial plane can only be won in the same way. As to when, that is the question—How long, O Lord, how long?

Into this jungle comes the ultra-revolutionists who have got a system ready-made, that only needs to be adopted and all the struggles will cease because everybody will be equal. Under the principle of the fundamental communists principle which is the oldest of all forms of government and which claims to bring to the world with one stroke that which the world has gradually been advancing to for nearly 2,000 years, we have some evidence of, at least in the early stages, what the promise amounts to. We have only to look to Russia with its absolute absence of freedom of any kind, not simply temporary, but permanent. The prisoners at Sing Sing do a certain amount of work under orders. They are kept from temptation so far as the overseers can do it, and they are given enough food to maintain physical health, but who wants to go to Sing Sing. The only really apparent reason why somebody wants to go to Russia or bring Russia here is because he does not know as much about it as he knows about Sing Sing. But is it not rather remarkable how history seems to be repeating itself?

STRIKEBREAKER IS BACK STABBER, HEYWOOD BROUN SAYS

"IF I owned a business here I would be down on the picket line with a placard urging the employers to comply with the demands of the workers. The success of your store depends upon the purchasing power of the people of the city. Just out of self-interest you can't afford to have the men lose."

This is what Heywood Broun, famous columnist, told the head of a mercantile house in Toledo during the recent strike at the Auto-Lite plant. Broun was vitriolic in his denunciatiton of the strikebreaker and "scab" in one of his syndicated editorials appearing in the Scripps-Howard newspapers recently. Part of it follows:

"Palpably the strikebreaker is an anti-social member of the community. As a rule he has no political or economic philosophy whatsoever, but in any case in which he became articulate he would be forced by the logic of the circumstances to assert that his temporary gain should be protected even at the expense of calamity among the many. Certainly whenever a strike is broken the city or town, as a whole, is worse off than it was before. Men and women are added to the list of unemployed and there will be an inevitable tendency to worse wages and working conditions all along the line.

"I think the same theory holds good in San Francisco. The guardsmen and the police are supported by the taxpayers, who will be assessed in order to win a victory for the owners of steamship lines and thereby lower the general standard of living and the general prosperity of all concerned, with the exception of a few owners engaged in the industry.

"I even doubt whether the immediate employers gain much from success in breaking a strike. Any such result must be among the most Pyrrhic of victories. Strikebreakers are expensive, inefficient and unreliable. In the long run I'll wager that many a cost sheet will show that it would have been far more profitable for the stockholders to have granted the union demands at the beginning.

"I have heard a few ill-informed and sentimental folk picture the strikebreaker as a rugged American who was fighting for the cause of individual liberty and the freedom of every man to work at whatever craft he may choose for his own. The strikebreaker is not like that. He sells his birthright for a few meager and immediate pieces of silver, and heightens his own chances to be back on some breadline a few weeks or months after the event.

"It seems to me that the average American is not very quick to realize the enormous benefits which even non-union workers have gained through the force of organization. The very people who will readily admit that prosperity can come only through the heightening and stabilization of purchasing power are the very ones who complain of the 'tyranny of the unions.'

"The non-union man is a person who reaps where he has not sown. He comes at the eleventh hour and receives his penny. He is willing to profit by the aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support. Worse than that, he stands ready to stab in the back the very people who have made it possible for him to command a competence.

"And so I say that he is an anti-social force who decidely does not deserve protection at public expense. I would not have him torn limb from limb by angry mobs. I think both the police and the guard have a proper function in strikes. I feel that they should in emergencies be called out by mayors or governors under the order, 'It is your job to see that not a single strikebreaker enters this plant or so much as one wheel turns until the employers have made a fair settlement with their men.'"

CANADIAN LABOR AND INTERNATIONALISM

(By Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.)

ONE of the most valuable assets of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is its international affiliations. They are especially important today, workers having learned that they live in a small world and that cooperation between nations is essential to the maintenance of universal living standards. Bad conditions on the other side of the globe may affect workers in Canada and the United States.

At a meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations last year at Banff, Alberta—a conference of delegates from all countries bordering on the Pacific—part of the program was a study of the possible causes of conflict in the Pacific area. It is interesting to note that, although there were only five labor representatives among the 200 delegates, the conclusion was reached that the International Trade Union Movement is the most potent agency for peace among nations.

Undoubtedly the peaceful state of affairs which has been enjoyed between the United States and Canada has been largely built up and maintained by the common understanding of the working people in both countries who are members of the same Trade Unions. The brotherhood and fellowship which has developed as a result of this has been and will, in my opinion, continue to be the greatest asset of labor on the North American continent. Working people on both sides of a man-made boundary line know they have the same injustices to overcome.

Organized capital recognizes no international boundary. The ramifications of large corporations cover the earth. We find the same companies operating electric light, power, street railway and such companies not only in American and Canadian cities, but in South American and all European countries. Accumulations from years of exploitation in the Southern States are invested in the logging industry in British Columbia and exploiting the natural resources of this country. In both the United States and Canada hundreds of large financial manufacturing concerns are producing goods for markets outside of these countries.

Yet in spite of all these facts we find today in all countries those who would go back a hundred years and live within themselves.

Undoubtedly movements based on narrow nationalism or sectional lines receive their inspiration and sustenance from organized capital, which ranks with jingo patriotism to create division in our movement.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, during its fifty years, has fully recognized such facts. It has cherished affiliations with the American Federation of Labor. It has sought and maintained affiliations with the International Federation of Trade Unions and has participated to the fullest extent possible in the meetings of the International Labor Office at Geneva, believing that international capital can best be met by an International Labor Movement.

It is from such viewpoint that we have sent and received, each and every year, fraternal delegates both to the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress. The exchange of such delegates has been an expression of good fellowship that has been worth while and has formed, in the spirit of brotherhood, friendships that will endure.

It is in a spirit of International Brotherhood that our affiliated Trade Union Movement will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

THE AGE OF PERPETUAL PLENTY

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART I

"THE Creator," the philosopher began, "through the process of nature has made all the necessary provisions for the well-being, not only of mankind, but of every living thing upon the earth. In the first place, our solar system has been provided with ample, if not unlimited space, in which the different planets make the various cycles and function in exact keeping with the fixed laws of the universe. Not only did he make this provision for the system to which our earth belongs, but it is reasonably certain that he has untold thousands of similar systems operating in the cosmic order of things. These systems, though varying in magnitude, are equally well supplied with universal laws, keeping them within their limits of space, and causing them to follow their various courses in perfect order. But coming down to earth,—our earth is well supplied with that quiet but tremendous force called sunshine. Besides that, as we are told, there is a supply of air about three miles deep over the whole surface of the earth. It should be remembered, though, that while sunshine is our most important necessity, air is the most immediate necessity for maintaining life, and next to air is water. While the supply of water is well distributed throughout the world, there are, notwithstanding that fact, many regions in which the scarcity of water makes habitation impossible. But where there is water, and the soil is fertile, the rains come in their season, the sun warms the earth and atmosphere, and thus nature brings forth enough for all and to spare." And dropping into a poetic mood, the philosopher recited these lines:

"I dreamed, and in my dream I saw
The solar system as it is—
The sun and planets as they are;
The sun, the center of them all,
Around which all in turn revolved,
Beyond the solar system were
The stars with systems of their own.
And far beyond the now-known stars,
Were stars that multiplied with space.
I marveled in my dream at all
The unknown glories of the stars,
And then awoke."

It was not strange that the philosopher should drop into poetry, for poetry is idealized philosophy, just as prose is philosophy put into practical language, and in that language the philosopher proceeded with his discourse:

"In speaking of our resources," he said, "we will confine ourselves to our own country, as a rule, but what we shall say must of necessity be of a world-wide nature. For we are speaking of the age of perpetual plenty for all, which does not only mean the people of our own land, but of the whole human race. Our own country, or say, our own continent, North America, is well supplied with resources making it possible for every living inhabitant to have his wants satisfied, without infringing on the rights of his neighbors."

The philosopher was thinking particularly of mankind, but there was implied in his statement, life of every kind subject to the control of men; such as creatures of the air, creatures that inhabit the water, and land animals.

"Our climatic conditions vary, putting it in a geographic way, from Alaska down to the lowest point of Florida. We have mountains and valleys, giving us high and low altitudes, besides scenic places and landscapes as wonderful as any that can be found anywhere. We are richly endowed with suitable places for resorts—pleasure, rest and health, which at the same time become educational and entertaining. Our national and state parks can not be surpassed either for natural beauty or for artistic attainments. Our caves rank among the greatest that have ever been discovered, and many of them have a grandeur that is more eloquent. We have numerous pre-historic spots, which speak, not in words but in wonder, of a past civilization, that was not only romantic, but was rich in culture and practical achievements. Moreover, we have fossilic evidences of inhabitants, who knew a primeval life, that must have teemed with natural adventures and freedom, such as are altogether impossible under our present civilization. All of these things are here in our own North America, and if they are not already open to the public, they should be made accessible to everybody, and preserved for the enjoyments of all in this generation, as well as for the benefit and enjoyment of generations to come."

It must be remembered that in the age of perpetual plenty for all, the philosopher would include many things besides food, clothing and shelter as being necessary for that most abundant life; it would necessarily mean a full realization of that constitutional birthright, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"We have abundance of water," the philosopher remarked, as he went on, remembering the springs from which he had drunk his fill, where the cool wholesome water came bubbling out of the ground, or came gushing through crevices in rocks. "Our mountains and hills are full of springs," he went on, "and from them freshets start rippling through canyons and gullies, finding their way to creeks, which in turn move splashingly, ripplingly or smoothly on to rivers, while the rivers go on and on to the ocean forever, from whence the water is again lifted and formed into clouds and carried back over dry land, where it falls to the ground in the form of rain. The ground absorbing the rain feeds the sources of the springs, and in this way the whole process of springs and streams and rivers is continued and made perpetual. We have along our streams, water falls that never cease; besides, there are lakes great and small, natural and artificial, and great oceans rise and fall on almost every side of us, as the tides come and go as regular as the seasons."

The resources the philosopher had been speaking of thus far, are those which as a rule do not pertain to commerce. While it is true that more or less of them do cost something in labor to make them accessible, they nevertheless are not on the market and can not be accumulated by private concerns. In other words, so far as their enjoyment is concerned, they are free to all who are able financially to make the journeys necessary to see them.

"There is enough for all," the philosopher concluded, "but thus far it has not been possible for all to have and enjoy the things that nature, time and pre-historic times have provided. When the new age comes, and distribution of the good things of life will be made on a more nearly equitable basis, then these things will not only be available, but all who care to, can have them. For life is more than eating and drinking, being clothed and sheltered; it is made and built up of every wholesome element that it comes in contact with. The age of perpetual plenty, will make possible a most abundant life for everyone."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1934

Payment of Adequate Union Dues

THE labor organizations that have the greatest power to protect their members and the greatest influence in furthering the needs and demands of their members are the labor organizations provided with ample substantial financial resources. Power is necessary to influence. Power depends upon resources. This is true of the trade union as well as of every other organization.

There is only one way to accumulate organization funds—payment of adequate union dues. Organizations have found it a wise policy to increase low dues as rapidly as possible because increased financial resources at their command give them increased prestige, increased ability to secure better wages and working conditions and enables them to ward off threatened dangers. There is no investment a wage earner can make that will bring him greater returns than his union dues.

If the dues to the union are increased proportionately as the union increases wages, the power of the union to promote and safeguard the interests of its members becomes increasingly effective.

The financial organization of a trade union must be based on sound business principles. Wild cat finances in trade unions will be no more reliable than wild cat banking investments. Money will not get into the union treasury by miracle or by the wishing process. The protection of a well-filled treasury is possible only for those who are willing to pay the price in dues, management and foresight. The very existence of a sound financial organization constitutes a defence of its members. Power does not always have to be aggressively used in order to be effective—reserve power is often the most potent. Consciousness that they possess power puts moral courage and confidence into the workers and it puts fear into the hearts of those who would wrong them. When power exists there is hesitancy to deny the possessors their rights or fair demands. The existence of the power of self-defence prevents many industrial struggles while the weak and the helpless are wronged with impunity.

As union dues are increased it is possible to extend the payment of union benefits. These benefits supplement the wages earned and enable unionists to live better and more comfortably.

Labor organizations are constantly preaching the gospel of higher wages. What wages are to the individual, dues are to the organization.

Adequate dues should not be accompanied by high initiation. In fact the initiation should be small, thereby inviting and making it possible for the yet unorganized to join the union and to make common cause with their fellow workers to secure the common welfare of all. High dues regularly paid will inevitably lead to greater self-reliance, mutual interdependence, unity, solidarity and fraternity.

◆

Right To Strike Fundamental

LABOR can not give up its right to strike as a last resort in the fight against wrong. It is true that all other means to secure adjustment of grievances should be tried before a strike is called. Agencies are now produced under the Recovery Act to settle disputes with justice to the workers. Full use should be made of them, but it is nonsense to say that labor must give up its strike weapon. As President Green, of the A. F. of L., said: "The right to strike is fundamental. The workers can not and must not be called upon to surrender the right to strike."

◆

Benefits of Organized Labor Since Roman Republic Stressed

The advantages which working men and women have secured from labor organization during hundreds of years were stressed by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in an address in Washington.

Speaking on the history of the labor movement, Mr. Frey traced the development of the principles that underlie the trade union movement of today and showed that many of the principles and practices were successfully employed by free trade unionists of the Roman Republic.

These principles included collective bargaining and an interest in the social and political activities of the day.

The speaker pointed out that wherever influence of the Roman Republic was felt there developed a desire on the part of the workers to organize into trade unions remarkably similar to the organizations of the present day. This condition was changed when Rome became imperialistic and the empire replaced the republic. Slave labor became a vital issue in the efforts of the Roman trade unions to better the conditions of their members. He cited the recent archaeological discovery of records of trade union agreements in the days of ancient Rome. These records indicate that the business agents and union officials of that day were thoroughly prepared and able to safeguard the interests of their constituents.

During the mediaeval ages, Mr. Frey said, trade union activity was at a minimum, but the underlying principles of the movement were never lost and were kept alive particularly by the building craftsmen. During the Renaissance and even prior thereto ecclesiastical guilds were formed along craft lines, particularly in the skilled trades. These guilds held sway until the advent of modern civilization.

He emphasized the stability and financial resources of modern labor organizations, contrasting the picture with the early days of the American labor movement when trade union officials were poorly paid, if paid at all, and the meeting halls were none too spacious or commodious; when workers were compelled to meet on barges in the Erie Canal in order to avoid detection by employers.

"The present desirable condition," he declared, "is a result of struggle and vision of men, rank and file, as well as leaders, who fought for the development of the ideal of industrial democracy."

Mr. Frey urged office workers not to lose sight of the interdependency of groups of workers. "The movement," he said, "depends upon the progress of all unions. Organizations which have achieved a fair measure of prosperity should assist newer unions in every way possible. The final test is not what we derive in benefits from our trade union association, but the degree of co-operation and help we are ready to extend to our less fortunate fellow workers."

◆

Hammers, chisels, wrenches and other tools strike sparks that are dangerous where there is a fire or explosion hazard, as in the petroleum and chemical industries, grain elevators, coal mines, etc. The problem is now being solved by making the tool itself of beryllium copper. This new alloy can be worked into shape, whether hot or cold and has hardness and durability enough for cold chisels.

◆

A subtle effort is being made to eliminate the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button. The way to defeat this is by demanding them at all times.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Remodels Building with Non-Union Carpenters

The Dr. Phillips Company, Inc., large citrus fruit growers and packers of Orlando, Florida, remodeled their building in that city to be occupied by the Grant Chain Stores.

This company refused to empoly union carpenters on the work and instead employed non-union carpenters at 40 to 60 cents an hour, while the union scale is $1.00 an hour, according to information furnished the General Office by Local Union 1765 of Orlando.

Members of organized labor should remember that the policy of all labor organizations is to support and give assistance to those who deal and cooperate with us and those who do not co-operate or recognize us should receive no consideration from our members.

This company ships its fruits to various sections of the country and due to their unfavorable attitude toward labor, Local Union 1765 desires our membership to bear in mind the foregoing facts when purchasing fruit bearing the Phillips label.

◆

Local Unions Chartered

St. Joseph, Mo.
San Marcus, Tex.
Hoquiam, Wash.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Newark, N. J.

◆

Traveling Members Attention

A number of newspapers have been carrying articles giving much publicity to what they term a building boom in Hagerstown, Md., and stating that building mechanics are scarce. According to Recording Secretary Levi Biser of Local Union 340 this is misleading. He states that several jobs have been completed, leaving two more, one of which will not be ready for any carpenters for several weeks. With one hundred and forty carpenters registered as unemployed at the local employment office, and a score of others not working regularly, Local Union 340 asks that carpenters stay away from Hagerstown, as there is no opportunity for securing employment.

Memorial Services at Grave of P. J. McGuire

Following their usual custom of previous years, the Philadelphia District Council made a pilgrimage to Arlington Cemetery in Camden, N. J., on Labor Day, September 3, for the purpose of holding memorial services at the grave of P. J. McGuire, that grand old man of the labor movement known as the Father of Labor Day.

General Representative M. J. McDermott delivered the principal address at the grave and in eulogizing the founder of our organization said:

* * *

"We have gathered here today to commemorate the name of a man which should be familiar to every union carpenter in this country, and not alone to every carpenter, but to every man and woman who are in any way identified with the great American labor movement. I refer to the name of Peter J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, father of Labor Day and one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor. Because of the fact that he was a carpenter, and that I am a carpenter, and that we were members of the same Local Union, No. 8, of Philadelphia, I must tell something of the birth of our own organization.

"Prior to 1881 the carpenters in most of the large cities were organized into unions, but each was independent of the other. There was no co-operation among them. The result was that when the carpenters of any one city, or community, went on strike for better wages or working conditions, the employers of that city could readily fill their places with capable men from other cities. Brother P. J. McGuire, or "P. J." as we who knew him called him, early saw the disadvantage of this condition and his ever fertile brain conceived the idea of a national organization. After many fruitless efforts he was eventually successful, in August, 1881, in getting a convention to meet in Chicago, Ill. At this convention there were represented 12 unions from 11 different cities. After remaining in session for four days, a national organization was formed which was called the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. At this time there was a powerful organization in New York City, called the United Order of American Carpenters. This organization had about 5,000 members, and they refused to affiliate with the new national organization, and it was not until the year 1888, after repeated efforts by P. J. and other officers of the Brotherhood, at a convention held in Detroit, Mich., that this organization was absorbed. This convention agreed that the word United should be taken from the name United Order, and placed before the word Brotherhood in the national organization, and from this agreement evolved the name which our organization now bears, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, later to become the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the world. In 1929, before the depression hit the nation, we had upwards of 350,000 members.

"It was P. J. McGuire, assisted by Sam Gompers, of the Cigarmakers, Jim Duncan, of the Granite Cutters, and kindred spirits of that time, who founded the American Federation of Labor, the greatest labor organization of all time, and which is so active today in shaping our economic life and in bettering the working conditions of our fellow workers throughout our great nation.

"It was the mind of P. J. McGuire, ever active in the interest of the working people, which conceived the idea that labor, without whose co-operation no nation could be prosperous, or enduring, should have a day dedicated in its honor. With this purpose in view, he proposed the idea at a meeting of the Central Labor Union in the city of New York, in May, 1882. The central body concurred in the idea, and the first Labor Day was celebrated with a parade, on the first Monday in September of that year. In the year 1884, the American Federation of Labor went on record in favor of the first Monday in September as a national holiday for labor, to be known as Labor Day. Oregon was the first state to legalize Labor Day as a holiday, in 1887, and Colorado, New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey, that same year. A host of other states took like action before 1893, in which year, through the untiring efforts of the A. F. of L. officials, the Congress of the United States was persuaded to enact a law making Labor Day a national holiday. We have other holidays which are observed nationally, but these are brought about through laws passed by the several states, by proclamation, or otherwise. To the best of my knowledge, Labor Day is the only national holiday made such by an act of the United States Congress.

"The ideals sought and fought for by P. J. McGuire and other pioneers in the labor movement 50 years ago, were further realized when Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act. Section 7, A, of this act, gave labor the right to organize, and bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, but because of the fact that General Johnson, the Administrator of the Act, failed absolutely to administer the law as it was intended, and permitted its defiance by such people as Weir, of Weirton, Budd, of Philadelphia, and other large corporations, is why the feeling of unrest prevails in the industrial field today. In the news colums of yesterday, we read that the National Labor Relations Board has handed down a decision to the effect that majority rule must prevail in a plant, or industry. That is, if a majority of the workers decide to join any particular union, that union shall have the power to bargain for that particular plant, or industry. If General Johnson had made this decision a year ago, it would have meant the non-existence of the company union today and I'll venture the assertion that it would have meant 2, or 3 million more members under the banner of the A. F. of L.

"I firmly believe that the day has passed when a few individuals, or corporations, can accumulate millions of dollars, while millions of American working people, honestly anxious to work, cannot find jobs. Let me say finally, that the tremendous advancement in wages and working conditions of the working people of this country are due to the efforts of such men as P. J. McGuire and other pioneers in the labor movement, fifty years ago."

Other speakers were, Frank Burch, secretary of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union and John Winton, Local Union 393 of Camden, N. J.

Iowa State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The Iowa State Council of Carpenters held its 21st annual convention in Muscatine, Iowa, September 5 and 6, 1934. The convention was called to order by J. U. Rehmel, recording secretary of Local 1069 who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Local Union and the Trades Assembly. He introduced Mayor Lord who extended a cordial welcome in behalf of the city and expressed the hope that their stay in the city would be an enjoyable one and the results of the convention would prove beneficial.

The Mayor was followed by Mr. Merdic, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of that organization.

The gavel was then turned over to W. H. Griebling of Local Union 1313, Mason City, president of the State Council, who replied to the speakers in behalf of the State Council.

J. W. Williams, member of the General Executive Board from the fifth district, delivered a splendid addresss and outlined some of the accomplishments of our organization during the past year.

J. D. Seaman, Deputy Commisioner of Labor of Iowa, conveyed the greetings of Labor Commissioner Wenig and the Governor of the state.

Roy E. Shaw, secretary of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters was also in attendance and extended greetings.

The report of State President Griebling was a lengthy document and outlined the activities of himself and other officers and concluded with the recommendation that all Local Unions affiliate with local Building Trades Councils in their respective localities.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer J. D. Norton showed the receipts for the fiscal year, also the number of Local Unions reaffiliating and the present financial condition of the Council.

All of the resolutions presented to the convention were acted on favorably. The most important one was the instructing of the officers of the State Council to confer with the Master Builders and the Coordinating Committee of the construction code for the purpose of agreeing on a scale of wages for carpenters of the state of Iowa.

W. H. Griebling of Local Union 1313, Mason City, and J. D. Norton of Local

Union 308, Cedar Rapids, were re-elected president and secretary respectively.

Cedar Rapids was chosen as the city in which to hold the convention in 1935.

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Local Union No. 1397 Celebrates Three Hundredth Meeting

On September 13, 1934, Local Union No. 1397 of Mineola, N. Y., celebrated its three hundredth meeting, on which occasion there were present fifty members and their wives.

Brother Herbert Pine, a charter member as well as the organizer of the Local Union, was present and delivered a very splendid address.

Other interesting addresses were made by the first president of the Local Union, Brother Edward Raynor, also by the present president, Brother George W. Watts.

Each member present was presented with a wallet on which was stamped his name and the Local Union number, in remembrance of the 300th meeting.

After a sumptuous supper, served by the men, the tables were removed and dancing indulged in. The affair was pronounced a grand success by those who were present.

Fred Viehauser,
Chas. L. Kessler,
Committee.

◆

Labor Day Float of Local Union 63

The float prepared by carpenters of Local Union No. 63 of Bloomington, Illinois, from materials donated by the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association for the Labor Day parade was displayed at the courthouse square though no parade was held.

Carpenters Union
NO. 63

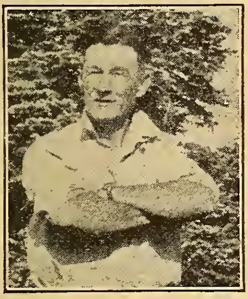
Those shown standing about the float are: Reading from left: Louis Bullinger, Elmer E. Smith, D. H. Crew, F. J. Gillhaus, F. A. Menken, F. A. Reyner, J. W. Winkleman and Oscar Nelson, prominent members of the Local Union.

The officers of the Local are: president Ira Odekirk, vice president Herman Gerth, recording secretary Louis Bullinger, financial secretary A. E. Beechey and Treasurer Robert Van Winkle.

Information Wanted

The photograph here shown is that of Karl G. Richey, a former member of Local Union 1296 of San Diego, Calif., who is wanted for questioning in connection with the death of Mrs. Margaret Pearl Eguina and her two small children.

Richey left his home on March 27, 1934, presumably to do some carpenter work a few miles distant, but never returned.



He is 50 years old, about 6 feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, has brown hair and blue eyes. At time of leaving had false teeth with four front upper broken from plate.

Anyone having any knowledge of his whereabouts please communicate with Ed F. Cooper, Sheriff of San Diego County, San Diego, California.

◆

Death of Henry Luecke

Henry Luecke a member of Local Union 1596, died suddenly at his home in St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1934, at the age of 64.

On April 29, 1903, Brother Luecke came over to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters from the Amalgamated Wood Workers. He held every office within the gift of Local Union 1596 during his many years of membership, also serving as Business Agent from June, 1911, to July, 1913.

He was always ready to assist all deserving members and was an advisor and counsellor to the younger members in his late years. He was most dependable and at all times performed his responsibilities in a creditable manner.

Brother Luecke had a large acquaintance in St. Louis and his friends and members of Local Union 1596 will miss his kind voice, smiling face, and honest and faithful devotion.

DEATH ROLL

HERBERT P. SMITH—Local Union No. 310, Norwich, N. Y.

ARTHUR C. ROBB—Local Union No. 310, Norwich, N. Y.

Plenty of Space in U. S.

Among many of us who sigh for the good old days when the nation was still in the pioneer stages, it is frequently the custom to complain that the country is becoming overcrowded. We say there are too many people, no more back country to conquer and no more vacant lands where the harassed dwellers of the congested cities may start life anew. We complain there is hardly room to breathe and conjure up dire pictures of misery and unemployment resulting from over-population. Yet a glance at the latest available statistics will prove these conclusions are unjustifiable.

In the United States the population, as shown by the last Federal census, was 122,775,046 and the total area in terms of square miles 2,973,774.

This gives a total of 41.2 persons per square mile in the entire country, inclusive of the urban areas.

Compare this with the 742.6 persons per square mile living in England and the 146.6 persons per square mile living in Europe as a whole.

We get also an inkling as to the reason the Japanese empire always has cast an envious eye in our direction when we know there are more than 64,000,000 persons living in an area of 147,600 square miles—approximately 425 per square mile—in Japan alone and not counting the population of annexed territory.

We are accustomed to think of the State of California as being in a high state of development. Yet there are barely thirty-six persons for each of California's 155,652 square miles.

The United States has no room for unassimilable races from the Orient. But she still has plenty of room for the expansion of her own people.

◆

It's not what you'd like to be, but what you're best fitted to do, that is going to get you somewhere in the business world.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 27 Entertains Visiting Delegates

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was celebrating its Golden Jubilee in the city of Toronto, Local Union No. 27, in regular meeting assembled on Tuesday, September 11, entertained Carpenter delegates to this convention.

The regular order of business was dispensed with after initiations, our president W. J. Garland being all-in after shaking hands with thirty-five new members.

Such notables as J. F. Marsh, former General Representative and now Provincial Deputy Minister of Labor, and Arthur Martel, General Executive Board member, addressed the meeting. Anticipating this would be a rather dry proceeding, the Local had provided light refreshments and a few musical numbers from our own members. However, our expectations are rarely realized these days and, unfortunately or otherwise, the beverage did outlast, but did not outclass the wit of the orators.

Fraternally,

Frank Ward, Rec. Sec.

L. U. No. 27. Toronto, Can.

A Splendid Record

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read with much interest in the September issue of "The Carpenter" the account of Brother Albert Lorenz of Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, who has been a continuous member of that Local for over 50 years, I desire to relate my standing as a union man.

I joined the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters in 1880. Then the Knights of Labor came into existence. As this was an American organization I joined it, but it was a Mixed Assembly and did not appeal to me, so in 1881 when Brother Schroder organized Local Union No. 9 of Buffalo, N. Y., I was one of its thirty members. I left Buffalo and cleared into No. 28 of Chicago (Dan Ryan secretary). I afterwards cleared to No. 1. Then leaving Chicago I cleared into No. 4 of St. Louis. (George Swank secretary) I then cleared by instructions from the General Office on special clearance to No. 699. We then consolidated with No. 270 and 113 and was given charter No. 73. I am still a member of that Local Union and have never been in arrears since I joined.

I have never regretted my first step. I sought the union for the reason that my idea was, ten men could make conditions better than one man could, which was proved the first year of my membership. I have held every office in No. 73, served as delegate to the District Council twenty years, was a delegate to the Building Trades Council, also the Central Trades and Labor Union. I am now going on my 77th birthday and proud of my long period of membership in the United Brotherhood.

George C. Newman,
St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 109

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 109 of Flint, Michigan, wish to be granted space in the journal for the purpose of telling other Auxiliaries about a few of our activities, also an item about one of our parties we had in August.

Our business meetings are held the first Friday evening of each month, followed by cards and refreshments.

The fourth Friday evening of each month we have a Birthday Party, remembering each member who has a birthday that month. A 6 O'clock pot luck dinner is served, after which we are entertained by the entertainment committee. Husbands, carpenters, wives and friends are invited.

Here is how we entertained for our August Birthday party:

Auxiliary Union No. 109, together with our husbands and families enjoyed a picnic and birthday meeting in honor of two of our members, Mrs. James S. Wood and Mrs. Archie Cole, at North Lake, Sunday, August 12.

The tables were laid for about seventy and a delicious co-operative dinner was served with a variety and plenty of eats for all.

The men's entertainment committee, with Mr. Archie Cole in charge, provided many amusing stunts, such as doughnut eating, races for children, ball game between young ladies and men, with the ladies carrying away honors. Capt. Archie Cole and daughter, Irene, entertained with a clog waltz.

Games, such as Drop the Handkerchief, Ring Around the Rosie, guessing games, took us all back to childhood days. Some of the members were called on to give two-minute speeches. All resolved there is a great mission for each one to perform in the field of organized labor, and a great loyalty to the union and its principles.

There was a feeling of sadness by all as they missed the presence of Mrs. Frank Freeman, a loyal charter member, who recently passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler cheerfully gave us the use of their lovely cottage which they are enjoying for the summer months.

As we departed for our homes all decided this was an ideal lake and an ideal way of meeting and renewing vows and old friendships.

We also had a struggle to keep going during the depression, but are slowly coming out on top.

We enjoy reading about other Auxiliaries.

Mrs. W. V. Perkins, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 109. Flint, Mich.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 134

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 134, Chester, Pa., wish to thank the Rawley Products Company and Mr. Fred Cobow the inspector on their new warehouse being built at Chester, Pa., for the consideration given Union labor. We feel that words are inadequate to express our appreciation and are all planning to use as many of their products as possible in return for what they did for our Union men. We hope that other sister Auxiliaries will welcome Rawley products into their homes, as we can vouch for all their fairness to our husbands and brothers.

Mrs. Alice Royds,
Mrs. Barbara Smith,
Mrs. Frances Peters,
Mrs. Edna M. Reinhart,
Mrs. Ada Adams,
Committee.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 165

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a brief report of the activities of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 165, Columbus, Ohio.

We are slowly increasing our membership which had decreased during the past four years. We have at the present time a membership of 22 in good standing. And we look forward to a further increase in the near future.

Our Auxiliary has been of some assistance to the carpenters Local Union of this city in helping them in a financial way when building work was at a standstill, and we are pleased to say they have been able to repay these obligations as they are increasing their membership very fast due to the fact that about all the work here is being done under union conditions.

Our Auxiliary has had a card party to raise money, and we have made a few quilts and comforts for the needy.

At Christmas time we give parties and send baskets to our sick and needy brothers and families. We are now planning to make two quilts to send to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, as Local Union No. 200 has two of their members at the Home.

We welcome correspondence and suggestions from other Ladies' Auxiliary Unions.

Mrs. Ella Basil, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 165. Columbus, Ohio.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 254

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We the Ladies Auxiliary 254 of Ithaca, N. Y. have enjoyed reading the interesting letters in "The Carpenter" from the other auxiliaries and extend fraternal greetings to all. Our Auxiliary was organized November 10, 1933, and now have 32 members, 20 of whom are charter members. We meet the first Friday in each month in the same building in which the carpenters meet and in this way we seem to get more members out.

After each meeting we serve refreshments or have an entertainment. In order to raise money we chance off different articles, having great success and much enjoyment.

In July we held our first joint picnic. All members of Local Union 603 and their families were invited. The Carpenters' Local furnished the baked ham and ice cream; 150 people enjoyed a bountiful supper and good time.

We propose to have several suppers this winter, and are now planning a Halloween party.

We are conducting a membership drive, during the months of November and December. The losers will entertain the winners at a New Years' party.

Our auxiliary would like to have any sister auxiliary members visiting in Ithaca call on us. We welcome any suggestions and extend best wishes to all.

Mrs. W. Perry, Rec. Sec.,
Mrs. T. Vanderhill, Pres.
L. A. No. 254. Ithaca, N. Y.

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Prison-Made Goods Reported Sold

Extensive sale of prison-made goods, in violation of the law, it is claimed in New York, is keeping many free people out of jobs.

According to the information placed in the hands of the Attorney-General and the Merchants' Association, large quantities of cotton cloth manufactured in a Southern state prison are sent to factories in other states and there manufactured into work shirts which are, in turn, shipped to wholesalers and retailers in the State of New York for distribution.

The sale of prison-made goods in New York State is in direct contravention of Section 69 of the general business law. This law, which prior to last May had merely forbidden the sale of goods manufactured "wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners," was amended by the last session of the Legislature, making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The sale of products made in the state prisons has been the subject of controversy in several states. The law against such sale became fully effective last January with the adoption of the Hawes-Cooper Act by Congress, which permitted a state to determine definitely the manner in which prison-made products may be marketed or not be marketed within its own borders.

◆

Courts Will Not Sustain Non-Union Men In Claim to Jobs on Closed Shop Operations

A non-union man has no claim to court protection in an effort to get a job in a union shop enterprise.

If the job is a union job, under union agreement, the non-union man must look out for himself in his hunt for work.

Judge John Rufus Booth, Superior Court, Hartford, Conn., has just decided that Peter Strong, who sued the Elevator Constructors' International Union for damages because he couldn't get a job, is not entitled to damages. Peter Strong lost his suit and the union shop principle was upheld.

Strong had been a union man, once upon a time. He was suspended after trouble in the New Haven union hall. Thereafter he ceased to be a member of the union. Strong now claims that for four years he has gone from job to job, only to find that under the union agreements in force he cannot get work at that trade. And, the decision shows, that's all right with the judge.

The right of a union to protect itself under its agreements is sustained. Union men in union shops do not have to work with non-union men. Judge Booth said: "The defendant's acts (meaning the union's acts) were not unlawful and the resulting damages, if such followed, is an incident unfortunate but unactionable."

In other words, it's just too bad for the non-union man—too bad and that's all. Union men are not compelled to create good conditions for the benefit of those who don't pull their part of the load.

◆

Union Label Boosters are always on the job for all union emblems.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXIII

In the preliminary remarks of the previous lesson we spoke of the relationship of a new porch to the social wellbeing and happiness of the occupants of a home, especially the daughters. This service of a new porch is an intangible one, and so far as literalness is concerned, invisible. But a porch has other uses, and these uses of course are interwoven with the things we dealt with in the lesson before this one. Let us mention the most conspicuous one first; that of beautifying the main building. A house without a porch, for a very good reason, does not look complete; it leaves the impression that the owner ran out of funds before the house was done, and being without credit, had to omit the porch. A porch serves as a semi-vestibule for many homes. Here the occupants or callers can adjust their apparel before entering the house. This is especially true in cases of bad weather, when rubbers must be worn and have to be removed before going into the house. A porch provides a place for the family to sit comfortably in the semi-open; this service is indispensable to permanent and wholesome home life.

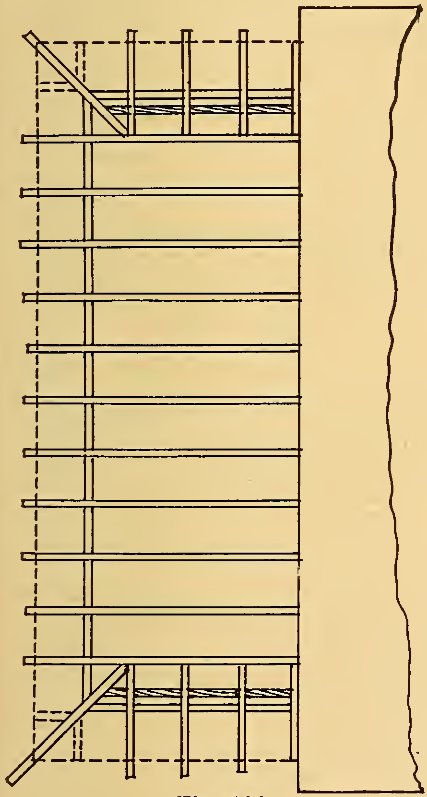


Fig. 420

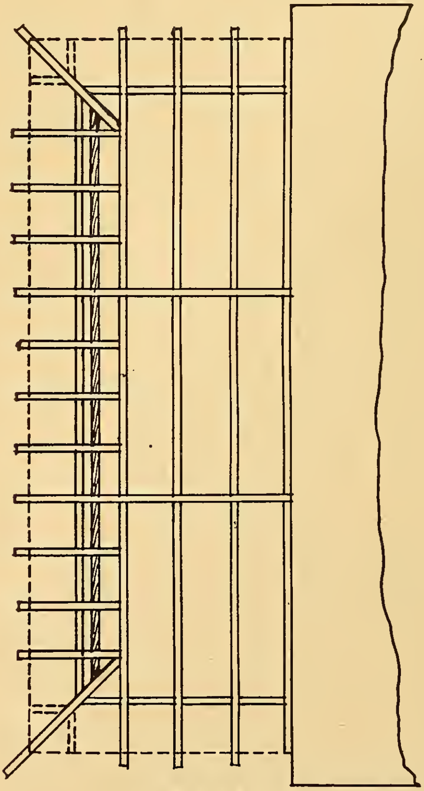


Fig. 421

It furnishes the fundamental back ground for both the material and spiritual parts of the ideal home. Moreover, a porch makes possible many more or less informal social functions, which add greatly to the richness of, not only family life, but community life as well. As to whether or not a porch will fulfill these various functions, depends much on the planning and the arrangement. Conditions and circumstances must be taken into consideration, which in most cases falls to the architect; however, there are many owners, who expect the carpenter to be able to work out a plan for a porch that will meet the purposes for which it is to be built, and in such cases, the journeyman carpenter who is prepared, will draw the prize.

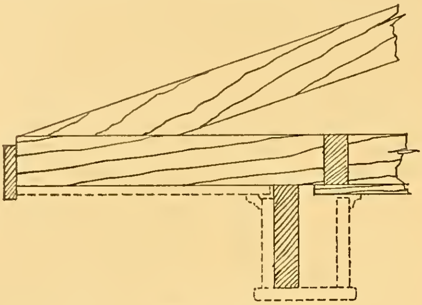


Fig. 422

The fundamental parts of porch construction are more or less the same, in most porches, but the designs vary greatly. In this lesson we are dealing with the skeleton part of porch ceilings, chords and lookouts. The lookout cornice, though, is passing out of use and in its place we have the various forms of open or bungalow cornices, which to some extent are giving way to a style that we are going to call a dehorned cornice, which is more nearly borrowed from the past than modern.

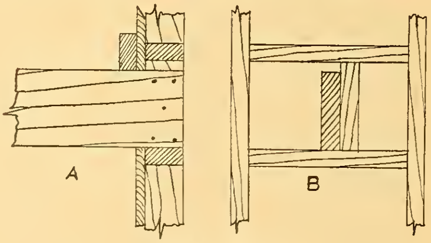


Fig. 423

The constructions of porch ceilings we are showing by the illustrations are simple, and therefore practical. Fig. 420 shows a plan of a skeleton ceiling, where the ceiling runs parallel with the side of the main building. It will be noticed that we are showing, shaded, blocks between the lookouts at either end of the porch. These blocks are necessary; for onto them the ends of the ceiling boards are nailed. In case of a cornice other than a lookout cornice, these blocks are not necessary, but in their stead a ceiling joist is placed.

When the ceiling joists and lookouts are nailed in place as shown by Fig. 420, a line should be stretched where the lookouts are to be cut off this is shown by dotted lines on the drawing. The width of the cornice should be established in such a way that a definite number of full-width boards will fill the space without ripping the last one. This not only makes a better job, both from appearance and substantiality, but it reduces the cost of labor and waste in material. After the lookouts are cut off, the fascia is nailed on and the cripple lookouts shown by dotted lines at each corner are nailed into place. This done, the rafters are framed and put in place —the rafters, though, belong to roof framing, which we intend to take up later in this series.

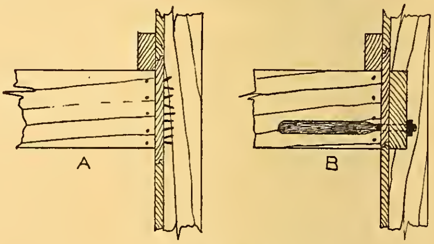


Fig. 424

Fig. 421 shows a skeleton porch ceiling, where the joists run parallel with the side of the main building, and the ceiling is nailed on at a right-angle with the side of the building. In this construction two beams are necessary to carry the ceiling joists through the center of the porch. The nailing blocks between the lookouts, here are placed at the front of the porch, rather than at each end, as shown by Fig. 420. The lookouts are marked and cut off the same as explained in the previous figure. The roof, also, is a duplicate of the other.

Fig. 422 shows a detail of a cornice and a chord which are suitable for the two preceding ceiling constructions. We will take up chords and cornices in the next lesson, when we intend to show different designs; in this case we are giving the lookout cornice to support the constructions we have been dealing with. The finished chord is shown by dotted lines; also the cornice ceiling. The porch ceiling is shown where it joins the nailing blocks, and the fascia is shown to the left, shaded. We are also showing how the rafter joins the lookouts; however, if this method of joining the rafters to the lookouts is used, the lookouts must be so spaced that the rafters will come directly over them.

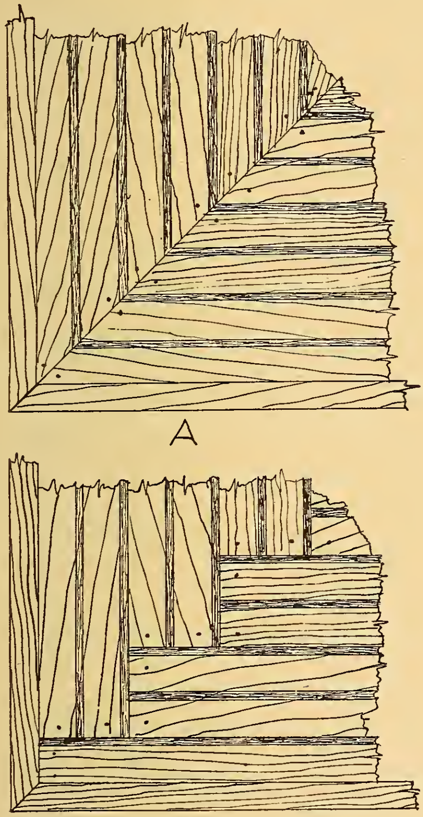


Fig. 425

How to fasten the rough chord to the main building, is shown by Fig. 423. At A is shown a side view, while at B is shown a view, looking from the inside of the main building. This makes a substantial fastening, which will not come apart. Fig. 424 shows at A, a method of fastening the rough chord to the main building, which is often used, but it is a weak construction. It would not be so bad, if a nailing block were placed inside of the boxing, as we are showing at B; however, to obtain a fastening that is A-Number-One, an anchor should be used in addition to the block, such as we are showing in the drawing.

While we are using ⅝-inch ceiling in explaining constructions of porch ceilings, we are aware that other materials are often used, such as plastering of various kinds, plaster board, pressed wood and so forth. Whatever kind of material might be used for porch ceilings, ⅝-inch ceiling is still the most commonly used material for ordinary porches. When other materials are used, the skeleton construction should be made to conform to the requirements of the particular kind of material used.

Where the ceiling boards are run parallel with the side of the building, joints are often necessary, especially in large porches. The approved method is to make the joints on bearings, and not too many on the same joist. Another method is to allow the joints to come wherever they will between bearings, thereby holding the cost of labor and waste of material to a minimum, which, of course, means that it is usually used on cheap work. The joints at angles can either be miter joints or lace joints. The former is shown at A and the latter at B in Fig. 425.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWENTY-NINE

Common Rafters
and
Hip Rafters

Sometimes a simple question leads to the discovery of a condition which could never have been suspected as possible of existence due to its seemingly illogical appearance.

This thought was prompted by a query recently received from a reader up in Northern Wisconsin, who is asking the following question: "If the height of the roof is the same why is it that a hip rafter is longer than a common rafter and what is the difference between the two anyway?"

Now, looking at the subject superficially, one would be tempted to pronounce the question as absurd and if not accustomed to deductive reasoning he may even condemn the correspondent as an utterly incompetent mechanic; for no carpenter of any experience whatever would have asked a question which indicates his complete unfamiliarity with elementary roof framing.

This writer, however, has always been in the habit of looking at things from various angles and comparing his deductions he always was successful to obtain the right illumination.

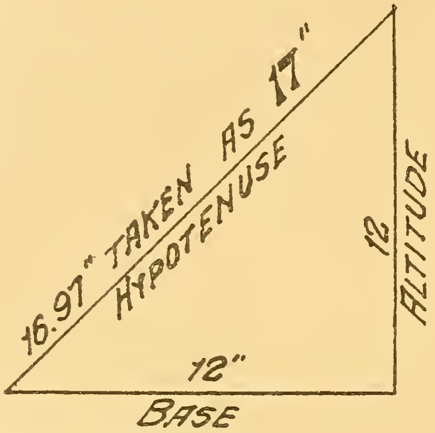


FIG. 1.

So it is with the brother who is asking the above question. We would not for anything in the world pass a hasty judgment saying the man is not competent in his trade or does not know anything about roof framing. On the contrary, we think that a man who is asking questions is a sincere seeker of knowledge and as a rule he is the one who gets it. The only fault that may be found with this man as well as with many others—is that he did not follow up his studies on Roof Framing in our Journal as he should and by skipping a few issues he naturally found himself lost in the maze of strange facts. There are thousands like him and for the benefit of all we will try to elucidate this seemingly perplexing subject.

However before we proceed with the work, let us establish a definite idea in our minds as to what constitutes a common rafter and what is a hip rafter.

A common rafter is a roof member extending from the plate to the ridge. Consequently, the rise, run and the rafter itself form a right triangle.

A hip rafter extends diagonally from the corner of the building to the ridge—and intersects with the ridge at the same plane as the common rafter, therefore the total rise of the hip rafter is the same as that of the common rafter. The run of the hip rafter is the horizontal distance from the outside of the plate at the foot of the hip rafter to the plumb line of its rise.

The relation of hip rafters to common rafters is the same as the relation of the sides of a right angle triangle.

In a right triangle, if the sides forming the right angle are 12 inches each the hypotenuse or the side opposite right angle is equal to 16.97 inches, which is usually taken as 17 inches. Fig. 1.

An illustration of this condition may be found by referring to diagram in Fig. 2 where the plan of a hip roof is shown. A B C D represents the end of a hip roof which is 24 inches wide. The run of the common rafter is therefore 12 inches.

On this diagram all the members of the roof frame are shown as they would appear when looking on the roof straight down. Consequently only horizontal distances may be considered.

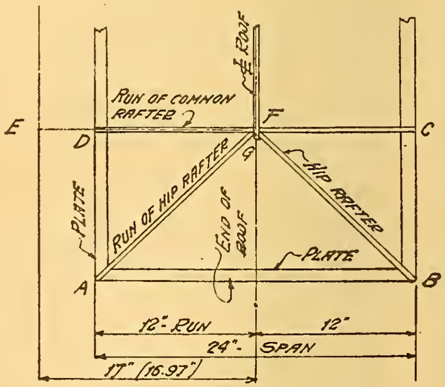


FIG. 2

Point F is the point where the common and hip rafters meet with the ridge. This also is the point where the runs of the common and hip rafters intersect.

If we should take F as a pivot point and swing the run of the hip rafter AF in the plane of the common rafter FA the distance EF will equal 16.97 inches or practically 17 inches.

A careful study of these diagrams will establish in your mind a clear idea of the difference between common and hip rafters.

When Architects Go Wild

(By H. H. Siegele)

We are always interested in new things, and only too frequently some get by without our notice. Since the last world's fair we happened to come across a job that had many new features, most of which were also practical. One of them, though, became quite amusing to us as we allowed it to tumble over and over in the fairy lands of our thoughts. The idea was very clever, judging from the theory standpoint. It was a soundproof passageway for air, constructed in the form of loovers, which were padded on the bottom side with a sort of magic fiber, in which, presumably, the sound got tangled on attempting to make a get-a-way. The theory ran something like what we are showing by the illustrations. Fig. 1 shows at A the point where the sound of a human voice leaves the lips of a person speaking in the room. The sound passes from point A to point B, where it makes a right-angle glance and strikes the magic fiber on the loovers, as at point C,—here the sound curls up and dies, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows what seemingly was not taken into account when the theory was formulated. The sound of the voice as it leaves the lips at point A, Fig. 3, also flies to point b, glances to point c, where it again turns a right-angle and shoots down to point D, and gets away despite the padding on the loovers. Moreover, sound radiates in more than a million different directions from the point of origin; glancing, if the glancing theory is good, and reglancing until it finally completely faints away, which, we believe, proves that in this instance the architect went, as many of them do, wild.

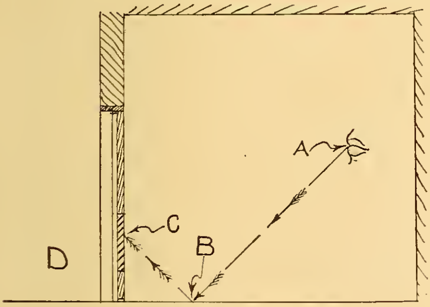


Fig. 1

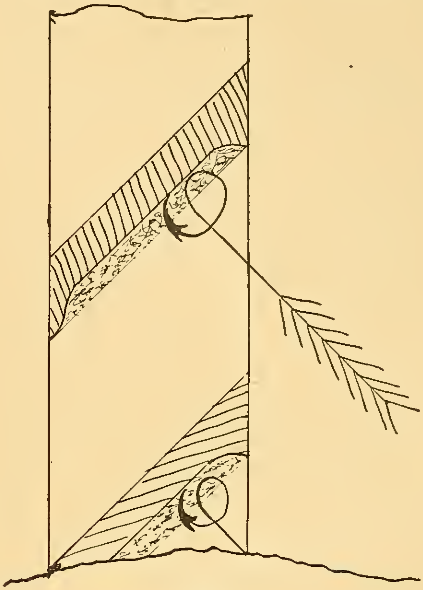


Fig. 2

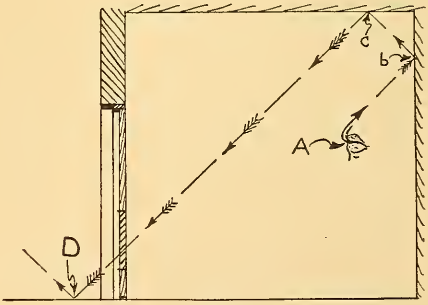


Fig. 3

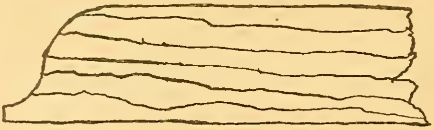
Finds Siegele's Craft Problem Practical

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the August issue of "The Carpenter," on pages 30 and 31, appeared an illustrated article by H. H. Siegele showing how a reverse curve "O.G." cut was laid out by using the visor of a common cap. The statement was made that "the whole idea originated with the little dutchman" who made the demonstration.

Now I am wondering if it might be just a case of "great minds (?) running in the same channel," or what? About twenty years ago I had occasion to make a similar cut where I had nothing handy to mark it with. I was rather absent-mindedly debating whether to go and get a compass when my line of vision fell directly on a large glue pot. Instantly the thought flashed into my mind, "Why not use the bottom of that thing?" I did,—and it worked perfectly. Since then I have made use of a somewhat similar idea a good many times.

Only a short time ago in putting a small shelf for spices, etc., in a pantry, I found that the corner projected out a little too much in the way of any one entering. I just reached over to another shelf, picked up a large "Sugar" can and marked a large curve and then with a baking powder can marked a smaller one and the finished shelf looked like this:



It looked quite neat and had no corner for some sensitive shoulder to bump against.

Some stickler for doing things "according to Hoyle" may think that such procedure is quite too unorthodox, but he will have to admit that, like the use of the Dutchman's cap, it was "practakel."

I have also been wondering whether any others who read Brother Siegele's article have had similar experiences.

Frank Shiflersmith,
Pres. Local 1367. Chicago, Ill.

Asks for Stair Information

Editor: "The Carpenter":

I should like to hear through the columns of the journal from carpenters, especially those used to construction work, how they would cut a rough horse for a stairway, if nothing was said about a rise or run in the specifications and the only figure given on the plans was 11" tread. What is the general practice —to cut the rough horse (or run) 11", or to cut it to fit a finished tread of 11"?

Shall appreciate a reply to this question, stating fully what is practiced in such a case in general.

C. B. Visness,
L. U. No. 2028. Grand Forks, N. D.

Book Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to get a copy of People's System of Handrailing. My thought is that some brother who has a copy and would like to sell it may be reached through the columns of "The Carpenter." The copy I would like is the leather bound one about seven by nine inches in size with folding diagrams.

Benpamin B. Norris,
63 Lincoln Ave.,
East Saugus, Mass.

Conical Roof Explanation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answering the conical roof problem appearing in the August issue of "The Carpenter," I think Brother De Guerre is familiar with Trigonometry since I believe I have seen problems in "The Carpenter" answered by him involving its use and perhaps he used this method in arriving at the solutions to this problem.

To anyone not thoroughly acquainted with the functions of Trigonometry and the log tables, which is only attained by constant use, this would be a tedious procedure and so perhaps to most of us the following method will be both simpler and more familiar, and if laid out carefully it will be found to all intents and purposes, correct.

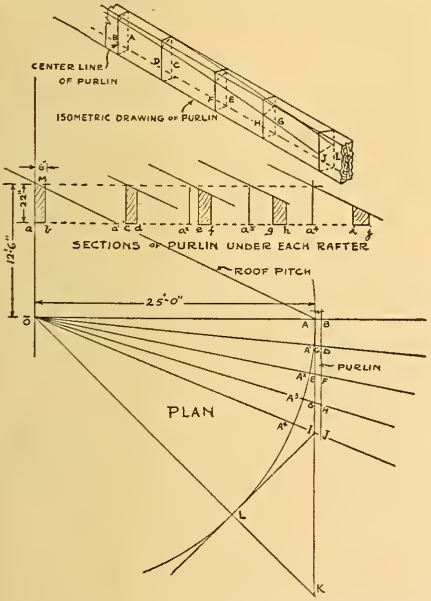
A study of the plan diagram will reveal that only a portion of the plan containing half of the girder or purlin (as I prefer to call it) will be necessary to furnish all the data required in framing this roof and is explained at length as follows:

We should lay this out to a large scale say ¼ full size on a floor or other suitable place. First lay down the line through OAB on plan making OA equal 6'-3" this being a quarter of 25'-0" and square to OA lay down AK equals 6'-3" long. Now join OK and with a trammel from the center O with a 6'-3" radius describe the arc A A4 through L as shown; now at L where the arc cuts OK and square to OK lay down LI.

As a check LI should equal AI if laid out correctly. Now from the center O through I lay down the center line of the end rafter on the purlin; this will also be the miter at the end of the purlin. Now draw BJ 1½" from and parallel to AI as shown. This completes half the plan of the purlin; now divide the curve, from A to A4 into 4 equal spaces as shown at A1 A2 A3. Lines through these from the center O will complete the center lines of the rafters on plan of half the purlin.

From O lay down O.M. square to OA and 3'-1½" long, join MA; this will be the roof pitch. Now draw a section of the purlin as shown at M ¼ full size. This will be the finished section of the purlin at the center bevelled to receive the rafter.

Now observe that if the eaves are level, all other circles on plan drawn from center O are level lines on a conical roof; therefore the points A A1 A2 etc., are the same height and that the point I on the purlin is at a lower level than the point A on the purlin.



In order to avoid confusion, we lay down several pitch lines with plumb lines as at A1 A2 A3 and A4 making them equal to the depth of the purlin; namely 22" to scale as at A and lay off the distances A1C and CD on plan at a1 cd as shown above similarly A2EF from the plan as at a2e f above, and so on with the other three and complete the sections.

It will be observed that in the diagram the sections have been increased to twice the size of the plan dimensions for the sake of clearness.

Now to lay out the purlin see the isometric drawing of half the beam first square over the center line as shown at A and B and on the side A and from A lay off the distances CEGI on plan to their full size on the purlin, and on the side B and from B lay off DFHJ in the same way, and square them over as shown.

Now to get the curve take the heights b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and j from the section and apply them full size at B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and J. as shown on the isometric drawing; now trace the curve and remove that portion above the curve after which by joining the squared over lines as at AB, DE etc., we have the center line of the seat of each rafter.

The other half of the beam should be laid out at the same time, the rest of the purlins are typical.

A similar example to this was called to my attention some years ago where an architect designed a circular bay or bow window with a pitched roof, the rafter heads forming a hyperbolic curve against the house wall. The rafter lengths and cuts may be determined in a similar manner to the above.

Geo. S. Green,
L. U. No. 210. Stamford, Conn.

Answer to Parallel Walk Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In a previous issue of "The Carpenter" Brother Frank Miller presented a sketch which showed the plan of a building 15 yds. wide and 18 yds. long, that has an area of 270 sq. yds. and sets in an exact center of a field covering 540 sq. yds. and wished to know the 'exact width" of a surrounding parallel walk containing 279 sq. yds., also exact width and length of field.

Conditions of this problem do not admit of "exact answers" so I submit close approximations which are within 'one-ten-thousandth" from a square yard.

In answering this problem, Conrad Herre of Chicago (L. U. 416) was the closest. He had 1185 square inches too much.

Herman Scott of Gardiner, Maine, had 58.407 square inches too short.

Frank Weekly of Wheeling, W. Va., had 1203.93 square inches too much.

Frank DeGuerre of Villa Grande, Cal., (L. U. 22) had 1255.61496 square inches too much.

Therefore I want to demonstrate some of my figures as the other fellows have, only in a little better and more understandable way.

(1) Width of side walk—122 2/13 inches.

784 4/13 x 892 4/13 inches outside.

10196 x 11600 equals 118273600

13 x 13 equals 169

118273600 : 169 equals 69984.78 Inch.

540.00216 yards

This is easy for use and is closer than any of the other brothers.

(2) Width of side walk—122 42/275 inches.

215684 x 245384 equals 52925402656

275 x 275 equals 75625

52925402656 divided by 75625 equals 699840.035 inches.

699840.035 divided by 1296 equals 540.000027 yards.

(3) Width of side walk—122 73/478 inches.

374898 x 426522 equals 159902244756

478 x 478 equals 228484

159902244756 equals 228484 equals 699840.00917 inches.

699840.00917 divided by 1296 equals 540.000007 yards.

This is one millionth of a yard.

I'd like to hear what Brother Miller has to say in regard to which answer he likes best.

William Bosser,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

Information Wanted

I have to make some boxes 12" by 12" by 12", that is, 1728 cubic inches.

Now, some boxes are wanted which contain twice that much, which is 3456 cubic inches.

What is the length of the inside box? (15.12 x 15.12 x 15.12 is too much, and 15.11 x 15.11 x 15.11 is not enough). Who can give me the closest number, with a number below 100. If some one can find the correct number, it can be high number but not close.

William Bosser,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

Two Problems Answered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After having spent 19 months in Europe, and although I had a good time there, I must say that it is great to be back, and that I am sorry to have missed the Craft Problems in "The Carpenter" during this time. However, I have obtained April—and the subsequent issues of this year and find the problems and solutions in them as interesting as ever.

* * *

To Brother O. W. Smith (July issue), who says it took him three days to solve Brother Warren E. Smith's problem (May issue), I would like to suggest the following method of solution which should not take more than 15 minutes to complete:

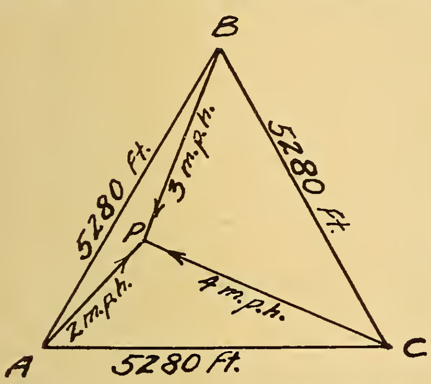
Let X be the number of acres in the field and also the number of boards in the fence surrounding it. If the field is to be square (which seems to have been a general assumption) then each side will have 1¼X boards in it and its length will be ¾X feet since each board covers 3 feet. The area of the field is then ¾X times ¾X or 9/16 (squared) square feet, which must equal X acres or 43560 X square feet (1 acre equals 43560 square feet). Then since 916 (X squared) equals 43560 X.

X equals 16/9 times 43560 equals 77440.

* * *

Now for Brother S. Gregory's problem of the same (May) issue. As I can't find that anyone has contributed a single numerical solution or answer to this problem. I am beginning to wonder whether the problem is too tough or whether the Brothers are simply not interested in it, as the secretary of our Local suggested. But heretofore we have seen no lack of interest so I'll hope that this is not the case. On the other hand I personally found it to be pretty tough as a direct algebraic solution to it would lead into nice-but-no-good equations which could not be reduced to "real roots of X". Then I tried it by using trigonometry and it worked, so here is the problem and the answers to it:

A, B, and C, who could run 2, 3, and 4 miles per hour respectively, lived at the vertices of an equilateral triangle and wanted to locate a ball-ground within this at such a point so that each may leave his home at the same time and reach the ball-ground at the same time. The sides of the triangle were 320 rods or 5,280 feet long.



But in the solution of this, instead of solving directly for the distances to P, I let these be fixed by constants of 2, 3, and 4 respectively and solved for a value of the sides of the equilateral triangle to satisfy the conditions and found this value to be 4.9560364.

Then, using the proportion AP/2 equals BP/3 equals CP/4 equals 5280/-4.9560364, the following distances expressed in feet and inches, and also from the trigonometric equations of the solution the following angles expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds were found:

CPA—106*34'03"
APB—164*28'39" AP—2130'-8¾"
BPC— 88*57'18"
CAP— 50*40'38" BP—3196'-1¼"
PAB— 9*19'22"
ABP— 6*11'59" CP—4261'-5½
PBC— 53*48'01"
BCP— 37*14'41" Running time: 12 min. 10.4 sec.
PCA— 22*45'19"

It may seem ridiculous to locate a ball-ground to feet and inches but the values are here worked out accurately so that the brothers may check their accuracy and also check them against their own solutions, and it will also be easy to spot any typographical errors since I have given so many values to check against.

Neither could we have "much of a ball-ground" on this point but we could assume the entrance to it to be located at this point.

Emil U. Johnson,
L. U. No. 488. Bronx, N. Y.

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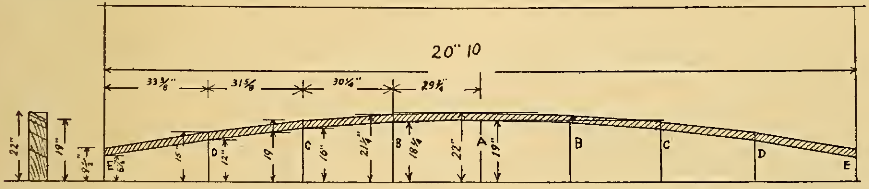
Roofing Plan Solution

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Reference is made to roofing plan on Page 29 in the August, 1934, issue of "The Carpenter," submitted by Frank DeGuerre, Villa Grande, Calif.



I am submitting my solution of the problem.

Alfonso Desiderio,
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Boost for all union labels. That's real co-operation.

10,000,000 Homes In America To-day Demand Roof Repair!

Roofs of Wood are applied ONLY by Carpenters—experienced in the application of Wooden Shingles.

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It's up to you to know the Superior Qualities of Red Cedar Shingles. Discuss these facts with people in your town needing new Roofs and Shingle Side Walls—talk to your lumber dealer—he will work with you.

Here are Three Points of Superiority to impress on your prospective customers:

1—No roofing or side-wall material, of anything like the same price, will last as long.

2—Red Cedar Shingles have by far greater insulation value—warmer houses in winter, cooler homes in summer.

3—More beauty in appearance and design.

We have new literature covering Grades and Approved Methods of Application. Send for it—today. . . . FREE.

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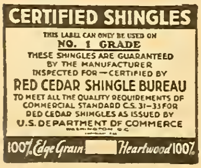

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THIS LABEL CAN ONLY BE USED ON

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THESE SHINGLES ARE GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURER

INSPECTED FOR—CERTIFIED BY

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

TO MEET ALL THE QUALITY REQUIREMENTS OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD C.S. 31–33 FOR RED CEDAR SHINGLES AS ISSUED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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FREE
TRIAL
LESSON

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Always have a can or tube of genuine Plastic Wood handy, sold at any hardware, paint or department store.

PLASTIC WOOD

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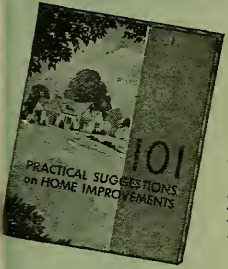
We can supply you with high grade pencils bearing our Label in colors, in two styles, at cost.

ORDER SOME TODAY!

Small, round, per 100........$3.00 | Small, hexagon, eraser, per 100.....$5.00

Send money with order to FRANK DUFFY, *Gen. Sec.* Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



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Send me your free booklet, "101 Practical Suggestions on Home Improvements."

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C-11-34

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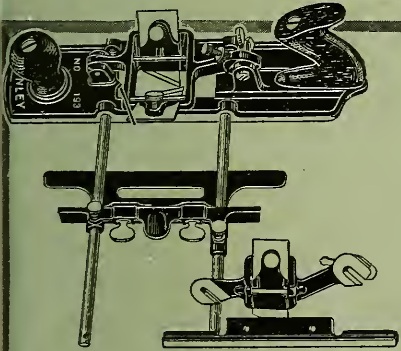

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You will want this new tool for your next fibre board job. It grooves, bevels and slits any of the fibre wall boards now on the market. Through cuts can be made much easier and faster with it than is possible with a saw and it leaves smooth edges. Furthermore it cuts beveled edges, makes beveled edge battens, cuts grooves, makes decorative designs such as squares, parallel lines and bricks as shown below.

It's a Stanley Quality Tool — smooth strong castings; Stanley "Bailey" rosewood Handle and knob; tool steel cutters that can be resharpened like a regular plane iron; carefully machined parts all of which are replaceable.

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Write for descriptive Folder P47

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New Britain, Connecticut

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Ledgers, 200 pages	3.00
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Withdrawal Cards, issued by General Office only, each (always send name)	.50
Rubber Seal	1.75
Belt Loop Chain	.75
Watch Fobs	.50
Key Tags	.15
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Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

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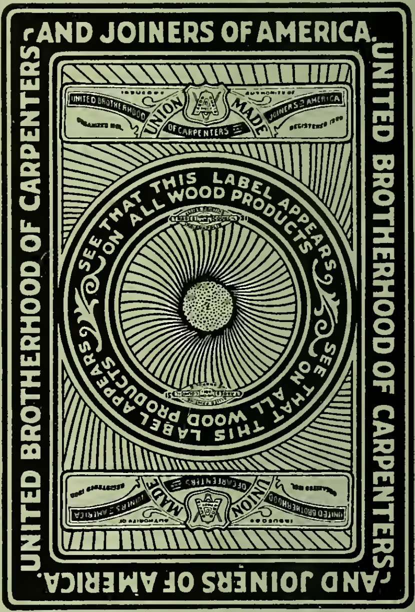
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.
UNION MADE
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS

(*Regular Decks only — No Pinochle*)

25c per pack

Send money with order to —

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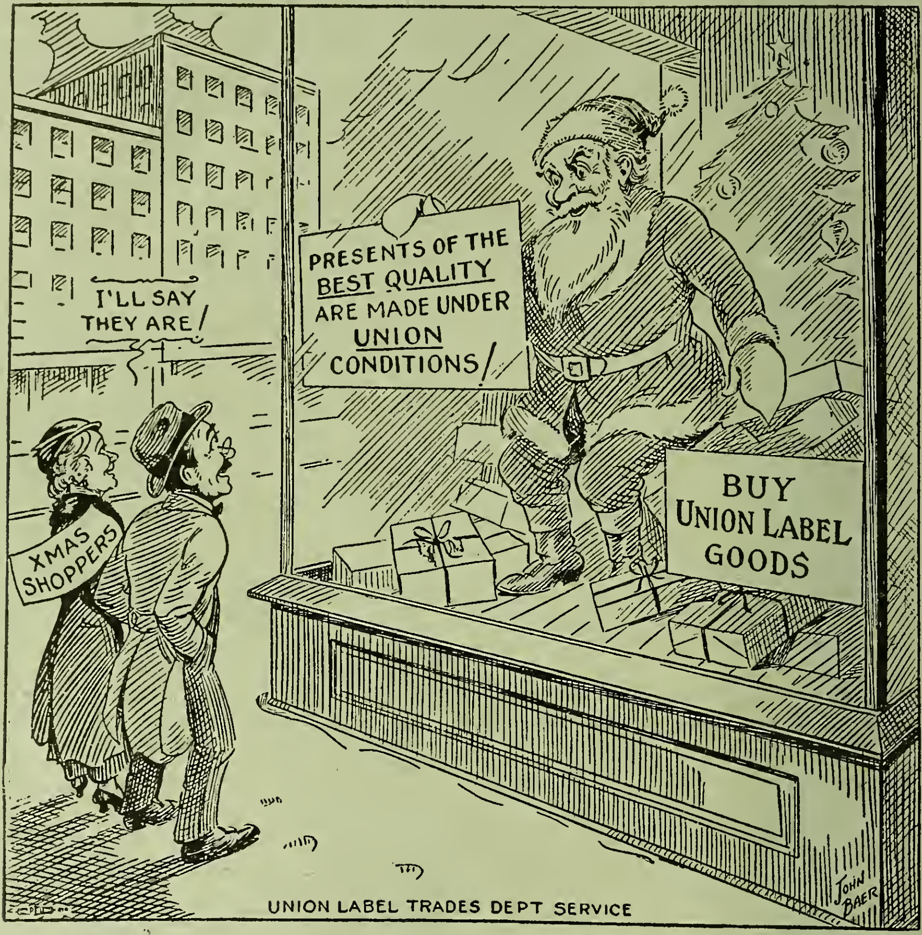
The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIV. No 12

DECEMBER, 1934

CHRISTMAS---1934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LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
ORGANIZED 1881.
REGISTERED 1900.

This Label stands for a wage commensurate with the Labor performed, for Superior Workmanship, the Mechanical Training and Education of the Apprentice, Fair Working Conditions and Sufficient Earning to provide for old age. Be sure to see that it appears on all Wood Products.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters. Stair Builders. Machine Wood Workers. Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

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Vol. LIV.—No. 12.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1934

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Glory to God in the Highest!

On Christmas eve a candle burns
  Within the windowpane—
To bear its message to the world
  The same old sweet refrain
Of "Merry, merry Christmas"
  And to all a glad New Year
And may your friends with you abide
  To help you make good cheer.

God lights a candle in the sky,
  A great, white star, and lo!
All the world the beauty feels
  Of starlight on the snow.

Through the frosty air there sounds
  A solemn sacred chime—
"Glory to God in the Highest,"
  Peace on earth this Christmas time.

And these the things at Yuletide
  That set the heart aglow—
Soft candle light, the frosty bells
  And starlight on the snow.

—Catherine Isabel Ostrander.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

THE first convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, Cal., was in November, 1904, just thirty years ago. It was a great convention and one long to be remembered. Matters of all kinds—social, economic, industrial and political, affecting labor were considered and acted upon. The conclusions reached and the decisions rendered have been a guide to us ever since.

In October, 1934, thirty years afterwards, the annual convention of the A. F. of L. was held in San Francisco. In that period of time many changes have taken place, none more so than the thinning out of the ranks of the old guard. Only a few are with us at this convention who attended the 1904 convention. These few are as full of fight and vigor, grit and determination, as there were in those far off days.

Though many of the pioneers of our movement are gone, the policies and principles, objects and aims laid down by them still go on. Love of fellowmen, concern for their problems, the desire to do them justice and to help them in every conceivable way, are some of the things that give the labor movement purpose, standing and continuity.

Fond memories bring me back to the days when Sam Gompers was the champion and defender of labor, assisted and supported by—

Pete McGuire of the Carpenters;

James Duncan of the Granite Cutters;

John Mitchell of the Coal Miners;

John B. Lennon of the Tailors;

Max Morris of the Retail Clerks;

Denis A. Hayes of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers;

George Perkins of the Cigar Makers;

John Golden of the Textile Workers; and a host of others who have since passed to the Great Beyond.

" 'Tis a fragrant retrospection—
For the loving thoughts that start
Into being, are like perfume
From the blossoms of the heart.
And to dream the old dreams over
Is a luxury divine,
When my truant fancies wander
To those dear old pals of mine."

At the opening of the convention thirty years ago, P. H. McCarthy, president of the California State Building Trades Council, in an able, magnificent and rousing address of welcome, asked that "organized labor be made useful as well as ornamental."

In replying, Sam Gompers said:

"The labor movement stands for the very best of which we can conceive. There is no institution that is worth maintaining that we propose to tear down or destroy. The labor movement is constructive in its character, not destructive. To build up manhood and citizenship is the hope, the work and the mission of organized labor."

* * *

"I might say that we shall be conservative in our deliberations, but only just so conservative as is essential to the success of our movement. We have learned the meaning of that term, and we have learned the various constructions that different people put upon it. To know what you want, to know that you are right in wanting it, to be conservative in everything that will help to conserve the success of the achievement of that purpose—that is the height of wisdom and is, in my conception, the very best construction we can place upon it. I believe in being moderate in our demands, but absolutely radical in our determination to achieve them. There is not a thing, however, we can do, there is not a thing we may leave undone, that is going to please our opponents and adversaries."

In his annual report he said:

"The cycles of time which roll so swiftly by and which are so infinitesimal when counted in connection with the history and development of the human race, find the people confronting new conditions and new problems. The past has been fraught with pain and travail; it has been an inarticulate yearning and a constant struggle for new light and the realization of new hopes.

"From the dark days of slavery and serfdom to the era of wage labor was in itself a great progress; the entrance of the wage earners into the realm of the larger, broader, and brighter vision of associated effort, have been fraught with achievements commanding the admiration and the wonder of students and observers. Dispute it as some may, we are conscious, and history will accord us the credit, of being the natural and rational crystallized effort of the masses to abolish wrong and injustice; to attain justice and right by the most peaceful evolutionary and humane method.

"The immediate future is pregnant with good or ill for the people of our country. It devolves upon the organized labor movement to determine by its course the form which it shall assume.

"The constant improvement in machinery, the division, subdividsion, and specialization of labor, the wonderful development in industry, and the concentration of wealth, give to the wealth possessors such extraordinary power, which, when coupled with the cunning and greed for gain, unless intelligently and comprehensively met by a well organized labor movement, will tend to the deterioration of our race, the destruction of all our achievements, and the dissipation of all our hopes.

"On the other hand, if we are faithful to the history and traditions of the struggling masses in the past, if we shall prove true to the interests and the welfare of the hosts of labor of our day, the power calculated to injure will be diverted to the common weal, and thus open up vistas of larger opportunities and a broader conception of human rights and ennobling aspirations.

* * *

"From workshop, factory, mill and mine comes the appeal for comfort, aid and relief. The yearning cry of the children of labor for emancipation from the drudgery of incessant toil to the freedom of home, the playground and the sunshine, is not heard in vain by you. The sufferings of the past, the struggles of today, and the hopes for a brighter and a better day for all are represented by the united and federated labor movement of our time and of our country."

"While the eyes and hearts of our fellow workers are fervently turned toward this convention, hopeful and confident that the broadest and best interests of the working people will be safeguarded and forwarded, the scrutinizing vision of our opponents and antagonists is concentrated upon our gathering and our work, ready to turn to our disadvantage and discomfiture any error of judgment of speech and action."

* * *

"Much gleeful speculation has been indulged in by our opponents in what they are pleased to characterize as a "slump" in the organization of the wage earners in the trade union movement of our country. They would hail with joyous acclaim, could they record the total extinction and destruction of our movement. With them the wish is father to the thought that they might bring about 'the annihilation of labor unions.' They take unction to their souls that the slight falling off in membership in the trade union movement for a brief period within the past year was the beginning of the decline of the organized labor movement of our country.

"The law of growth in organized labor is as little understood by them as it is by others who lack the experience, or who have not had the time, opportunity, or inclination to inquire and study. From the formation of the first bona fide trade union movement in modern times it has grown with each era of industrial activity and receded to some degree with each industrial depression, but with each recurring revival in industry the degree of growth has been greater, and with each recurring period of depression it has receded to a lesser degree than its immediate predecessors. All students of our movement appreciate these facts and count with them. The antagonists and the ignorant view these natural economic changes with exultation or alarm.

"The wage earners have come to realize that their only hope for the protection of their material interests in our time, the only opportunities for the promotion of these interests in the future, as well as the mainstay for the rights and liberties in the present to which they and those who may follow are entitled, lie in unity, organization, and federation."

In his day Sam repeatedly asked us to keep the faith. We have done so, and in proof of that we read in the report of the Executive Council of last year that—

"Our industrial life is shifting from the practices of individualism under which it has developed thus far, to group control in the interests of all concerned. The adjustments now in the making require a shift in controlling motives from the spirit of selfishness and conflict to decision based upon scientific data indicating industrial and public welfare." . . . .

"Our efforts to care for the interests of labor so that wage earners might do their share in the forward movement have been unremitting." . . . .

"In the founding of the American trade union movement, devotion, sacrifice and passion for human welfare made possible the union institutions of which we are the present trustees. . . . . As we plan the future of our labor movement in the new era we have entered, it is most fitting we should be mindful of the record of the past and the principles evolved." . . . .

"All the experiences we have gathered in our decades of struggle will be of value in directing us through present problems. We are in no sense parting from what we have found to be of value in the past, for we must use the past to find the way forward." . . . .

"Unselfish devotion to Labor and the cause of human freedom is more needed now than at any time in our history and the challenge to help a world in dire trouble comes with compelling force."

In this year's report the Executive Council says:

"Unusual progress has been made this year in the extension of union organization into new fields. . . . .

"Organization and banding together in the American Federation of Labor are for the purpose of clearly defining responsibility in order that union work may go forward most expeditiously.

"The Federation is not a competitor of national and international unions but a coordinator with specific responsibility for initiating organizing work in those fields in which jurisdiction has not been allocated to national and international unions, for such general aid as will facilitate the work of all, for planning to bring up backward areas, and for observing and studying industrial changes that concern organizing work." . . . .

"The transitional period in which we are living makes heavy demands upon experience and wisdom that we may choose wisely and avoid all possible mistakes. It is for this reason we are especially anxious that Labor should be organized and ready to make its contribution to policy-making and administration in these crucial months immediately ahead." . . . .

"Upon us rests the responsibility for advancing the cause of Labor while maintaining its purposes and spirit free from commercialism and devoted to human betterment."

On October 1, 1904, the American Federation of Labor consisted of:

120	National and International Unions.
32	State Federations of Labor
569	Central Labor Unions
1271	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions,

with a membership of 1,676,200.

At this convention, thirty years afterwards, the report of Secretary Morrison shows the makeup of the American Federation of Labor to be:

109	National and International Unions.
4	Departments
49	State Federations of Labor
686	City Central bodies
738	Local Department Councils
1788	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions
32684	Local Unions

with a membership of 2,608,011.

This does not include the unemployed, those sick and unable to work, those in arrears, or those on strike or lockout; nor does it include honorary members—all of whom are exempt from the payment of tax. It is estimated that these number at least two and one-half million which if added to the paid up membership would give a total membership of 5,108,011.

The balance of funds on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1904, was $103,017.94.

The funds on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1934, thirty years later, amounted to $565,706.36.

So the growth and development of the movement for thirty years can be plainly seen, yet our enemies and in some instances, our would-be friends, belittle our efforts and try to show that we are at a standstill, that we are antiquated and out of date. No doubt they would rather see us weak and inefficient, than strong and powerful and able to do things.

Our accomplishments have been great. It is not necessary here to mention them, or to recount the advantages that have been secured by organized labor in the interests of the workers.

Scan the reports from year to year and you will easily find out. Besides that, the improvement in the homes, the social and moral advancement, the independent character and manhood of our people, are evidence and proof of what we have so far accomplished.

We have followed in the footsteps of our predecessors. We have done our share for the benefit, advancement, welfare and protection of the wage workers. We propose to continue to do so irrespective of what our enemies or so-called friends may say about us. We want them to know there will be no letting up on our part, no standing still, no going backward. We propose to go onward, upward and forward. Our motto is, "To keep on keeping on."

FLEXIBILITY OF TRADE UNION POLICIES

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THE enactment of the National Recovery Act which enumerates in definite unmistakable language the policy of the United States Government of recognizing the right of workers to join a union of their own choosing, has aroused widespread interest among unorganized workers in establishing membership in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The purpose of workers in joining a labor union is to remedy grievances and secure improved standards in conditions of labor in the particular work at which they are employed. In no other type of labor organization has the worker greater freedom to deal with questions relating to the line of employment which is of immediate interest to him, than is afforded in the trade union.

The members of trade unions are free to chart their course in whatever way appeals to them as promoting their best interests so long as there may be no encroachment upon the equal rights of other trades and callings. They may join with members of other trades to act unitedly in a given situation or they may amalgamate with other organizations as the wisdom of these acts may suggest. Organizations in allied industries such as the building trades, metal trade, printing trades and in the railroad industry, have formed departments to establish mutual relations in the consideration of questions affecting the interests of their particular trades and callings. The machinery exists to promote unity of action as far as the workers wish to apply such policy. An instance of the flexibility of trade union policies to adapt themselves to the needs of the workers, is the resolution adopted by a conference of national and international organizations in interest, authorizing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to conduct an organization campaign among the workers in mass production industries and place them in local unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and where workers are taken into these local unions that come under the jurisdiction of one or more national or international organizations, which is a temporary infraction of the rights of these organizations involved, that the Executive Council adjust such difficulties in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned.

Automatic machinery, the application of scientific processes and the introduction of new materials are revolutionizing production methods. This has caused the overlapping of trades formerly separate and distinct. The trade union movement provides orderly measures for the workers affected to adjust these questions through conference and agreement on a basis satisfactory to them.

The trade unionist who persists in wearing non-union clothing feels and looks guilty.

CARPENTER AND KING

(By the Rev. Thom Williamson, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Pawtucket, R. I.)

MOST of the people in the world are laboring people. Some wear flannel shirts, some white linen; some wear white collars, and others none at all. But all work, or should work. Perhaps some ideas about labor have changed lately. Instead of being glad when we do not have to work, we consider ourselves fortunate if we have a job. We congratulate a man, not that he may do nothing, but that he has a chance to work.

A man who of his own choice does not work at all, deliberately loafing when he could work, choosing a life of ease and selfishness rather than a life of useful activity, is looked upon as a drone, or worse, he is considered lacking in something which goes to make up a real man. That this is good church doctrine, I expect you will agree. Some writer recently claimed that the less work we do to make a living the better it is for us; but do you really believe that?

The Church desires to dignify labor, and is willing to spell it with a capital "L". The Church desires that all men and women who work, and all who employ labor, should have a fair deal. If the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States specified the age of sixteen instead of eighteen, I think most of us would be for it 100 per cent.

The Church has been accused of being indifferent to conditions surrounding labor. I, who have been in the sacred ministry since 1920, know this accusation to be in error. My first parish, in Washington, D. C., once helped to get the head of our National Church's Department of Social Service in touch with Organized Labor. I have been interested in labor ever since I was ordained; and I am only one of many. I have tried to understand the aims of Labor and to appreciate the men and women in the Labor Movement.

In my Labor Sunday sermon last fall I quoted from the "Labor Sunday Message" of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Will you read a few paragraphs with me now?

"The teachings of Christ which bear on economics are not expressed in technical terms. They deal primarily with motives and human values. They center upon the priceless worth of the humblest human being. They give supreme emphasis to the motive of serving the common good.

"The Churches should strive for a wider and fairer distribution of wealth; a living wage as a minimum, and above this a just share for the worker in the product of industry and agriculture. The Churches should strive for social insurance against sickness, accident, want in old age, and unemployment; along with a reduction of hours of labor as the general productivity of industry increases, and release from employment at least one day in seven. The Churches should strive for the right of employers and employes alike to organize for collective bargaining; the obligation of each to work for the public good; the recognition of the rights and responsibilities of free speech, free assembly, and a free press."

So said the Federal Council; and my own Episcopal Church, at its General Convention a dozen years ago, laid down the principle of the sacredness of human life above wealth and subversive systems, and added a plea for collective bargaining by Labor. I am among the majority in our Church who believe that Christianity should "leaven the lump", and not ally itself exclusively with any one political or economic system, or class, or form of government.

Some people think that Capital and Labor are naturally and incurably antagonistic, with interests which cannot be reconciled. So I have a little story to tell—a true story of two men who seemed to have such opposite interests that nothing on earth could reconcile either the interests or the men:

In Judea, many years ago, there was a man with fierce antagonism against the foreign government which ruled his country. He banded himself with others and they harried the government in every way they could invent. They were "Unreconcilables", and not only refused to co-operate with the government officers but opposed them to the point of violence. Some of them carried on individual wars with any weapons they could bring to bear. The man in my story was named Simon, and his character is told in his nickname, "The Zealot."

The other man was of the same country as Simon. However, instead of opposing the government, he took service with it, in a capacity which brought him into darkest disrepute with his countrymen. But in spite of scorn and hatred, this man remained in the foreign government's service in his own country, and prospered in his office. His name was Levi Matthew; and his job was collecting taxes from his own countrymen to support the foreign government.

Could anything, or anybody, bring together these men and their conflicting interests? It seemed impossible. But one day another man appeared on the scene, one who was more than a man: We call Him Jesus Christ, and He had been a carpenter. This man Jesus, who had in Himself something no other man ever had, this Carpenter of Nazareth brought Simon the Zealot and Levi Matthew into one company, called the Apostles of Christ. There they worked together in a common interest under a common leader. Along with Himself, Jesus Christ preached a Kingdom, which He called the Kingdom of God. In it a man was a man, a soul was a soul—all equal before God the Father, all pledged to carry a fair share of the work of extending and living the Kingdom.

In the presence of Jesus Christ, and in devotion and loyalty to Him, Simon the Zealot and Matthew the Publican sank all selfish interests in a greater and higher loyalty to their fellowmen and to God. As workers in the Kingdom of God they lost their scorn and hatred of each other. They joined forces in the light of the Holy Spirit of unselfishness. They marched side by side as true and faithful soldiers of the Kingdom.

Both joined in a life of self-sacrifice following the example of Christ, the Carpenter, who was now Christ, their King.

Can we do the same?

ADDRESS OF MR. WILLIAM DUNN

(Fraternal Delegate, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress)

I have been honored by my fellow trade unionists in Canada with the responsibility of carrying to the American Federation of Labor, the fraternal greetings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The close bond of relationship and the mutual understanding which exists between the workers of our countries and the high esteem which we in Canada hold for the American Federation of Labor, tends to render the task easier of accomplishment and places the emphasis on the honor rather than on the task.

The social and industrial problems which from time to time face you are largely the same problems as face us, and differ only in degree or in the facilities at our command in dealing with them. We have in our country boundles natural resources as you have and our working people are just as poor. The percentage of our population ekeing out a bare existence on Governmental or Municipal relief funds is as high in Canada as it is in the United States. Like you we have a small percentage of moneyed people and their influence on the Government is great. And like you, we have the International trade union movement which so far has been the most effective medium at our command for the advancement of our cultural, educational, economic and social welfare.

We in Canada are ever willing to learn from the example, the experiments of other nations, and I wonder if I may be permitted even at the possibility of treading upon what may seem to be dangerous ground to state just briefly what we in Canada see taking place in the United States.

We have watched carefully the operation of your National Industrial Recovery Act and some of us have marvelled at the change of policy and the entire discarding of many of the principles which we had come to regard as typifying the internal social policy of the United States. In your newspapers and periodicals which filter into our country it is very seldom we read nowadays, any reference to that somewhat indefinite thing which was termed "Rugged individualism" in the United States and in its place we find an ever increasing dependence upon governmental interference and state and Federal co-operation in matters heretofore regarded—as I believe your Mr. Mellon once put it—as the patriotic prerogative of private initiative—whatever that may be.

Those who control the industrial and financial life of Canada are not given to using quite such explosive language but in effect they mean the same. They call it the right of private enterprise to reap the full reward of its industry. The rights of the workers are held to be minor considerations only to be taken into account when the God-given rights of capital have been satiated. As I say we have been watching what is taking place in the United States and we have not been entirely impartial. It has seemed to us that a great many of the workers in the United States have come to realize that the phrase which I quoted and many others like it is merely the economic wool being pulled over the eyes of the workers to blind them to their true position in society. Unfortunately, this condition still exists both in your country and mine as is evidenced by the fact that so many workers still refuse to recognize the great advantages to be gained through the use of their collective bargaining power.

Closely following your N R A experiment we find the Government of the Province of Quebec taking a step in the direction of fixing a minimum wage for men in all industries. They are slowly seeking a way to social justice through a maze of political intrigue and hindrance set up by unscrupulous profit seekers. In the Province of Ontario we expect to see enacted a somewhat similar attempt to set a wage for men in all industry. In Ontario they are fortunate in that the Deputy Minister of Labor who has charge of the framing of the act is a former general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, one who, as a matter of fact resigned his position with the Carpenters' Union to take up his high post in the Ontario Government. What will be the effect of this legislation we can only surmise but at least the fact that one of ourselves is doing the ground work makes us feel more secure. This act will differ from the N R A in that it will have the power of the courts for its enforcement and will bear down equally hard on the employer who seeks to pay less than the legal minimum and the worker who tries to undermine his fellow worker by accepting less than the legal minimum, either in the regular way or through the various forms of short circuiting with which you are all familiar.

For many years in Canada we have had acts guaranteeing a minimum wage for women workers and it is notable that the many violations of this Act generally occur in shops and factories where the workers are poorly organized or entirely unorganized. And so we have been busy organizing in all trades because we have long since realized that the best wages are paid and the best conditions enjoyed in those places where they have the best organizations. We must realize that even if our movement has the paternal blessing of Governments, "Eternal vigilence is still the price of Liberty," and the wage you receive is a reflection of the strength of your organization and not a measure of the generosity of a kindly Government.

The task of improving—even of maintaining the lot of the worker under our present price system of economy is a difficult and slow one. The road is strewn with many obstacles, not the least of which is that cry of narrow nationalism which the pseudo patriots raise. You have heard the cry America for the Americans. In our country it is Canada for the Canadians.

This, remember, in spite of the fact that (according to the latest available figures) out of the total investments which constitute the national wealth of Canada of 30,840 million dollars 2,204 million is British, 6,477 million is United States and 165 million from other countries. Out of the total of Canadian investments abroad of 1,831 million dollars, 1,047 million is placed in the U. S., 84 million in Great Britain. Of the total business capital employed in Canada of 17,500, 65% is owned in Canada, 21% is owned in the U. S. A., 13% in Great Britain and 1% in other countries. In 1932 Canada sent to the United States 226 million dollars to pay interest and maturing debts. This was a comparatively easy matter when exports to the U. S. were high but when trade fell off and payments had to be made in gold it was more difficult.

In the prosperity days of 1929 it is estimated that the tourist trade brought 308 million dollars to Canada. This is more money than Canada received for her entire wheat exports of that year. In 1932 the tourist trade had dropped to 110 million dollars and of course the great bulk of tourists in Canada are from the U. S. A.

I may be criticised at home for using these figures, but one must know and understand the extent of Capitalism before attempting a solution. At least these figures (and they are issued by the Canadian Government) prove conclusively that while we in Canada are most closely knit by birth and custom and tradition to our Mother Country, nevertheless our strongest economic bonds are with the people of the United States. It is not strange that we should seek to build up strong trade unionism in which we of both countries should mingle at least as freely as does the capital of both countries.

Money is not patriotic. The owners of large amounts of capital place it where it will return most profit. And while we are glad to borrow money from you and you are not averse to accepting interest still that nationalism is again evident. I suppose if we lived under a sensibly planned economy the North American Continent would be classed as one economic unit with perhaps economic divisions extending from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf, one east, one central and one west. Instead, we have States and Provinces, and frontiers and political divisions galore. The boundary which extends for three thousand miles between your country and mine had often been called the imaginary line. True it is only imaginary so far as goodwill and neighborly relations are concerned. But as an economic division it is something very real. Both countries have set up tariff walls along that border and about the only thing that gets through either way without paying an enormous duty are fraternal greetings.

It is of course imaginary when we come to consider the extent of the influence which U. S. newspapers and U. S. moving pictures exert in Canada. 50 thousand copies of the U. S. newspapers are sold every day in the Maritime Provinces of Canada where the total population does not exceed 800,000. This may be because of the fact that geographically they are close to large American centers. And I may say that we are not at all boastful of the sort of influence which many of the movies and tabloids would be likely to exert if we did not set up some kind of censorship. It is also notable that many of the better class magazines, cater to the Canadian trade by carrying articles relating to Canadian life.

We appear to have found out that neither of our nations can live on our own resources and we are slowly but surely breaking down National prejudice and installing in its stead the family feeling which is bound to exist where there is community of interest. President Roosevelt decides to take a vacation on the Canadian Coast of New Brunswick and it doesn't even make the front page. We take such things for granted. And we in the trade union movement who spend our time trying to make Canada a better place for human beings to live in, to instill a code of ethics in our social and business relationships, realize that the greater success we have in this work and the greater honor and dignity we can bring to our movement, the greater will be the respect and esteem which will be shown us by the people of the United States.

The United States has not always been content to rely upon people from the United States, although they say "America for Americans." Quite a number of years ago the labor movement reached up in to Canada and brought a young fellow named Frank Morrison down into the United States, and he is still serving you as your Secretary. Our loss has most certainly been your gain in that case.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has less than three weeks ago concluded its Golden Jubilee Convention in Toronto. While labor organizations in Canada have existed since 1827 it was not until 1883 that the first representative gathering of trade unionists was held. Then came a lapse of three years after which the congress met annually, and we are justly proud of the fact that for over fifty years the work of raising the standard of living of our people has been aggressively carried on. During that time we have seen many movements spring up mushroom like and threaten our existence for a short time and disappear as quickly as they came. The year just closed recorded a substantial increase in membership and the placing by the Congress of a number of Charters for Industrial Unions where there is no International Union with jurisdiction.

The policy of the Congress with regard to political action remains unchanged. While we have on many occasions gone on record as being in favor of a system of society in which production would be carried on for use and not for profit, and have more than once given our blessing to a Labor Political Party, we have been content to apply all our efforts towards the industrial organization of workers and leave our members free to follow the politics of their own choosing.

A notable service was also rendered in connection with this convention. The monthly journals of most of the Unions have this year carried an account of the sacrifice made by the Tolpuddle Martyrs. After the martyrs were reprieved, they returned to England but found it difficult to remain there and five of them emigrated to Canada.

They spent the remainder of their lives there and today lie buried near London in the Province of Ontario. Brother Stokes has told you of the lowly huts in which they lived and of how they had to exist on the barest necessities of life. In contrast with this, on September 12, last, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held a banquet in the largest and most luxurious hotel in the British Empire, in honor of these lowly farmhands who taught us how to sacrifice. At this banquet were descendants of the five martyrs and it was the most impressive occasion one could imagine, as the great gathering listened to a radio broadcast of the old story.

The Congress maintains relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and a host of other organizations and also takes an active part at the annual conferences of the International Labor Organization at Geneva. A legislative program is each year prepared by the Executive council from resolutions passed at the Congress and presented to the Federal and Provincial Governments, and it is noteworthy that almost every piece of Labor and Social legislation to be found on the statute books of Canada had its beginning in the sessions of our Congress.

The question of unemployment and relief for the unemployed is still the most serious problem facing us today in spite of the efforts of governments to stimulate trade. Our Federal Government has announced a building program costing some $40,000,000, an amount totally inadequate to meet the situation. This 40 millions will be provided by the issue of new currency and thus add nothing to the tax burdens of the country but it will be interesting to watch the effect of even this mild form of inflation on the country's currency. We have asked for the enactment of legislation for a maximum eight hour day and forty hour week for all industries and the adoption of a maximum six hour day on relief works and government undertakings.

And now may I conclude as I started by offering the most cordial greetings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. We wish you God-speed in your work and hope and trust that the decisions arrived at in this most important Convention will be of that high and noble quality we have come to regard as characteristic of the American Federation of Labor.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—WHAT IS IT

(By Malcolm Keir, Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College)

WITH labor relations much in the news—strikes, company unions, the hours of work, minimum wages— there is still confusion as to the meaning of and reason for collective bargaining.

When medieval labor regulations were supplanted by freedom of contract, each worker arranged with his employer mutually satisfactory terms as to wages, hours and working conditions. Both parties were about the same strength; for good workers were scarce, businesses were small, employers had scarcely greater capital resources than workers and lived within hail. But as industries expanded, machinery eroded skill, and the employer became socially or geographically remote.

An employer of 100 or more persons

outgrew individual bargaining. The employer did not have to hire any particular person and so quite easily could wait to get one on the employer's own terms. On the other hand none seeking a place could wait until finding an employer whose terms were to the seeker's liking. Moreover, after being hired, anyone who objected in any way to the employer's dictates was discharged without any means of defense. Thus individual bargaining yielded to autocracy.

Meanwhile workers—gathered at ale houses or in insurance associations—discussed their weakness in bargaining as single units; they concluded that although an employer could dispense with any one man he could not operate in the absence of his entire work force. Hence if the workers acted as a unit—or union—they could present their terms as a group, and force recognition of the group by the threat or actuality of a strike, boycott, or "going easy" on the job. Shoemakers, printers, carpenters and others took this step before 1827 and each decade thereafter saw new groups of workers substituting collective for individual bargaining. The change took place most rapidly in cities either on account of the large size of work places or because of the great numbers of the same kinds of work people in the same community. In addition, collective bargaining was the strongest among persons whose skill made it difficult to fill their places.

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Soon it was apparent that it was impossible for an entire group to meet the employer, so some one or a few were selected as spokesmen. To be spokesman proved to be dangerous; for even when an employer met and bargained with the spokesman in his representative capacity the employer vented his own resentment at loss of arbitrary power by finding—sooner or later—a fair-sounding reason to discharge or in some other way force the departure of the representative. The casualties among spokesmen were so large that unions created salaried officers to act as spokesmen; these not only met the employer without fear of reprisals, but became trained negotiators. Thus true bargaining was restored, but upon a collective rather than individual basis.

Of course employers disliked their loss of absolute power to dictate terms of employment. They rationalized this by citing inefficiencies wrought by union rules, especially ascribing to all unions the supposed absurdity of those imposed by building craftsmen. Employers also turned to the law for curbs upon collective bargaining. Before 1840 it was the common law of conspiracy that was used to condemn unions as unlawful combinations. After 1890 the injunction against all the means by which unions enforced collective bargaining was the employers' favorite legal weapon. The courts also legalized prohibition of union membership upon job applications. In nearly all these legal cases employers said they were defenders of the American fundamental of individual contract; but curiously no worker of his own initative ever appealed to a court to protect this right.

* * *

The motivation of the employers was a mistaken theory that profits rose as wages sank. Moreover, as proprietors were succeeded by a multiplicity of stockholders the chief measure of good managership was high dividends.

To name the employers who protested collective bargaining and affirmed faith in individual bargaining is to call the roll of the most typical large-scale mass output industries. Among them have been the textile, steel, coal, tobacco, automobile, rubber and aluminum industries. On the other hand collective bargaining has been most generally successful among printers, railway trainmen, building craftsmen, the needle trades and actors.

In the last four years employers who have resisted collective bargaining have had much of their legal arsenal outlawed by Congress. Hence, shifting their strategy, they no longer openly denounce collective bargaining, but seek to narrow it and its spokesmen to the employer's own immediate workers. Sensible as this sounds, it leaves the employer dominant. Unless the workers of an entire industry mutually support each other, and unless the spokesman is independent there can be no adequate collective bargaining.

Americans long have enjoyed democracy in political matters, but in industry and business autocracy has been the rule—and still is desired by the most powerful employers.

A FAIR MONEY BASIS

(By M. Roy Sheen)

OUR forefathers of the early days hardly knew the pleasure of rattling a few coins in their pockets, yet they lived happily and were contented. They only knew mass starvation when there was an actual shortage of some of the necessities of life. They used the price of an ox, bushel of wheat, or something created by their own hands as a comparison of value. As time passed, men soon found that when the wheat crop was short, they could trade and gain more shoes, clothes, or oxen for their bushels of wheat, so some unscupulous persons began to devise ways and means to create an artificial shortage. When money came into use, it was easy to buy large quantities of this grain, reporting a scarcity, with the result that everybody hoarded and held their wheat for a high price. This caused unnecessary suffering for the masses; it probably made a few unscrupulous people rich. When the new crop of wheat was harvested, the scarcity was ended. Wheat changed from a negative, or controlled commodity, which created hunger, to a positive position, which supplied the needs of all.

We have lost the art of barter because of the convenience of money, but now money has become a necessary commodity, which can be bought and sold, instead of a medium of exchange, representing true values produced by honest toil. We have allowed our financial structure to become unbalanced for the sake of a privileged class, thus we have a controlled, or negative dollar. We need a money system that will create positive dollars instead of selfishly controlled ones; dollars that represent true labor value, and will eliminate depression. Money should be automatically governed by the law of supply and demand. How can this be done? By using public wealth, created by labor, as a basis for money. Money is but the vehicle on which wealth is transported, and was created for the convenience of men. In order to simplify the transaction of business, or barter, we have become so accustomed to its use, and our modern life has become so complicated, that we cannot live comfortably without money.

In order to prevent juggling, or manipulation of the money market, all gold and silver in the country should be stored in the Treasury of the United States and released for industry alone.

A Currency Board should be established for the purpose of estimating quantities of materials used in public work.

Each commodity should have a fixed value against which currency may be issued.

A second board would evaluate the commodities in place, entering into public work, and a permanent value established accordingly for monetary use. A percentage of such value to be used as basis for issuing currency.

A survey will be needed, also, to determine the depreciation of different buildings, roads, or other public wealth, to find the term in years of the useful life of such public wealth, and the currency should be refunded in like ratio per annum, to the Currency Board, as the project depreciates in value.

Commodities should have the same uniform exchange value throughout the whole country.

A careful check would be needed to find the amount of currency lost or destroyed in any way. The Currency Board taking care of this difference, by issuing a credit to the public units involved.

Currency issued against public wealth, becomes a first lien against all property in the city borrowing new currency, and if, for any cause, such public property is destroyed, the currency issued against that public wealth, would be returned to the Currency Board immediately for retirement of that currency.

A city, town, state, or other public unit, would have the privilege to borrow from the Currency Board, up to a definite percentage of the assessed value of permanent private wealth of that city, state, or other public unit.

As an example—Use 75% of our present day value of materials, on average throughout the whole country. For instance, 1-2-4 concrete is worth approximately $12 a cu. yd. in place in a building. The currency value at 75% would be $9; or in a highway, the cost would be approximately $8. In this case the currency would be $6 per cu. yd. All other materials created and placed by labor in public work, would be valued accordingly for currency basis only.

Our government, national, state, city, or other public units, must be free from private dictators of all kinds and allowed to work out their own destiny. Why, for example, should the people of Houston, Texas, pay tribute to a few men in New York City for the privilege of building some public school, hospital or road? If the citizens of Houston should build a $1,000,000 hospital, under this plan, the Currency Board would issue $750,000; then Houston would make up the difference between currency issued and the cost of construction, by taxation. The useful life of the building would be twenty years. Houston would pay back 5% of $750,000, or $37,500 a year, to the Currency Board. In twenty years, the useful life of the building, Houston would pay back the $750,000 and be free to build a new hospital, if she wanted to do so.

If labor were scarce, the cost of the hospital would be over $1,000,000; if plentiful, the cost of the same building would be less than $1,000,000. The amount of the currency issued would be $750,000 irrespective of cost to Houston. This should be done in order to encourage building during periods of low labor cost, to stabilize values and provide steady employment. The margin set would naturally find its own level by the automatic adjustment of labor prices. High priced labor would mean less currency, less public work and higher interest; cheap labor would mean more public work, more currency, low interest. This should give neither capital or labor the advantage. The dollar would always hold a stable commodity value, after it finds its own level, which would curb speculation. Standards of living would advance as improved methods of creating wealth are inaugurated.

Example: a building which cost 700,000 labor hours to create, may cost only 500,000 labor hours to construct in ten years from now. The set base price in dollars would be the same, the difference would be made in higher wages and more profits, which means more buying power for the people. Other commodities will follow in line. If a suit of clothes costs fifteen labor hours to make today, and only seven and a half hours in ten years from now, a man will be able to buy two suits of clothes instead of one. In other words, as labor saving machinery is invented, labor would benefit by being able to live better, while the commodities would hold a comparatively stable price. Labor would be the first to receive the money created by work.

There would not be the means of creating permanent bondage for any person or group of persons. Doles and debts would be eliminated. This plan would reduce taxes, create wealth, break monopolies, and guarantee men the right to work and live. No privileged group could limit the purchasing power of the majority of the people.

Using a stable value on labor units and material entering into public wealth, for money, through the whole country, would have the effect of spreading our people out and congregating them in the most desirable places instead of compelling them to inhabit some section where real estate is inflated in value. Men would naturally go where they can make the best living for themselves and families. The cities which decide to become conservative and shut up shop for any reason, would simply lose their people to the city which was progressive and the conservative's town real estate would depreciate in value, accordingly. Work creates wealth. We must reorganize so that he who serves best, profits most. A city which could provide the best life, for the most people, would grow and prosper according to the advantages it could offer its citizens. This money system would give every man the opportunity to pay his honest debts, by providing him with the chance to create wealth according to his ability. There would always be some progressive towns and states.

The tariff and debt questions would be settled. The theory of over-production would be exploded, as the wants of men are never satisfied. If men are assured the right to labor, debtor nations could pay their debts with goods, and the whole people would benefit by the transaction. The danger of war would be greatly lessened, if big men of the world were kept busy supplying the needs of their people. The opportunity of gaining world power and trade through manipulation of money and conquest, must be eliminated.

An artificial shortage of money has been created in order to retain high interest rates. Money does not create wealth; yet we have cut labor, the only source of creating new wealth, for the sake of paying dividends and interest, with the result that we are all becoming poor and money hungry, and in many cases unable to pay either interest or dividends. Now the great question is, "Shall the corner on money be broken by a new crop of dollars?" If so, "How shall we grow them?" Shall we let our bankers do it? Or shall we produce these dollars by creating public wealth and distribute them in pay for honest labor used in creating that wealth? We have borrowed enough: let us earn our dollars.

Our old bankers were wise men. They knew that excess indulgence would kill them and take away their power. They would not have dared to do some things that are done today. They helped pass and enforce laws to keep interest money in bounds, by limiting the rate of interest charged. They rendered a real service to humanity by taking into consideration the character of men to whom they loaned money. They won a great reputation for themselves. As time passed. the bankers became lax. In many cases, the practice of charging bonus, or graft, crept into the system, even for the privilege of obtaining a well secured loan. They elevated their friends and slaughtered the rest. They went into getting all the wealth they could, for themselves. As a result, many loan companies sprang up which are able to charge usury as high as 36% a year for small loans. An honest man used to go to the bank and pay only 6% for the same service.

Through the manipulation of money, some men have grown so rich and powerful that they are beyond the powers of government to even prosecute them, no matter what they do. They can dictate the policies of government, using the club of depression and panic on men in high places, in order to make them serve their special interest. They have meddled with the laws of supply and demand. They have caused mergers and monopolies in order to cut out fair competition, and set up price fixing machinery which has cost Americans their liberty and independence. They are in the same class with the kings of years ago, only worse, because they can work under cover. A king would not have dared to have caused a set up which would starve men, women and children, in the midst of plenty, and confiscate their farms and homes. Are we to let our nation fall, for the privilege of keeping a few of these mighty ones in power?

We need honest bankers for the purpose of extending credit to honest business men. The government cannot safely extend credit to any one, as credit must deal with character and personalities. Honest and wise bankers will accept this plan, for it will save them from a government owned banking system. Some bankers will call this plan rank inflation, dangerous. But is it? Buildings, roads, and other public wealth built under this plan, would represent a useful stable value. True, they could not be cornered or loaded on a steamship and carried off to some foreign country, but how many of us want that privilege? What good does gold or silver do anyone when it is locked up in a vault?

Is it dangerous to be able to sell your labor at a profit? If not, then let the other fellow earn enough to pay for the things you make to sell. Standard of living would raise according to the productive powers of the people. Men would be able to order their own ways of life, according to their own ability. It is easy to evade a man made law, but you cannot evade a natural law, without suffering the consequences. Our constitution does not provide for privately owned perpetual monopolies of any sort. Competition is the life of trade. Monopolies that lower wages are equivalent to the ones which raise prices on goods. Our public service commissions will not let public service corporations raise the rate for their service, but it does not stop them from lowering their workers wages, and their leaders from using their influence to cut the general wage scale.

This money plan is dangerous only to the money manipulators. If some slick rascals would make the majority believe that it was right for them to hold a corner on food, for example, they would soon have all the wealth of the country in their own hands. Our money is controlled on much the same basis as that of a cornered food, only the effects are felt more gradually. What cannot be filched from the people in one way, will be gotten in another. For instance, we hear a great deal about the high rate of city, state and national taxes. They are high, but 31.1% of Philadelphia's total income is spent for interest on public bonds, which gives us nothing in return, while only 38.4% pays all the salaries and wages for the many fine services the city renders us. The depreciation on city property was found to be 14.3%, which would indicate that we pay for most of our public improvements several times, where once should be sufficient. The balance of 16.2%, of Philadelphia's total income, goes for materials, supplies, etc. The interest for 1933 increased by about 3% over 1932, while the wages of public servants decreased by about 10½%.

Those in government offices are condemned for the salaries they receive. Such critics may be right in some cases, but these salaries are spread out to many people and go to buy things which others make to sell. Very little do we hear about the ever-increasing interest which must be met before anything else is paid. Most of these debts were brought into being by creating public wealth: and everybody enjoyed prosperity while these buildings, roads, etc., were being constructed, but we sold ourselves into bondage for this prosperity. Let us cut the millstone of new bondage from our necks by a proper set up of our money system, so we can get to work and pay off our old debts.

The privilege of controlling the issuing of currency by bankers has put them in the same class as the men who used to control the wheat, with the exception that the new crop of wheat always broke the corner. The bankers' corner holds, and slowly and surely our wealth is drifting away from us, into their hands. We all admit a change must be made. Let us make it so that it will be governed by the natural law of supply and demand. The above plan will allow an interest to be charged, within reasonable bounds, but men will not be compelled to pay usury as high as 36%, nor will they be obliged to pay bonus or graft for honest loans, and money will not be a God, all powerful.

Speculation, inflation in value of money, in land, credit and commodity prices, are all heirs to the cornered money. Our American homes are being wrecked because of the inability of the father to earn enough to support the family. Mothers are compelled to go out and work; children are left to run the streets and are deprived of the care, instruction, and guidance of the mother. Many of our young people are afraid to marry and set up homes for themselves. Our old people are suffering from hunger, cold, and lack of proper care. War, crime, racketeering, worry, sickness, malnutrition, and death, can be traced directly to the corner of money.

If we are to have good honest citizens, we must provide ways and means, whereby they can earn an honest living without humiliating themselves in the sight of others. The great danger of currency inflation, without suitable labor value, is manipulation by the very ones who are fighting against it now. In other words, once inflation is started, the big bankers will help to over-do it, in order to get back the power which they have lost, by putting the country back on a gold standard, which they can control and manipulate. Inflation does not put men to work. A metal standard for money is entirely inadequate to meet the present needs of the people. Pegging the dollar to anything that can be privately controlled, is absolutely unjust. We must build property and distribute money in that way, which will benefit all, and not take wealth from the rich or anyone else, but will provide the right for all men to create new wealth for themselves. It is foolish to store up hordes of metal that do no one good.

We must build for permanence and provide opportunity for life, liberty, and happiness, before it is too late. We owe it to our posterity. We have no right to sell our children into bondage for the sake of keeping an antiquated, unfair money system.

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SOME OF LABORS' LIQUID ASSETS

1. THE MAN WHO LIVES to see how much he can do for his Union and its members. The man that realizes that without his Union he has to take what the employers offer and he is not afraid to admit it. The man who attends his meetings, always ready to help the officers; not retard them.

2. THE MAN THAT REALIZES that

man is not infallible, and does not expect the Union officers to be miracle men and do the impossible. The man who has sense enough to know that no business can exist without funds, and always keeps his dues paid up if he is able. He does not ride along on "extensions" if he has the means to pay.

3. THE MAN THAT STUDIES labor conditions existing in his industry and is not afraid to submit his ideas to those he has elected to represent him. Too much cannot be said in favor of the member who appreciates the help his organization has given him, and who is not afraid to let the scoffers know about it.

4. THE MEMBER WHO IS READY at all times to make sacrifices for his Union, not betray it for thirty pieces of silver. Every country, busines and union has its shares of these Doubting Thomases, but they are only a small minority, and are usually ostracized and forced out of the Union.

5. The man who hears the enemies of the Union rapping the Labor Movement. He has the necessary knowledge and courage enough to fight back. This man does not listen to only one side of many stories he hears. He wants to know the truth and goes after it.

6. The member who joined the Union because he believed that "In Union there is strength." He does his best to add to that strength. The member who has sense enough to know that when there is very little work in the market, the only thing to do is to divide the work up, and he is willing to do his share toward that kind of a program.

7. The member who believes that the "Obligation" he took is a serious matter and lives up to it. And one clause, "I hereby promise to aid and assist a needy brother, he so appealing to me, and I finding him worthy to the full extent of my means"— is the most binding obligation a real Union man can take.

8. The member who doesn't "lay back" and let the other fellow do it all. Did you ever see a gang of men pulling on a rope? And one of them is just letting his hands slide along the rope—stalling—letting the others do the work? Well, this is the way some of our worthy brothers work for their union.

9. The member who does not let the chiselers do things on the job that tend to keep other men out of work. Such things as inferior work; working overtime for straight time; carrying material in his own car on his own time; sneaking off the job to go and do another job, while the helper works alone.

10. The member who preaches the Gospel of True Unionism to the people who do not understand the fundamental principles of the union labor movement. The member who so conducts himself in and outside of his Union so as to gain the respect of the general public.

11. The member who believes in constructive criticism and who offers his views in the proper manner. The member who behaves as a true Union man should at the meetings of his local. He does not try to create animosity by airing his criticism of his union's activities. The member who reads his Constitution and By-Laws and abides by them.—(Labor World, Jamaica, L. I.)

JAMES F. MARSH OF CANADA HONORED

THE International Trade Union Movement has often demonstrated that it contains within its ranks, Canadian citizens fitted in every respect to fulfill high administrative posts in the goverrnment of this country. Numbers of its members are regularly elected in their own communities to City Councils, Boards of Education and other responsible municipal bodies. In the Provincial Legislatures are also to be found numbers of others, who received their training in public life as members of Canadian locals of international trade unions. The same applies to the Federal Parliament, three former Federal ministers of labor, being active members of this movement.

This honored list has now been added to by the appointment of Mr. James F. Marsh, of Toronto, to the position of Deputy Minister of Labor by the new Ontario government. "Jim," as he is familiarly known throughout the Dominion, brings to this office a wealth of experience gained while in the service of his fellow workers. First filling various offices in the local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Niagara Falls, Ont., he rose to the position of business agent for the Niagara District and in 1918 was appointed General Representative of the Brotherhood upon that position being vacated by Tom Moore, when he was elected, in that year, to the presidency of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

For the past twenty-five years there have been very few conventions of the Congress that "Jim" has not attended and he has acted as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at these gatherings on a number of occasions. In 1924 he was the choice of the convention to carry the fraternal greetings of the Canadian Labor Movement to the British Trades Union Congress, visiting England for that purpose in September, 1925. Coincident with this he fulfilled a further mission of attending the annual gathering of the French Confederation of Labor in Paris, taking this opportunity to make himself acquainted with other sections of the trade union movement of Europe. At all times he has endeavored to keep himself well informed on international matters, though never losing sight of the importance of securing improvement in conditions for Canadian workers as a first essential.

Under his guidance, and with the cooperation of such a competent assistant as the former deputy minister, Mr. A. W. Crawford, who has now taken over the important duties of Chairman of the Minimum Wage Board and the enforcement of its regulations, the Ontario Department of Labor should become one of real assistance to the workers of the province.

That Mr. Marsh and his assistant will have the full support of the Hon. Mr. Roebuck, Minister of Labor, in this respect was made clear by the Minister in his Labor Day address at the Toronto Exhibition wherein he declared:

> "With these two men I, as Minister of Labor, expect to have an easy time in putting over the progressive program adopted by the Labor Department."

In the onerous task of giving effect to this declaration, Mr. Marsh has the best wishes of all those he has so long worked with, and we join in extending to him congratulations upon his appointment and to the Government for the wisdom of its choice for the position of Deputy Minister of Labor.

UNEMPLOYMENT UNDERMINES HEALTH

THE Milbank Memorial Foundation has published a study of the effects of depression on health. A survey of 3,000 workingmen's families in Cleveland, Syracuse and Baltimore shows that is 1929 the average annual income of this group was $1,700; by 1932 this had shrunk to an average of $900. In 1929 only one-third of these families had less than $1,200; in 1932 three-fourths of them had less, and one-fifth were on relief. As income largely controls the material side of life, the consequences of this huge decline is a problem with which we shall have to deal in the coming years. And yet we have only clues to the effects of insufficient foods, inadequate clothing and housing, the worry and struggles due to unemployment.

Many who have been watching the death rate as an index to this problem have been baffled by the fact that it has actually been declined. This had led some to say that depression improves public health. At least it shows that depression has not so far killed very many of our population, concluded Dr. Edgar Sydenstricker, who directed the survey. However, he warns, health experts no longer depend upon death rates alone as an index to health—extent of ill health and resistance to disease are at least of equal significance. To throw light on this aspect, the study was made. The survey included: a record of economic history and mortality covering 1928-32 and the occurrence of illness during a three-month period in 1933; examination of school children in two cities to determine the relation between their nutritional status and fluctuations in family income; a study of diets of 1,200 families in ten cities.

Dr. Sydenstricker reports these highly significant facts paralleling depression consequences: the sickness rates were more than 50 per cent higher in families whose incomes had dropped sharply in the depression. Illness rate varied with the degree of unemployment for family members—highest where members were totally unemployed, dropping where members were employed part time, and falling to the lowest rate where workers are employed full time. That the highest rate of sickness occurred in families whose incomes were most seriously curtailed and where unemployment continued for the longest period, may be accepted as an index to the effect of unemployment on health. Where the family income had been cut sharply, the survey showed definitely a food supply under the minimum for adequate physical maintenance. Families on relief who received food orders maintained better dietary standards. This is due perhaps to the desire of a family to maintain their outward standards which contribute to self-respect even at the detriment of the more private essentials of health. Here we have an alternative that is not simple—selection between those things which maintain spirit and personality and those things which maintain body and health. It is a choice which has potential consequences to the individuals concerned and to society.

We have but few indexes to show us the social consequences of our economic and political forces, which make it extremely difficult to give consideration to such factors in our policy making. There are always ready excuses to disregard unrecorded or intangible forces. The Milbank study is especially welcome as a contribution to this field.

THE AGE OF PERPETUAL PLENTY

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART II

"THE age of perpetual plenty," the philosopher began, having in mind what he said in his previous discourse, "was ushered into existence with the advent of modern science and inventions. Since that advent the world's resources have always been great enough to keep all supplied, even far beyond the point of necessity. Machine efficiency has multiplied production, and whenever distribution will be brought up to a par with production, then the new age of perpetual plenty will have been fully realized."

The philosopher was too well informed to be advocating a full realization of the new age, as it were, by the twinkling of an eye—that is not the way new ages are evolved. The coming process of a new era must needs be slow, and usually during the coming period, only a few have the insight necessary to see the inevitable changes taking place. The masses of the people during such changes seldom realize fully that such a change is taking place, though they might be wishing for it. It is said that the people of Rome who lived there during its fall, did not know that Rome was falling, but they knew that something was happening. After the fall was complete, historians analyzed the situation and found this to be a fact. In much the same way will come the age our philosopher is hoping for.

"Our natural resources are plentiful," the philosopher went on in an ordinary tone of voice. "Our mines yield gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron and other metals. Our gas and oil wells are among the richest producers in the world. We produce salt, sulphur, asbestos and other minerals in large quantities. Besides these products that come directly from mines, we produce materials necessary for construction work, such as, lime, sand, cement and gypsum. Our mountains and hills are full of building stone of every kind, and we have clay for making many varieties of brick. We are among the world's greatest lumber producers, because our forests rank among the best, notwithstanding the fact that something more nearly permanent should be done to preserve our natural forests, and replenish them from year to year. We can not neglect our forests without bringing a curse upon posterity, by reason of a coming scarcity of lumber, which is the best adapted building material ever known.

"Our agricultural possibilities are almost without limit. We have the soil, we have the climatic conditions and we have the rainfall. Our farmers are intelligent, industrious and efficient. As growers of wheat, corn, oats, grasses and other similar products, our farmers lead the world. Our fruit growers are leaders in quality, quantity and in variety. Our truck farmers produce potatoes, beets, melons, onions and many vegetables that are distinctly garden products. We furnish the market with dairy products, eggs and poultry, and are able to supply a much greater demand for these things than the present system of distribution has yet stimulated. We are specialists in raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and can fill almost any kind of demand. And then we raise—I almost forgot—goats, enough to supply the market, and satisfy the demands of Dr. Brinkley, the goat gland specialist. We are leaders in the production of cotton, and stand high as wool producers. Our sea coasts, lakes and rivers yield many water products for the market. Fishing, besides being one of our universal sports, constitutes in many places a productive industry.

"Our means of transportation are the best in the world. We have literally a complete network of railroads covering the whole continent. Being almost completely surrounded by water, and having navigable rivers together with our great lakes, adds navigation to our means of transportation. Moreover, in recent years good roads have made it possible for trucks to reach almost every hamlet and town on the whole continent. Then we have transportation by air, which is growing into a far-reaching and permanent institution. Along with transportation, we have our means of communication, of which our postal system ranks among the greatest. Besides the express companies our postal system has little competition. The telephone and telegraph are now universally established institutions. While the radio could be classed as a means of communication; it, in many ways, is more nearly a means of entertainment and education, which has or is being bootlegged over into the field of advertising. The radio is the strongest competitor the press has ever had, and the time might come when the press will have to relinquish many of its functions as a moulder of public opinion, and listen to the radio.

"Our mills grind enough wheat for flour to make bread for all. Our canning factories and packing houses prepare more than enough for our own people, and if the demands would justify it, could easily enlarge their output. We manufacture furniture, fixtures, tools, utensils, implements and labor-saving devices. We make machines, manufacture and assemble automobiles by the millions, and build airplanes that span land and seas alike. Our educational facilities reach from the kindergarten to the universities, and are capable of turning out the best trained men and women the world has ever seen; and to them we must look for bringing about a social order that will place distribution on a par with production. From them must come our leaders for economic justice and industrial democracy. It will be those men and those women, sons and daughters of working men, who will bring to pass with one stroke the abolition of huge fortunes and poverty. It will be they who will establish a new social order, the age of perpetual plenty for all."

The philosopher purposely avoided giving a definite outline of his hoped-for age of perpetual plenty. He contented himself with giving the resources that are available, in order to prove that everything, so far as supplies are concerned, has been provided. That the only thing lacking is a just and equitable system of distribution. While he believes that our educational system will train men and women who will eventually bring about a new order, the main factor in the coming of that age, is the process of evolution. Men's minds are largely the product of cause and effect, and just as process of evolution produces the cause, the effect will be the reaction taking place in the minds of men. The burden of the age of perpetual plenty for all, will not rest upon any one mind alone. It must needs rest upon the minds of the masses, and chiefly upon the minds of the leaders of the common people. And if the chosen leaders of the people fail in this task, then there will rise leaders from among them, who will, as a travailing mother, sacrifice and suffer until the new age is born.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1934

Christmas Greetings

CHRISTMAS Day, accepted as the principal holiday of the year, is the birthday of Christ. It is the day on which all human beings give consideration to the ultimate aim of Christianity—Peace on earth to men of good will.

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America extend Christmas greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year to all members of the organization.

The Housing Program

ESTIMATING that at least three or four million homes should be built under the stimulus of the Federal Housing Act, James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, has sounded a note of encouragement for building trades mechanics. If these predictions prove correct, a solution for the stagnant condition of the American construction industry would be near.

But the "if" is a very big one. With millions of government-backed money in banks and building and loan associations waiting to be utilized, the success of this scheme is contingent, to some degree, on the capacity of the average home owner to meet the rather rigid restrictions under which loans can be granted. At present thousands of home owners are clinging precariously to their titles, and cannot justifiably obligate themselves with any additional indebtedness, even for much-needed repairs.

For the home owner who has an assured income out of which he can meet his mortgage payments, it offers a splendid opportunity to renovate or modernize his home. So far, however, the initiative rests with the home owner. The vital question is "Will these efforts prove sufficient to have a revivifying effect on the country's major industry?"

Should the "permanent part of the housing program" referred to by Mr. Moffett take the form of a widespread program of low-cost housing under government initiative, there would be better reason for optimism. England's experiment in the field of low-cost housing clearly demonstrates how effective can be the impetus given a sorely pressed industry by an extensive government-sponsored program. There the work has been financed in a large measure by long-term bonds carrying low interest rates.

In the United States, with ample funds available, the problem resolves itself into that of directing them into the channel most likely to absorb the vast numbers of unemployed artisans. For instance, slum eradication as a major project instead of a minor corallary of the main program would provide the scope for housing on a scale compatible with the demands of the situation.

◆

New Jersey Jurist Broadens Views On Labor's Act

ONE of the most amazing confessions ever made from the bench came last October from the lips of Vice Chancellor Charles M. Egan, in chancery court Jersey City.

Egan recently acquired unenviable notoriety by issuing anti-labor injunctions so sweeping that strikers were restrained from doing everything but breathing. His latest order was against the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, issued on petition of the Restful Slipper Company of Jersey City. It was made a crime for the workers even to tell anybody that a strike was in progress.

When this injunction came up for hearing, most of the arbitrary restrictions were eliminated by Judge Egan, who explained that he had undergone a "conversion" and that his views on labor had been "broadened and enlarged."

"I shall never again," said Egan, "issue an injunction in a labor dispute without due notice to the other side and after hearing both sides. The door of this court will always be open for the just settlement of legal disputes involving industrial relations, and labor organizations will find they have here the same rights as other litigants."

◆

Wisconsin Leads

Wisconsin's compulsory unemployment insurance law, the first one in the United States, went into effect early in July.

Benefits are limited to a maximum of $10 a week for not longer than ten weeks in any one year. No employe can be compelled to accept employment, and an employe is free to decline employment where the vacancy is occasioned by a trade dispute, or the wages, hours and conditions are not those prevailing for similar work in the same locality.

The benefits due an employe under the law may be applied in part payment of wages allowed him for any governmental relief employment.

No employer may require contributions from employes, or deduct them from wages; but workers may augment legal benefits by setting up funds of their own to which they make voluntary contributions.

Farm labor, personal or domestic service, governmental unemployment relief work, teaching and public employment and interstate railroad employment are not included in the law.

The basic principle of the law involves the setting up of an unemployment reserve fund to be administered by the State without liability beyond the amount of the fund.

A separate account is to be kept for each employer, except in cases where employers in the same industry or in the same locality prefer to pool their contributions.

Neither the State nor the wage earner is required to make any contribution. The bill assumes that involuntary unemployment is justly the burden of industry. The employer must contribute each year 2 per cent of his annual payroll to the reserve fund, and two-tenths of 1 per cent of his payroll annualy to the expense of administration.

If an employer's contributions reach an amount equal to $55 for each eligible employe, his contribution drops automatically to 1 per cent of his payroll; should his contributions reach an amount equal to $75 for each employe, he would cease to contribute as long as that standard is maintained.

Liability for payment of benefits does not begin until a lapse of one year from the date when the law became effective. That provision permits the accumulation of the reserve fund.

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In football parlance "the best defense is a strong offense" and it is equally applicable to the labor movement. Make your locals existence felt by fighting for shorter hours, fair wages and ideal working conditions.

* * *

Insist that the union label be on the wares and merchandise that you purchase.

* * *

Don't forget that all competent woodworking mechanics are eligible to membership, and that members make locals. Get more members! Let's go!

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Morrison's Savannah Cafeteria To Be Built By Union Labor

Mr. J. A. Morrison, owner of Morrison's Cafeteria, has defied the Contractors Association of Savannah, Ga., and awarded the contract for the erection of his new building to a union contractor. According to John P. Spires, business agent of Local Union 256, there was an apparent effort on the part of the Contractors' Associations to force Mr. Morrison to award the contract to a non-union contractor, who would not agree to employ union labor exclusively under union conditions.

Through the efforts of the local labor representatives the contract was awarded to Mr. George C. Ransom, a union contractor. Mr. Morrison had stated previously that he intended to use union labor where it could be secured and was much disturbed over the possibility of having to bow to the wishes of the Savannah Contractors' Association and be forced into signing a contract with a non-union concern.

Organized labor in Savannah, Georgia, feels this is the greatest victory achieved in many years in that city. Mr. Morrison's friendly attitude toward organized labor in the past and his action in this case has shown that he is willing to co-operate with labor at all times.

J. A. Morrison operates cafeterias in the following cities: Savannah, Ga.; Orlardo, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile, Montgomery, Ala.; New Orleans and Shreveport, La.

Traveling Members Attention

Information comes to the General Office from Z. D. Nichols, Financial Secretary of Local Union 1846, New Orleans, La., that the Association of Commerce of that city has been broadcasting and otherwise advertising throughout the country that there is plenty of work in New Orleans and that there are no idle carpenters in the city.

Secretary Nichols requests that carpenters looking for work stay away from that city as there is very little work being done and in addition to the many idle carpenters in New Orleans there are several hundred non-union carpenters whom they hope to organize when there is some work at their trade to offer them.

* * *

"Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Newport News, Va., and its Tidewater District as there is not enough work for those already there, according to Recording Secretary Aardema of Local Union 396. A great number are still unemployed, contrary to reports in the newspapers.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company has very little work for carpenters, and most of them are unemployed at the present time.

* * *

Conditions are bad in St. Petersburg, Florida, and there is no opportunity for traveling members to secure work at the trade, according to information received from Recording Secretary and Business Agent D. Lem Bowers of Local Union No. 531. If traveling members will heed this warning and stay away from that city they will greatly assist Local Union 531 in remedying existing conditions.

Local Unions Chartered

Kincardine, Ont., Can.
Reidsville, N. C.
Midland, Texas.
Victoriaville, Ont., Can.
Shawano, Wis.
Jonesboro, Ark.

Veteran Member Called by Death

In the passing of Brother Thomas J. Maple, which occurred October 11, 1934, Local Union No. 510 of DuQuoin, Illinois, lost one of its oldest and most highly respected members.

Brother Maple joined Local Union 510 on March 17, 1900, and was a continuous member for thirty-four years. He was a faithful member, a loyal supporter of trade unionism, made many friends and had a kind word for every one he met. His counsel and advice were always accepted by the younger members of the Local Union.

At a meeting of the Local Union the secretary was instructed to forward to his sorrowing family suitable resolutions of condolence and adjourned in memory of one who had served his organization so well.

In Memory of Brother Louis Larson

(By Wm. Smethurst, F. S., L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.)

Dear Buddy, how we miss you
  Since you crossed the Great Divide.
But you left with us a memory
  That we cherish with great pride.
It was a pleasure to be near you
  As we plodded side by side.
Now it seems so lonely, Buddy,
  Since you crossed the Great Divide.
In all things you could be trusted
  And we always found you square.
And whenever a friend was needed
  We always found you there.
It was hard to part, dear Buddy,
  Though we knew you had to go.
Now our meetings seem so lonely
  Because we miss you so.
But we hope to meet you Buddy
  When we're called to the Other Side;
Then we'll be Pals forever,
  When we cross the Great Divide.

DEATH ROLL

JOSEPH DROLESKY—Local Union No. 879, Elmira, N. Y.

J. S. LONG—Local Union No. 144, Macon, Georgia.

Lawyers' Union Enforces "Check Off"

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of "Case and Comment," a lawyers' magazine published in Rochester, N. Y.:

"Nearly 200 Mississippi attorneys were barred from practicing in the state supreme court by a ruling handed down by the high tribunal, sitting en banc, citing failure to comply with a section of the laws of 1932, requiring payment of $5 annually as dues to the Mississippi State Bar.

"Section 25, chapter 121, of the state code, enacted by the legislature two years ago, when the lawmakers reorganized the old state bar association, makes it compulsory that every attorney in the state hold membership in the newly organized state bar and provides each shall pay $5 a year dues."

Talk about a "closed union shop" and the "check-off" for the compulsory collection of union dues! Those Mississippi lawyers have gone farther than any American trade union has dreamed of going.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 252

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading "The Carpenter," which is of interest to all members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 252, we thought it might interest other Ladies' Auxiliaries to hear what we are doing.

Our Auxiliary, No. 252, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has a membership of twenty-five. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month, serving cake and coffee on the third Tuesday of the month.

We have had Mask Balls and Hard Time parties for all members of Carpenters Local No. 264 and their wives.

On Tuesday evening, October 16, 1934, we invited the husbands of all members to our Social event at which we served sandwiches, cake and coffee.

On November 10, 1934, we held a Pillow Case Card Party and Dance, in an endeavor to increase our treasury.

We encourage buying merchandise bearing the Union Label at all times.

Our Auxiliary would be pleased to have any Sister Auxiliary members visiting in Milwaukee to call on us.

Suggestions and communications from other Auxiliaries are always welcome.

Emma Krahn, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 252. Milwaukee, Wis.

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Demonstration House in Heart of New York City

Ground was broken by Mayor LaGuardia, July 30, 1934, for "America's Little House," a special demonstration house in the heart of New York City, at Park Avenue and 39th Street.

The house has been designed by two nationally known architects, Roger H. Bullard and Clifford Wendehack, and is sponsored by the national organization known as "Better Homes in America."

The Little House is intended to show how much beauty and efficiency in housing the 1934 dollar will buy. In fact, according to housing authorities, it will be possible to build a similar house in any small city or suburb, for from $6000 to $8000, depending on the costs of material and labor in different sections of the country.

Planned for the average family of five, without a maid, it will be equipped with many of the newest devices for labor-saving and comfort. There will be a large, modern nursery, scientifically planned for the health and safety of the child, a model kitchen, and a new type of room called "utility room" provided with machines to do work as various as washing and ironing, vegetable peeling and food mixing.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, whose President, William S. Paley, is one of the sponsors of the New York City Better Homes movement, has guaranteed funds to support the building and maintenance of the Little House for one year. In the garage adjoining the house, Columbia will establish a regular broadcasting studio, from which it will broadcast many types of sustaining programs promoting the educational aims of the Better Homes Movement.

The national organization of Better Homes in America, of which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is President, and Herbert Hoover, Honorary Chairman, is cooperating with the New York committee to promote the Little House on a nationwide basis. The 9,000 other Better Homes committees throughout the United States are being urged to tie in their local activities with the programs to be held at the Little House.

◆

The man who says "It can't be done is interrupted by the man who is doing it.

* * *

Cellophane is made from spruce wood in the same manner as artificial silk; both products are the same until they reach their final form, when the silk is reduced to threads while the cellophane is cast in a sheet.

Dr. Butler on The Profit Motive

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, told the trustees of that great institution in a recent report that the profit motive will wreck civilization if allowed to rule unchecked.

"If profit and profit alone be the end sought by human effort." said Dr. Butler, "then society must reconcile itself to steady disintegration, increasing conflict between individual groups and nations, and eventual destruction.

"It is only when men rise above the profit motive and learn to subordinate profit to service, that social, economic and political order begin to come within sight of a firm foundation and a continuing existence, with peace and happiness assured to the great mass of mankind."

It is strange that these wise words needed to be said at this day. History has been teaching them for millenniums. The great, basic, lasting work of the world is not done for profit, and never was. Children are not reared for profit, schools are not built for 10 per cent returns, the great religions were not founded as promising speculations, and every nation has been saved at some time by men who were not thinking of dividends.

"Service first, and you serve God; profits first, and you serve the devil." That is a slightly modernized version of Ruskin's maxim, which Butler has repeated and amplified.

Dr. Butler is conservative by instinct and long habit. But he is a terrible truth teller to his conservative associates, who would not listen to the truth from anyone else. When he told the trustees of Columbia, and through them the Nation, that greed of profits is the source of most of the world's woes today, he was rendering service of the highest type.

◆

The Thinking Man

In a recent communication Professor Leon J. Richardson, director of the University of California Extension Division, made the following pertinent remarks on thinking:

"The thinking man, from the time of the Greek philosophers to our day, has tried to make out what manner of world this is and what his place in it might be. These questions come home more or less vividly to all of us. Meanwhile we cannot go far in solving them without the aid of our fellows. They stir us. Without them we should lack ambition. The solitary man accomplishes little. Association, work, and well used leisure are the keys to life. Its immediate aim is therefore not happiness but perfecting human relations.

"We get some insight into the meaning of the world philosophy, which has clarified the thought of men since the dawn of civilization; in literature, without which no one could surmise what others have thought; in economics, which deals with an important phase of human relations; in mathematics, with its logical thinking; in mechanics and natural science, which are flowering today.

"The joy of creative work is so exalted that it has been called divine. Next to it is the joy of appreciating what has been done by the most contributive members of the race. Through them we may discern qualities and possibilities within ourselves.

"Life in America at its best today is in part a legacy bequeathed to us by persons who never gave up doing and learning. Such were Jefferson, Franklin, Marshall, Washington Irving, Emerson, Lincoln, Whitman, and Henry Adams. When we find the thing for which we are best fitted, work is an unending pleasure. Fire is latent within each of us, but it takes the right spark to make it flame. Through knowing some of the best members of our race, we learn how to think."

◆

A small machine used by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey calculates the tides everywhere in the world to the inch and to the minute. These calculations are made and printed two years in advance for the use of mariners.

* * *

When you switch on an electric lamp, you're using materials that came originally from almost every country in the world. In that little globe that cost you 20 or 30 cents, there's antimony from Mexico, thoria from Brazil, niter and silica from Chile, cobalt and nickel from New Caledonia, bismuth from Australia, tin from the Malay Peninsula, manganese from India, potash from Russia, sodium carbonate from East Africa, arsenic from Greenland—and so it goes down a long similar list of items.—Industrial News Review.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXIV

Designs for porch chords and porch cornices must be considered from three standpoints, service, appearance and economy. A design for a chord or a cornice that will not carry the load that might for various reasons come upon it should be discarded, or modified so it will be substantial. Closely related to service, is appearance. To use a design for a cornice or a porch chord that does not harmonize with the architecture of the main building, or is unsightly, is unpardonable; for harmony and symmetry can always be obtained, even with the most economical design. Some of the ugliest designs we have ever witnessed were by no means economical. Economy should never be insisted upon, however, unless it can be had without injury to the elements of service and appearance.

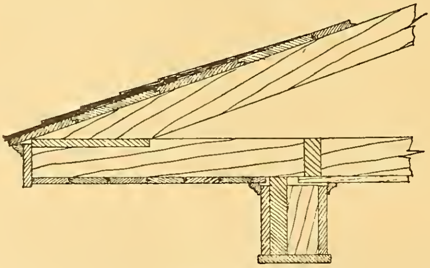


Fig. 426

As we stated in a previous lesson, carpenters must depend to a great extent on repair and remodel jobs for employment until we have reached a point in our economic recovery when the financial conditions of the masses will justify new homes for all who need them. It is true that there are some new homes being built, but not enough to keep even a small fraction of the carpenters steadily employed. But the houses that are already in existence, are daily deteriorating and sooner or later these houses must be repaired, if not remodeled, in order to keep them suitable for occupancy. Many home owners are putting off repairs for their homes, not because they do not need repairing, but because of a lack of finance to meet the expense. By reason of this fact, when those people do come to the place where they can make repairs, they, in many instances, can not afford to employ an architect to plan their work for them, but they will depend on the carpenter to be able to give them a job that will meet the requirements of service, appearance and economy.

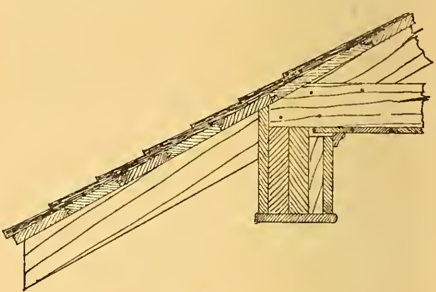


Fig. 427

In dealing with designs for porch cornices and porch chords, we find there is a limitless amount of them; while each individual design can easily be modified in so many different ways that it would be an utter impossibility to even attempt to show and explain a small fraction of them. In this lesson we are giving enough to show the reader how easily changes can be made and yet meet the requirements of the three chief elements, service, appearance and economy.

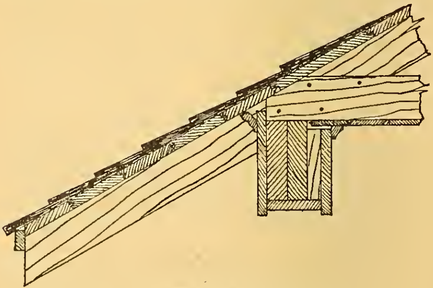


Fig. 428

The illustrations are more nearly practical than technical. The carpenter should above everything else be practical, while it lies within the architect's province to be technical, and those who want a classical design, should employ an architect. No one, though, who wants something practical, should give up making improvements to his home, or even building a new one, because he is financially unable to engage an architect. Every community has carpenters who can do a well-appearing practical job, without the services of an architect.

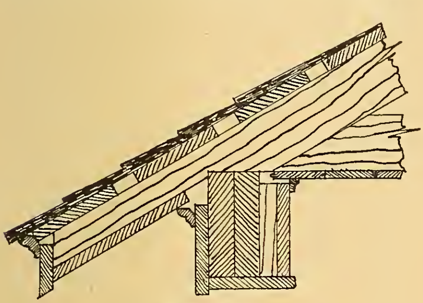


Fig. 429

In Fig. 426 we are showing a lookout cornice especially suitable for a hip roof. The design is similar to the one shown in the previous lesson, Fig. 422. Here we are showing more details. The rafters in this design rest on a toe-board, which gives the cornice more rigidity during construction, and added strength to the job when it is done. The toe-board makes possible an independent spacing for the rafters; that is to say, the rafters do not have to come directly over the lookouts, as was the case in the other design which had no toe-board.

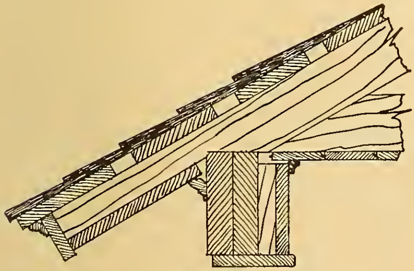


Fig. 430

The design for the chord is an old familiar one, with a nosed soffit. A single beam, which is blocked out to give the finished chord the proper width, carries the load. We have a similar chord shown in Fig. 427, with a 2-member rough beam. This beam is also blocked out to give the chord its width. The cornice is an open cornice, very simple in construction. 6-inch matched lumber is used for sheathing, which at the same time answers for the bottom finish of the cornice. Neither bed moulding nor crown moulding are necessary with this design.

Fig. 428 shows a very good design for an open cornice. Here we have a bed moulding and a small fascia, which answers for the crown moulding. A 2-member rough chord, blocked out, makes the framework onto which the finished chord is nailed. The two sides extend a little below the soffit, which makes a pleasing finish. This design lends itself readily to a panelled soffit.

A boxed cornice with a compound chord design is shown in Fig. 429. Here we have both a bed moulding and a crown moulding, while the fascia has a beveled bottom edge, and is in a vertical position. The plancher board must also be beveled where it joins the fascia. A little different design is shown by Fig. 430. This is also a boxed cornice, but the fascia is nailed at a right angle with the pitch of the roof. It will be noticed that the rough beam makes the outside finish of the chord, and the soffit shows a reveal at the outside corner and a nosing at the inside corner. A plancher board finishes the bottom of the cornice.

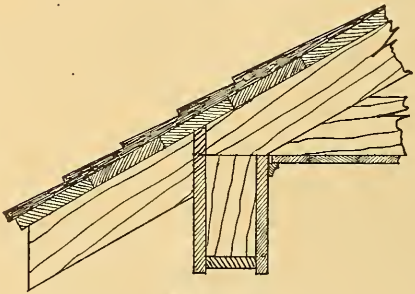


Fig. 431

A self-supporting chord is shown in Fig. 431, in which the rough chord is omitted. The two sides are held in place by blocks, onto which the soffit is also nailed. Fig. 432 gives a diagram, showing the construction of the chord and how the rafters are cut. The dotted lines show where the rafters come when in place. The regular sheathing placed solid, makes the bottom finish of the cornice. This design gives good results where economy is desired, and where the supports for the chord are not too far apart. The writer has used it with good results.

All the cornices shown in this lesson can be adapted to main roofs, with little, if any changes. In the next lesson we will show cornices for main roofs, which at the same time can be used on porches. We are doing this in order to show as many designs as possible. When we take up roof-gutters, we will show them with still other designs for cornices.

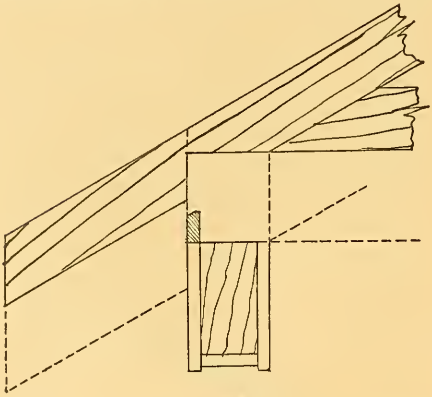


Fig. 432

The chords we have shown in this lesson are all of ordinary size, yet all of them could either be increased in size or decreased. The width, especially, of a chord should be governed by the size of the columns; or, on the other hand, where the size of the chord is established, the size of the columns should be governed by the width of the chord. We recall one job where an extremely wide chord, with a panelled soffit, was supported with rather small columns. In another instance, and this is more often the case, an ordinary sized chord was supported by extremely large columns. We will deal with this further when we take up porch columns.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY

The Theory of Hip Rafters

While the subject of hip rafters has been treated in the past issues it seems that a considerable contingent of our readers would like to know a little more about it. This I deduct from the numerous inquiries I have received of late touching among other things on this particular topic.

The simple rules how to establish the length of hip rafters and how to find their cuts were laid down in the previous issues so that the carpenter who has a hip roof to frame knows pretty well how to go about to do the job right. But the inquisitive mind wants to know the why's of things and it certainly is gratifying to realize the fact that so many members of the fraternity have the tendency to dig into the bottom of things instead of merely memorizing the rule and perform the operation in a mechanical way.

The hip rafter is a roof member that forms a "hip" in the roof and usually extends from the corner of the building diagonally to the ridge. While a common rafter extends from the plate to the ridge and forms a right angle with the plate at the seat and the ridge at the top. The total rise of hip and common rafters are the same while their runs differ.

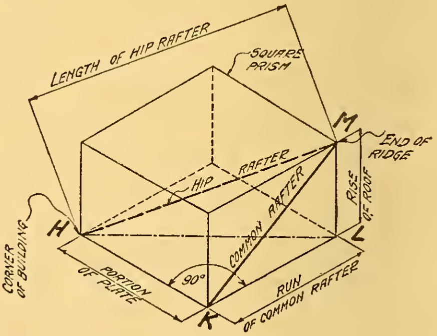


Fig. 1

The relation of hip rafters to common rafters is the same as the relation of the sides of a right triangle. If we should assume that the sides of this triangle forming the "right angle" are 12 inches each the hypotenuse or the side opposite the right angle is equal to 16.97 inches which is usually taken as 17 inches.

The position of the hip rafter and its relation to the common rafter is plainly illustrated in Fig. 1 where the hip rafter is compared to the diagonal of a square prism.

H is the corner of the building and is the seat of the hip rafter extending to the end of ridge.

LM is the total rise of the roof.

KL is the run of the common rafter.

KM is the common rafter.

HL is the run of the hip rafter.

HM is the hip, rafter.

It will be noted that the figure HKL is a right triangle whose sides are the portion of the plate "HK" the run of common rafter KL and the run of hip rafter HL. The run of the hip rafter being opposite the right angle K is the hypotenuse or the longest side of the triangle.

By using the "length per foot run" method the length of the rafter is usually established for each foot of run. This holds true for both common and hip rafters. This is a very common method since it enables you to establish the length of a rafter for any width of building.

Now if we should take only one foot of run of common rafter and one foot length of plate we will have a right triangle N whose sides are 12 inches long and whose hypotenuse is 17 inches or more accurately 16.97 inches.

The hypotenuse in this small triangle N is a portion of the run of the hip rafter HL which corresponds to the one foot run of common rafter.

Therefore the "run of hip rafter" is always 16.97 inches for every 12 inches of foot run of common rafter and the "total run" of hip rafter will be 16.97 inches multiplied by the number of feet run of common rafter.

Girder Problem

In a circular building 100 ft. diameter, with ¼ pitch roof consisting of 64 rafters, which were supported in center by a line of 6 x 22 in. girders placed in extrinsic-octagon of 25 ft. radius; girders were bevelled on upper edge so rafters could bear and pass full-width without notching. Wanted—The location of rafters on upper and lower faces of girder, and the perpendicular-width of girder at these points? Also lengths of girders?

Solution

This problem calls for the locations and dimensions of 19 items, all of which may be easily solved by anyone who has a fair knowledge of decimals, by using data given in Trigonometrical-Tables of Natural-Numbers, PERPEND!* There are 360 degrees in a circle, and as there are 64 rafters, the space between centers is 1/64 of 360 degrees, which is 5 degrees 37 minutes and 30 seconds. As there are 8 girders, each one must support 8 rafters, and as both half-lengths of girder are the same, calculations are confined to one half length of girder and 4 rafter spaces.

A B C D E on sketch show angles and lengths of rafter runs to points of intersection with girder as tangent of 25 ft. radius, also distances from center of girder and perpendicular-width of girder at these points on both upper and lower faces.

To compute above data we take radius A 25 ft. whose angle is 0 as base, and compute all rafter runs and distances from center of girder as per angle shown.

Example

As space between A and B is 5 deg. 37′ 30″ we find in Trigonometrical Table, tangent of 1 ft. is .098491 and secant of 1 ft. is 1.004838, which multiplied by 25 gives 25.120964 as B rafter run and 2.46228 as distance of rafter run B from center of upper-face of girder. This method applies to all rafter runs and their tangents. In computing lower-face of girder, we use same method as above, but increase the base (or radius) to 25 ft. 6 in. to allow for 6 in. girder.

Example

Space between A and E is 22 deg. 30′ whose Tangent for 1 ft. is .41421356 and secants for 1 ft. is 1.082392 which multiplied by 25.5 gives 27.6001001 as E rafter run and 10.56245 as its distance from center of lower-face of girder.

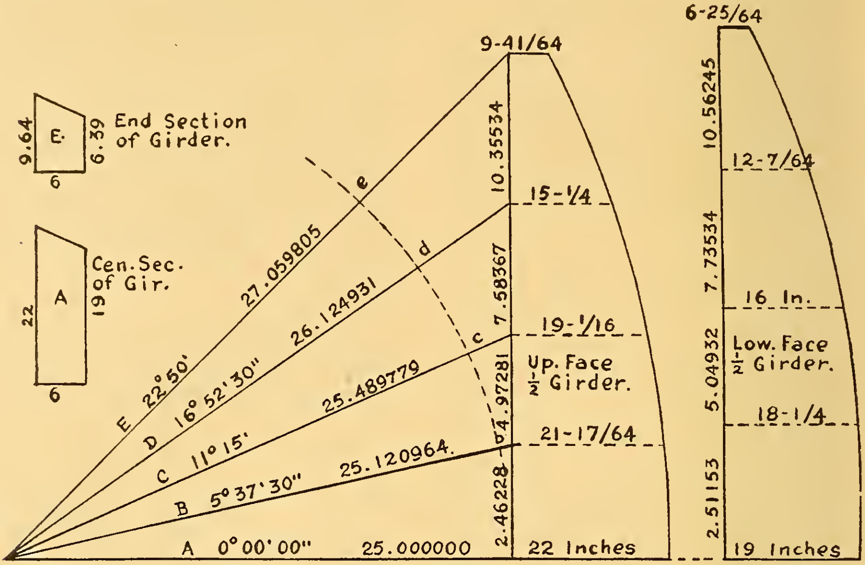
Girder Profiles

In computing faces of girder it is evident that if the girder were circular and followed (Dotted) radius of 25 ft. the top of girder would be level and maintain a width of 22 in. throughout its entire length, but as it runs off on a tangent to radius 25 ft. it is obvious that all rafters running beyond 25 ft. require lower-levels or bearings on girder.

As the roof is ¼ pitch (26 deg. 34′) or rise of 6 in. to 12 in. it follows that ½ the difference between 25 and secants exceeding 25 be deducted from 22 in.

For verification see computations under accompanying sketch.

N. B. A rafter-run is the horizontal base or length directly under rafter.


9.64
E.
6.39
End Section of Girder.
6
22
A
19
Cen. Sec. of Gir.
6
E 22° 50'
D 16° 52' 30"
C 11° 15'
B 5° 37' 30"
A 0° 00' 00"
27.059805
26.124931
25.489779
25.120964.
25.000000
e
d
c
b
9-41/64
10.35534
15-1/4
7.58367
19-1/16
4.97281
21-17/64
2.46228
22 Inches
Up. Face ½ Girder.
6-25/64
10.56245
12-7/64
7.73534
16 In.
5.04932
Low. Face ½ Girder.
18-1/4
2.51153
19 Inches

Rafter Runs	Data for Upper Face of Girder.	Girder.
A—25.000000	minus 25 eq. .000000 X.5 eq. .000000 eq. 0.00 in. from 22 eq.	22 Inches.
B—25.120964	minus 25 eq. .120964 X.5 eq. .060482 eq. 0.73 in. from 22 eq.	21-17/64
C—25.489779	minus 25 eq. .489779 X.5 eq. .244889 eq. 2.93 in. from 22 eq.	19-1/16
D—26.124931	minus 25 eq. 1.124931 X.5 eq. .562465 eq. 6.75 in. from 22 eq.	15-¼
E—27.059805	minus 25 eq. 2.059805 X.5 eq. 1.029902 eq. 12.36 in. from 22 eq.	9-41/64

2 X Tan .10.35534 (22 deg. 30′) eq. Len. of Gir. at Miters eq. 20.71068 eq. 20 ft. 8-17/32 in.

Rafter Runs	Data for Lower Face of Girder.	Girder.
A—25.500000	minus 25 eq. .500000 X.5 eq. .250000 eq. 3.00 in. from 22 eq.	19 Inches.
B—25.623383	minus 25 eq. .623383 X.5 eq. .311692 eq. 3.74 in. from 22 eq.	18-¼
C—25.999574	minus 25 eq. .999574 X.5 eq. .499687 eq. 6.00 in. from 22 eq.	16 in.
D—26.647429	minus 25 eq. 1.647429 X.5 eq. .823715 eq. 9.89 in. from 22 eq.	12-7/64
E—27.601001	minus 25 eq. 2.601001 X.5 eq. 1.300505 eq. 15.61 in. from 22 eq.	6-25/64

2 X Tan. 10.56245 (22 deg. 30′) eq. Full Length of Girders eq. 21.12489 eq. 21 ft. 1-½ in.

L. U. No. 22. Frank De Guerre, Villa Grande, Cal.

Here's the Answer

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In a recent crossword puzzle in the New York Herald Tribune, one of the words asked was: Handle of a Carpenters plane. It worked out TOAT. I never heard of the word and wrote to the Puzzle Editor, receiving this reply: In Webster's Dictionary the definition is "Handle of a Joiner's plane." In Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, Woodworking, "The curved handle of a bench plane." I wondered if the word was familiar to many carpenters.

Robert Clark,
L. U. No. 127. Shelton, Conn.

Oh Gee

(By H. H. Siegele)

To be technically correct, is to be a good architect, but to make technicalities, or to meet technicalities with practical applications, that is to be a good mechanic, or to be exact, a good carpenter. For instance, there is a technically correct way of describing an ogee, which in the end, is perhaps no more nearly correct than the ogee we are dealing with from an altogether practical standpoint.

Fig. 1 shows a 45-degree mark on a board, which has been bisected, as shown by the dotted lines. Fig. 2, shows, how by using the thumb, a perfect ogee can be marked. First apply the thumb as shown by dotted lines and mark the convex; then apply the thumb as shown by the shaded outline, and mark the concave. This done, cut to the line and you will have an ogee like the one we are showing by Fig. 3.

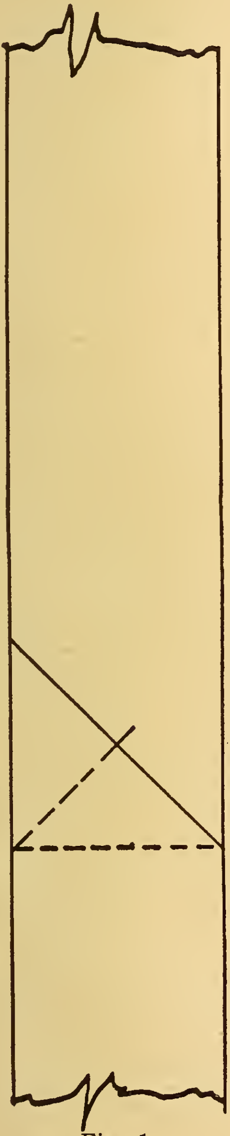


Fig. 1

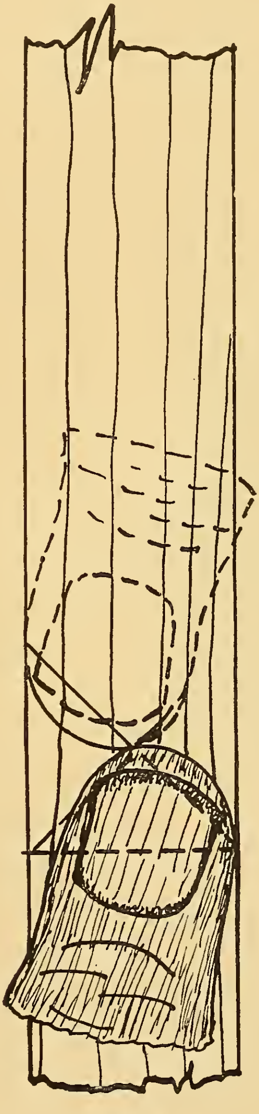


Fig. 2

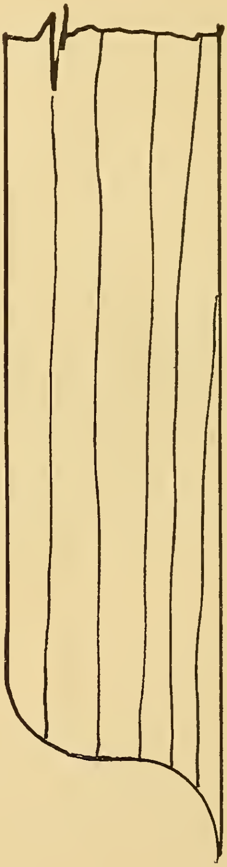
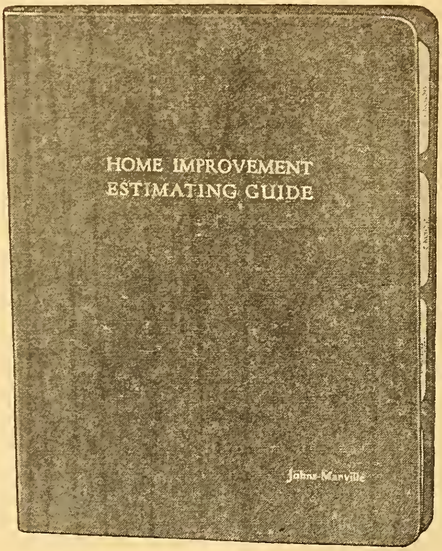


Fig. 3

The question might arise as to what to do in cases of larger or smaller ogees; well, if a smaller one is required, use a smaller circular object, and if a larger one is to be marked, use a larger circular object. We will name a number of things that can be used, giving a wide variation. The little finger tip, coins, toe or heel of a shoe, tin cans, paint buckets and so forth. But if you want to be technically correct, use a compass.

Home Improvement Estimating Guide

How would you like to have available a manual which would enable you to give a prospect an accurate estimate on his job on your first call? And at the same time, how would you like to get your complete bill of materials for any remodeling job by simply consulting the same manual that gave you your estimate figure? For the first time in the history of building industry just such a guide is now available—published by the Johns-Manville Corporation as an aid for its dealers and contractors throughout the country. This manual is the result of months of careful research into the current building situation and will, it is believed, effectively eliminate one of the main handicaps holding up progress.



The amazing thing about the guide is that it will perform in any market. It has practical use regardless of local material and labor costs by the application of a simple formula and allows an ample and fair margin of profit. Subsequent changes in material and labor are also provided for in the same way.

No job can be sold until price is given. With former methods, usually two or more days were required before the estimate could be made. The time consumed cost so much that the job even when sold was frequently unprofitable. Actually the dealer's greatest enemy is time. Everyone knows the headaches involved in trying to figure out how much a job will cost. Miscalculations that may mean a loss instead of a profit. Taking the time to figure an estimate and a bill of materials means letting a prospect get cold, means wasting time that might be turned to advantage elsewhere.

With the J-M Estimating Guide hours (and even days!) are cut down to minutes by simply turning to the proper page after measuring the unit, and quoting a total price. Then with the order tucked away in your pocket you can turn to a new prospect. When you return to the office any clerk or stenographer can look up the detail in the proper tables, see what the bill of materials is, how much the labor comes to and all the details that might have taken days to compute.

The guide is divided up into eight sections which cover: general information; insulating board and decorative insulating board; hard, panel and flex board; miscellaneous; doors, base and wood trimming; home insulation; asbestos wainscoting; and asbestos and asphalt shingles and siding. Under each of these general divisions there are tables showing the installed selling price for any amount of the materials used on any job. The tables show in addition to the selling price, the complete bill of materials required with size and quantities.

The book has been tested by doubtful contractors who ended up by saying that not only was it accurate but allowed an amply fair margin of profit.

Revival In Building Inevitable

In a recent article in the Annalist, Walter Renton Ingalls says that the nation's residential building between 1920 and 1929 was not in excess of requirements. Even though the high average total of 5,000,000 new residences were erected each year, changes in population density, increases in the total population, and obsolescence of old dwellings, prevented overproduction of housing.

Since 1929, residential building has dropped from 5,000,000 homes a year, to less than 100,000.

The shortage is especially acute in rural districts, inasmuch as depression forced an exodus from cities to the farm. Also, the rural homes offer the greatest field for raising the standard of houseing through introduction of labor saving conveniences.

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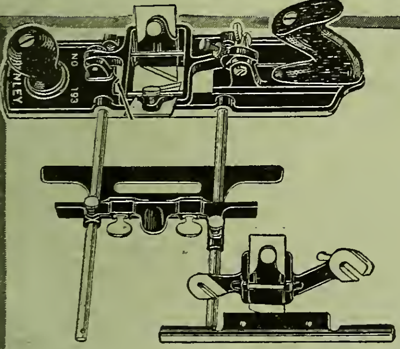

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Fibre Board Cutter No. 193

You will want this new tool for your next fibre board job. It grooves, bevels and slits any of the fibre wall boards now on the market. Through cuts can be made much easier and faster with it than is possible with a saw and it leaves smooth edges. Furthermore it cuts beveled edges, makes beveled edge battens, cuts grooves, makes decorative designs such as squares, parallel lines and bricks as shown below.

It's a Stanley Quality Tool — smooth strong castings; Stanley "Bailey" rosewood Handle and knob; tool steel cutters that can be resharpened like a regular plane iron; carefully machined parts all of which are replaceable.

See it at your Hardware Dealers
Write for descriptive Folder P47

STANLEY TOOLS
New Britain, Connecticut

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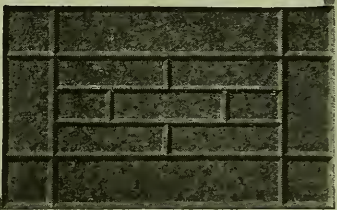

SKILL

AND SHARP TOOLS

Craftsmen who do the finest wood-carving like the Carborundum Brand Combination Sharpening Stone. It is ideal for anyone who uses edged tools. It has two faces—one, a coarse grit to take out nicks. The other is a fine grit that brings the tool to a razor edge in a jiffy. One should be in your tool box.

Sizes from 4 inches long by 1¾ inches wide, to 8 inches long by 2 inches wide. Prices from 85c to $1.75 according to size. At your hardware dealer's.

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